

# The Northwest Review.

"AD MAJOREM DEI GLORIAM."

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JUNE.

BY MRS. A. MAC GILLIS, WINNIPEG.

O leafy month of June, how sweet thou art:  
Each added year but makes thee seem  
more fair.  
With all thy wealth of greenness in the trees,  
And all thy scent of roses in the air.  
And murmuring sounds of water, lowing  
And birds in tree-tops singing loud and clear.  
Telling their gladness to the sunny world.  
That once again the month of June is here.  
O golden days, almost without a night,  
So long the lovely twilight scarce the moon  
With silver glory, bathes the earth in light.  
Till banished by the roseate hues of dawn.  
And so the bright days come and go, and bring  
To many hearts a joy unknown before:  
For in the month of roses love is king.  
And youthful lovers feel his wondrous power.  
And wish sweet June would last fore evermore.

## THE GOLD WULFRIC.

There are only two gold coins of Wulfric of Mercia in existence anywhere. One of them is in the British Museum and the other is in my possession.

The most terrible incident in the whole course of my career is intimately connected with my first discovery of that gold Wulfric. It is not too much to say that my entire life has been deeply colored by it; and I shall make an apology, therefore, for narrating the story in some little detail. I was stopping down at Lichfield for my summer holiday in July, 1879, when I happened one day accidentally to meet an old ploughman who told me he had got a lot of coins at home that he had ploughed up on what he called 'the field of battle'—a place I had already recognized as the site of the old Mercian kings, wooden palace.

I went home with him at once in high glee; for I have been a collector of old English gold and silver coinage for several years, and I was in hopes that my friendly ploughman's find might contain something good in the way of Anglo-Saxon pennies or shillings considering the very promising place in which he had unearthed it.

As it turned out, I was not mistaken. The little hoard, concealed within a rude piece of Anglo-Saxon pottery (now No. 127 in case LIX at the South Kensington Museum), comprised a large number of common Frankish Merovingian coins (I beg Mr. Freeman's pardon for not calling them Merwings), together with two or three Kentish pennies of some rarity from the mints of Ethelbert at Canterbury and Dover. Amongst those minor treasures, however, my eye at once fell upon one single gold piece, obviously imitated from the imperial Roman aureus of the Pretender Carausius, which I saw immediately must be an almost unique bit of money of the very greatest numismatic interest. I took it up and examined it carefully. A minute's inspection fully satisfied me that it was, indeed, a genuine mintage of Wulfric of Mercia, the like of which I had never before, to my knowledge, set eyes upon.

I immediately offered the old man five pounds down for the whole collection. He closed with the offer forthwith in the most contented fashion, and I bought them and paid for them all upon the spot without parley.

When I got back to my lodgings that evening I could do nothing but look at my gold Wulfric. I was charmed and delighted at the actual possession of so great a treasure, and was burning to take it up at once to the British Museum to see whether even in the national collection they had got another like it. So, being by nature of an enthusiastic and impulsive disposition, I determined to go up to town the very next day, and try to track down the history of my Wulfric.

'It'll be a good opportunity,' I said to myself, 'to kill two birds with one stone. Emily's people haven't got out of town yet, I can call there in the morning, arrange to go to the theatre with them at night, and then drive at once to the museum and see how much my find is worth.'

Next morning I was of to town by an early train, and before one o'clock I had got to Emily's.

'Why, Harold,' she cried, running down to meet me and kiss me in the passage (for she had seen me get out of my hansom from the drawing room window), 'how on earth is it that you're up in town to-day? I thought you were down at Lichfield still with your Oxford reading party.'

'So I am,' I answered, 'officially at Lichfield; but I've come up to-day partly to see you, and partly on a piece of business about a new coin I've just got hold of.'

'A coin!' Emily answered, pretending to pout. 'Me and a coin! That's how you link us together mentally, is it? I declare, Harold, I shall be getting jealous of those coins of yours some day I'm certain. You can't even come up to see me for a day, it seems, unless you've got some matter of a coin as well to bring you to London. Moral—never get engaged to a man with a fancy for collecting coins and medals.'

'Oh, but this is really such a beauty, Emily,' I cried enthusiastically. 'Just look at it now. Isn't lovely! Do you notice the inscription—Wulfric Rex! I've never yet seen one anywhere else at all like it.'

Emily took it in her hands carelessly. 'I don't see any points about that coin in particular,' she answered in her bantering fashion, 'more than any other old coin you'd pick up anywhere.'

That was all we said then about the matter. Subsequent events engrained the very words of that conversation into the inmost substance of my brain with indelible fidelity. I shall never forget them to my dying moment.

I stopped about an hour altogether at Emily's had lunch, and arranged that she and her mother should accompany me that evening to the Lyceum. Then I drove off to the British Museum, and asked for leave to examine the Anglo-Saxon coins of the Mercian period.

The superintendent, who knew me well enough by sight and repute as a responsible amateur collector, readily gave me permission to look at a drawerful of the earliest Mercian gold and silver coinage. I had brought one or two numismatic books with me, and I sat down to have a good look at those delightful cases.

After thoroughly examining the entire series and the documentary evidence, I came to the conclusion that there was just one other gold Wulfric in existence besides the one I kept in my pocket, and that was the beautiful and well preserved example in the case before me. It was described in the last edition of Sir Theophilus Warton's 'Northumbrian and Mercian Numismatist' as an absolutely unique gold coin of Wulfric of Mercia, in imitation of the well known aureus of the false emperor Carausius. I turned to the catalogue to see the price at which it had been purchased by the nation. To my intense surprise I saw it entered at 150!

I was perfectly delighted at my magnificent acquisition.

On comparing the two examples, however, I observed that, though both struck from the same die and apparently at the same mint (to judge by the letter), they differed slightly from one another in two minute accidental particulars. My coin, being, of course, merely stamped with a hammer and then cut to shape, after the fashion of the time, was rather more closely clipped around the edge than the museum specimen; and it had also a slight dent on the obverse side, just below the W of Wulfric. In all other respects the two examples were of necessity absolutely identical.

I stood for a long time gazing at the case and examining the two duplicates with the deepest interest, while the museum keeper (a man of the name of Mactavish, whom I had often seen before on previous visits) walked about within sight, as is the rule on such occasions and kept a sharp lookout that I did not attempt to meddle with any of the remaining coins or cases.

Unfortunately, as it turned out, I had not mentioned to the superintendent my own possession of a duplicate Wulfric, nor had I called Mactavish's attention to the fact that I had pulled a coin of my own for purpose of comparison out of my waistcoat pocket. To say the truth,

I was inclined to be a little secretive as yet about my gold Wulfric, because until I had found out all that was known to me, I did not want anybody else to be told of my discovery.

But last I had fully satisfied all my curiosity, and was just about return the museum Wulfric to its little round compartment in the neat case (having already replaced my own duplicate in my waistcoat pocket), when, all at once, I can't say how, I gave a sudden turn, and dropped the coin with a jerk unexpected upon the floor of the museum.

It rolled away out of sight in a second, and I stood appalled in an agony of distress and terror in the midst of the gallery. Next moment I had hastily called Mactavish to my side, and got him to lock up the open drawer while we two went down on hands and knees and hunted through the length and breadth of the gallery for the lost Wulfric.

It was absolutely hopeless. Plain sailing as the thing seemed, we could see no trace of the missing coin from one end of the room to the other.

At last I leaned in a cold perspiration against the edge of one of the glass cabinets, and gave it up in despair with a sinking heart.

'It's no use, Mactavish,' I murmured desperately; 'the thing's lost, and we shall never find it.'

Mactavish looked me quietly in the face. 'In that case, sir,' he answered firmly, 'by the rules of the museum I must call the superintendent.'

He put his hand, with no undue violence but in a strictly official manner, upon my right shoulder. Then he blew a little whistle.

'I'm sorry to be rude to you, sir,' he went on apologetically, 'but by the rules of the museum I can't take my hand off you till the superintendent gives me leave to release you.'

Another keeper answered the whistle, 'Send the superintendent,' Mactavish said quietly. 'A coin missing.'

In a minute the superintendent was upon the spot. When Mactavish told him I had dropped the Gold Wulfric of Mercia he shook his head very ominously.

'This is a bad business, Mr. Tait,' he said gloomily, 'a unique coin, as you know, and one of the most valuable in the whole of our large Anglo-Saxon collection.'

'Is there a mouse-hole anywhere?' I cried in agony; 'any place where it might have rolled down and got mislaid or concealed for the moment?'

The superintendent went down instantly on his own hands and knees, pulled up every piece of the cocoa nut matting with minute deliberation, searched the whole place thoroughly from end to end, but found nothing. He spent nearly an hour on that thorough search; meanwhile, Mactavish never for a moment relaxed his hold upon me.

At last the superintendent desisted from the search as quite hopeless, and approached me very politely.

'I'm extremely sorry, Mr. Tait,' he said in the most courteous possible manner, 'but by the rules of the museum I am absolutely compelled either to search you for the coin or to give you into custody. It may, you know, have got caught somewhere about your person. No doubt you would prefer, of the two, that I should look in all your pockets and the folds of your clothing.' The position was terrible. I could stand it no longer.

'Mr. Harborne,' I said, breaking out once more from head to foot into a cold sweat, 'I must tell you the truth. I have brought a duplicate gold Wulfric here to-day to compare with the museum specimen, and I have got it this very moment in my waistcoat pocket.'

The superintendent gazed back at me with a mingled look of incredulity and pity.

'My dear sir,' he answered very gently 'this is altogether a most unfortunate business, but I'm afraid I must ask you to let me look at the duplicate you speak of.'

I took it, trembling, out of my waistcoat pocket and handed it across to him with out a word. The superintendent gazed at it for a moment in silence; then, in a tone of the profoundest commiseration, he said slowly:

'Mr. Tait, I grieve to be obliged to con-

tradict you. This is our own specimen of the gold Wulfric.'

The whole museum whirled round me violently, and before I knew anything more I fainted.

When I came I found myself seated in the superintendent's room, with a policeman standing quietly in the background.

As soon as I had fully recovered consciousness, the superintendent motioned the policeman out of the room for a while, and then gently forced me to swallow a brandy and soda.

'Mr. Tait,' he said compassionately, after an awkward pause, 'you are a very young man; indeed; and, I believe, hitherto of blameless character. Now, I should be very sorry to have to proceed to extremities against you, I know to what lengths, in a moment of weakness the desire to possess a rare coin will often lead a connoisseur, under stress of exceptional temptation. I have not the slightest doubt in my own mind that you did really accidentally drop the coin: that you went down on your knees honestly intending to find it, that the accident suggested to you the ease with which you might pocket it, that you yielded temporarily to that unfortunate impulse; and that, by the time I arrived on the scene, you were already over come with remorse and horror. I saw as much already in your very countenance. Nevertheless, I determined to give you the benefit of the doubt; and I searched over the whole place in the most thorough and conscientious manner. . . . As you know I found nothing. . . . Mr. Tait, I cannot bear to have to deal harshly with you. I recognize the temptation and the agony of repentance that instantly followed it. Sir, I give you one chance. If you will retract the obviously false story that you told me, and confess that the coin I found in your pocket was, in fact as I know it to be, the museum specimen, I will forthwith dismiss the constable, and will never say another word to any one about the whole matter. I don't want to ruin you, but I can't of course be put off with a falsehood. Think the matter carefully over with yourself. Do you, or do you not, still adhere to that very improbable and incredible story!'

Horrified and terror stricken as I was, I couldn't avoid feeling grateful to the superintendent for the evident kindness with which he was treating me. The tears rose at once into my eyes.

'Mr. Harborne,' I cried passionately, 'you are very good, generous; but you quite mistake the whole position. The story I told you was true, every word of it was true. I bought the gold Wulfric from a ploughman at Lichfield, and it is not absolutely identical with the museum specimen which I dropped upon the floor. It is closer clipped around the edges and it has a distinct dent upon the obverse side, just below the W of Wulfric.'

'The superintendent paused a second and scanned my face very closely.

'Have you a knife or a file in your pocket?' he asked in a much sterner and more official tone.

'No,' I replied, 'neither—neither.'

'Certain.'

'Shall I search you myself, or shall I give you in custodia?'

'Search me yourself,' I answered confidently.

He put his hand quietly into my left hand breast pocket, and, to my utter horror and dismay, drew forth, what I had up to that moment utterly forgotten a pair of folding pocket nail scissors, in a leather case, of course, with a little file on either side.

My heart stood still within me.

'That is quite sufficient, Mr. Tait,' the superintendent went on severely. 'Had you alleged that the museum coin was smaller than your own imaginary one, you might have been able to put in the facts as good evidence. But, I see, the exact contrary is the case. You have stooped to a disgraceful and unworthy subterfuge. This base deception aggravates your guilt. You have deliberately defaced a valuable specimen in order, if possible, to destroy its identity.'

'What could I say in return? I stammered and hesitated.

'Mr. Harborne,' I cried piteously, 'the circumstances seem to look terribly against me; but, nevertheless, you are quite mistaken. The missing Wulfric will come to light, sooner or later and prove me innocent.'

TO BE CONTINUED

**KERRY**  
In Ferguson vs O'Gilby, involving the right to nearly 120,000 pounds on the will of the late Mr. R. O'Gilby, of Pellipar House Londonderry, the Court of Appeals affirms the decision of the Master of the Rolls giving the fund to the Rev. F. M. Scott, and condemned the appellant, Mr. R. A. O'Gilby, in the costs of the appeal.

**DONEGAL**  
Patrick Cannon, Drumkeelie, died suddenly at Ardara, on May 1. Another sudden death was that of John O'Donnell, J. P., chairman of the Glenties Board of Guardians, which took place on May 2.

**DOWN**  
On May 7 an accident of a fatal character occurred in the townland of Crowreagh, about three miles from Newry. Two men named Joseph O'Hara and Andrew Megaw were engaged hoisting a large boulder of rock by means of a crane in a quarry the property of a Mr. P. Finnegan when the supports of the latter gave way precipitating the boulder with immense force on the two men below. The accident was observed by several other workers in the quarry, who immediately ran to the foot of the crane, only to find that both the unfortunates had been killed instantaneously.

**FERMANAGH**  
At the Enniskillin Petty Sessions, on May 3, Mr. John Porter, J. P., a magistrate for the county Fermanagh, was summoned by James Maguire, for having committed an assault on him on the 22nd March. The magistrates were of opinion that Mr. Porter was not justified in committing the assault. A fine of 5s and costs was imposed.

**MONAGHAN**  
Perhaps the most hopeful of all the signs which the present crisis has called forth is that which has been shown in Monaghan. The Town Commissioners of Lord Rossmore's happy ground—a mixed body composed of Episcopalians, Presbyterians, and Catholics—have passed a resolution warmly endorsing Mr. Gladstone's endeavor to settle the Irish tangle. More gratifying still, this resolution was proposed by a Presbyterian Commissioner, Mr. Ross, and seconded by a Catholic one, Mr. McNally. More remarkable still, it was passed with perfect unanimity—United Ireland.

**TYRONE**  
On May 1 a farmer and road contractor named Thomas Brown, living beside the Loop, about three miles distant from Cookstown, committed suicide by shooting himself. The melancholy occurrence is attributable to aberration of mind caused by the loss of a sum of almost 50 pounds. Two tramps—a woman and a man—named McCullister have been arrested by Constables Henry and Wedlock on suspicion, and concealed on the person of a woman [was] found 28. In addition the prisoners had in their possession 4 pound worth of clothes, and recently purchased. Neither prisoner was able to account for the possession of the money satisfactorily. It is now known that poor Brown met two tramps in Magherafelt fair.

**LONGFORD**  
It is a source of regret that the members of the Ballymahon branch are going from bad to worse. Ever since the election of poor law guardians in March there has been no unanimity between them. On Sunday May 2nd, a meeting was held when it was resolved that the branch should be dissolved. It is to be hoped the members will consider their position and establish a new branch on a more firm basis worthy of the town and the cause.—Westmeath Examiner.

**LCUTE**  
At a conference of the clergy of the Deanery of Drogheda, held on May 3rd, His Grace the Primate presiding the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

**MEATH**  
The recent races at Navan, were a miserable failure, the people holding severely aloof; in consequence of the unwelcome and unasked for patronage of such names as the Napiers, the Headforts, the Osbornes, the Nicholsons, &c. &c.

**QUEEN'S**  
At a meeting of the Mountmellick I. N. L. held on May 2nd Rev. J. J. Doyle, P. P., in the chair, a resolution was adopted pledging the members to cooperate with the Compore Branch in their endeavor to influence Mr. Frazer to respect the legal rights of his neighbors.

**WESTMEATH**  
Reductions in rent have been made on properties in this county as follows: Malone's, Ballymore; 3s in the pound; Capt. Grogan's 3s in the pound; Mr. Marlay's Moate 6s in the pound.

**WEXFORD**  
The death is announced of Rev. Rich-

ard Kelly, P. P. Templeton. Deceased had been over thirty years discharging the active duties of the priesthood, and was distinguished through life by his retiring habits and the conscientious discharge of his duties. Father Kelly was educated at St. Peter's College, Wexford and subsequently passed through a most creditable course in Maynooth. The year previous to his ordination he was on the Dunboyne establishment and was greatly esteemed and respected by his fellow students. His first curacy was in Carrooigh thence Templeton. The deceased was born about the year 1826 at Garrynisk in this county.

**ANTRIM**  
In Forest v. Ward, an action by Mr. Vere Forster and Mr. John Ward against Messrs. Marcus Ward & Co., of Belfast, for detention of lithographic stones used in printing the well known "Vere Foster Drawing Book," the Lord Chancellor gave judgment for the plaintiffs with £800 damages and costs.

**ARMAGH**  
In the Court of appeals on May 6 the case of Biggar vs. Eastwood came up. This was an appeal from an order of the Master of the Rolls. The suit was instituted in 1877 to carry out the trusts of the will of the late James Eastwood, deceased of Castletown, in the County of Louth, who died possessed of real property, the value of both being between 25,000 pounds and 30,000 pounds. Deceased's will was long and elaborate, and the persons taking under it being his wife and his nephews, Allen Nesbitt and Charles Nesbitt, and there was also a charitable gift. Questions of an intricate character were involved. The argument have not concluded.

**WICKLOW**  
At the monthly meeting of the Bray Town Commissioners, a resolution was unanimously adopted granting bonds for the sum of \$2,000 of the sea wall loan to the Hibernian Bank.

At the Bray Petty Sessions, on May 1 Mr. Devayner Smyth summoned a number of fishermen for trespassing on the foreshore at Newcourt Strand, alleged to be his property, and for taking therefrom a quantity of seaweed, having been duly warned not to do so. Mr. Toomey prosecuted; Mr. Chance, M. P. defended, and disputed Mr. Smith's title alleging the foreshore was Crown property. The Court unanimously dismissed the case, holding with Mr. Chance. The result was received with applause.

**TIPPERARY**  
Within the short space of a few hours and within the radius of a few miles of Thurles, three lives have been terminated—one by suicide and two marvellously sudden deaths. The first named was a respectable widow, named Mary Dwyer, the mother of a large family, who lived at Ballysorell, about seven miles from Thurles, inflicted wounds of such a nature upon her throat that in two minutes she was dead. The woman had been ailing, and subject to fits of despondency for some time past, and was believed to be of unsound mind. In the same locality a young boy named Patrick Cahill died suddenly on the morning, while a hale old man named Roddy Tracy, of Glonmore, dropped suddenly dead in his own house. Deceased had only just returned from the town of Templemore where he had been during the day.

**LIMERICK**  
Are we never to have done with the horrors of those evictions! The whole world quivers with sympathy when the news of some appalling disaster in a coal mine or at sea is flashed abroad, but it looks on coldly enough, day after day, as the landlords carry out their fearful work; dooming whole townlands to ruin. They have grown to be matters of such every-day occurrence, indeed, that this is hardly to be wondered at. Little emotion beyond the immediate precincts of the sad scene was caused, for instance, last week by the circumstances by the evictions on Major Hare's property near New Pallas, and yet the doings thereat were as pitiable: perhaps, in their way as any witnessed in this isle of misery. In one case a poor old woman of ninety, along with six young children; were ejected; and their expulsion was attended with such heartrending outcries that many of the armed men who had to look on were visibly affected. Acts of the grossest brutality were perpetrated too in the case of other evictions on the same property. Never, indeed, were the feelings of the people who witnessed the proceedings and the unhappy tenants more immediately affected put to a severer test than during the time when Agent Penrose and Sub-Sheriff Hobson were engaged in carrying out Major Hare's decrees in New Pallas.—United Ireland.

**CORM**  
A young man named McKay, a nat-

ive of Belfast, a teacher in the local Protestant school at Clenakilly, committed suicide on May 3.

John Neill, at knocks, near Clonakilly: The prisoner was remanded, the Crown prosecutor having stated that he had other important evidence to produce.

**KERRY**  
Wholesale evictions are taking place in the back districts of Kerry, in the neighborhood of Sneem, Kilgarvarn as Kenmare, where that acute distress is prevailing. The condition of the evicted tenants is miserable. Possession has been given up quietly in every instance to the sheriff's bailiff, who is only protected by two policemen. The landlords are the Marquis of Lansdowne Mr. Bland and Mr. Mahons of Drogheda.

**IRISH FIDELITY, DEVOTION AND SACRIFICE**

The following eloquent passage is from the sermon preached at the opening of St. Joseph's Cathedral, Dunedin, by his Eminence Cardinal Moran:

A missionary goes forth from Rome, and he brings with him a commission from St. Celestine, and he goes to another island of the West and finds there a virgin soil, and the seeds of Faith which he scatters there, take deep root in the hearts of Irish people, and quickly the Truth buds forth as blossoms and fruit, and spreads its branches from sea to sea. That sacred tree of Faith soon showed itself graceful as the rose tree fragrant as the lily, stately as the cedar tree, rich as the vine, and fair as the olive tree in the land of Judah. And not to one nation only did the chosen sons of that fair land bring the glad tidings of redemption, but they went forth in swarms to every kingdom in Europe, the herald of God's blessing, dispensing the graces of redemption to the chosen children of Christ. But it pleased our Divine Saviour to announce to His Apostles that he was sending them as lambs amid wolves. He announced to them that they were indeed to witness for Him even to the extremities of the world; but He told them that they were to be witnesses for Him in martyrdom, you shall be cast out of the temples and the synagogues. He said to them; 'Men shall smite you, they shall put you to death and throw you into prison, and they shall reckon it that they are doing service to God in thus consigning you to death or to prison. But He told them to fear not, that he was by such sufferings they would overcome the world. For three centuries the sword of the persecutors was never sheathed, and we see the scaffolds covered with the blood of the chosen of Christ and of the chosen pastors of the Holy Church. And perhaps there was never a century from the first dawn of Christianity to the present hour when the sword of the persecutors was in reality heathen in waging this war and in thus persecuting the children of our blessed Lord. In that land of the West of which I have already spoken we see that the terrors of the three first centuries of persecution appear to have again renewed; for the sword of the persecutor was there unsheathed for three centuries too, and the pastor and of the flock were alike led to the scaffold—and not in ones or twos, in hundreds or thousands, but the whole people became a nation of martyrs. They suffered imprisonment: they were deprived of every earthly good, they were arrested, they were driven into exile; they were led to the scaffold; but still they clung to that one priceless treasure of Divine Faith. It would appear as if that dear land of the West was set up by God as a chosen bulwark of Divine Faith in the Western World. It was assailed with all the power that this world could command; every instrument that the power of this world could wield was made use of to destroy that bulwark of Divine Faith. Its towers were destroyed; its walls were overthrown; every thing that could lend ornament and strength to that citadel was swept away: but still the flag of faith remained unfurled, and it was sustained not by the power of this world or the eloquence of man—it was sustained by the divine heroism that receives the blessing of God, for our Saviour has declared. 'This is the victory which conquereth the world, your faith.'

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PEARL (Andrews & Co.).....	██████████
HECKER'S.....	██████████
GILLET'S.....	██████████
ANDREWS & CO. "Regal".....	██████████
Milwaukee, (Contains Alum.).....	██████████
BULK (Powder sold loose).....	██████████
BUMFORD'S, when not fresh.....	██████████

**REPORTS OF GOVERNMENT CHEMISTS**  
**As to Purity and Wholesomeness of the Royal Baking Powder.**  
"I have tested a package of Royal Baking Powder, which I purchased in the open market, and find it composed of pure and wholesome ingredients. It is a cream of tartar powder of a high degree of merit, and does not contain either alum or phosphates, or other injurious substances. E. G. Lovv, Ph.D."  
"It is a scientific fact that the Royal Baking Powder is absolutely pure. H. A. Mort, Ph.D."  
"I have examined a package of Royal Baking Powder, purchased by myself in the market. I find it entirely free from alum, terra alba, or any other injurious substance. HENRY MORTON, Ph.D., President of Stevens Institute of Technology."  
"I have analyzed a package of Royal Baking Powder. The materials of which it is composed are pure and wholesome. S. DANA HAYES, State Assayer, Mass."  
The Royal Baking Powder received the highest award over all competitors at the Vienna World's Exposition, 1873; at the Centennial, Philadelphia, 1876; at the American Institute, New York, and at State Fairs throughout the country. No other article of human food has ever received such high, emphatic, and universal endorsement from eminent chemists, physicians, scientists, and Boards of Health all over the world.  
NOTE—The above DIAGRAM illustrates the comparative worth of various Baking Powders, as shown by Chemical Analysis and experiments made by Prof. Schedler. A pound can of each powder was taken, the total leavening power or volume in each can calculated, the result being as indicated. This practical test for worth by Prof. Schedler only proves what every observant consumer of the Royal Baking Powder knows by practical experience, that, while it costs a few cents per pound more than ordinary kinds, it is far more economical, and, besides, affords the advantage of better work. A single trial of the Royal Baking Powder will convince any fair-minded person of these facts.  
\* While the diagram shows some of the alum powders to be of a higher degree of strength than other powders ranked below them, it is not to be taken as indicating that they have any value. All alum powders, no matter how high their strength, are to be avoided as dangerous.

**THE NORTHWEST REVIEW**  
The Only Catholic Paper  
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The Columns of the NORTHWEST REVIEW will contain the latest Foreign and Domestic News, paying particular attention to matters affecting Manitoba and the Northwest. The REVIEW has already a large circulation amongst its friends and therefore offers special advantages to advertisers.  
Every Department will receive special attention and will supply the latest and most instructive intelligence under the direct heads.  
The NORTHWEST REVIEW will be mailed free to any address for \$2.50 per annum strictly in advance. The price is slightly in excess of that charged for other papers published in the Northwest, but our friends will readily understand that there are great difficulties to be met with in issuing a Catholic paper, especially so in this new country, and we trust that the extra fifty cents will not deter any of our friends from giving their warm support to the only paper in the Northwest published in the interest of Catholics in the English Language.  
The REVIEW will be made the equal of other papers published here and as soon as circulation warrants it our readers may confidently expect that the annual subscription price will be readily reduced.  
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**NORTHWEST REVIEW, 13 OWEN STREET**  
Winnipeg, Manitoba



BOYS AND GIRLS, SIT ERECT

One of the worst habits young people form is that of leaning forward too much while at work or study; It is Much less tiresome and more healthy to sit or stand erect. The round shouldered, hollow-chested and almost deformed persons one meets every day could have avoided all the bad results from which they now suffer, had they always kept the body erect, the chest full, and the shoulders thrown back. A simple rule is that if the head is not thrown forward; but is held erect, the shoulders will drop back to their natural position giving the lungs full play. The injury done by carelessness in this respect is by compressing the lungs, preventing their full and natural action resulting in lung diseases, usually consumption. Sit erect boys and girls and look the world in the face.

GOOD WORDS TO GIRLS.

A writer advises girls, if they would be happy in the married life to marry a gentleman. He thus defines what he means by the term:

A true gentleman is generous and unselfish. He regards another's happiness and welfare as well as his own. You will see the trait running through all his actions. A man who is a bear at home among his sisters and discourteous to his mother is just the man to avoid when you come to the great question which is to be answered yes or no.

A man may be ever so rustic in his early surroundings, if he is a true gentleman he will not bring a blush to your cheek in any society by his absurd behavior.

There is an instinctive politeness inherent in such a character, which every where commands respect and makes its owner pass for what he is—one of nature's noblemen.

Do not despair, girls; there are such men still in the world. You need not all die old maids. But wait until the princes pass by. No harm in delay.

You will not be apt to find him in the ball-room, and I know he will never be seen walking up from the liquor saloon. Nor is he a champion billiard player. He has not had time to become a "champion," for he has had too much honest earnest work to do in the world. I have always observed that these "champions" were seldom good for much else.

Be very wary in choosing, girls, when so much is at stake. Do not mistake a passing fancy for undying love. Marrying in haste rarely ends well.

THE BOY WHO HELPED OTHERS

Benny was sick and fretful, the weather was warm and mother was busy. Ned took all this into his thoughts and began to think how he could better things. He was pulling peas in the garden, but he left his work and came round to the kitchen door where the baby was.

Ned was fond of Baby Ben and Baby Ben, loved Ned, for babies can tell very quickly who loves them. He was always stretching out his chubby hands for Ned to take him. To-day, as soon as the big brother appeared in sight, there was a cry of delight.

'Benny have a ride!' said Ned, and the baby crowed again.

There was no baby carriage. How often Ned wished they had one, so that he could hide Benny into the garden and up and down the road. But there was no money to buy baby carriages.

'Will have to make the old wheelbarrow for a spell,' said Ned, as he lifted the little one in gently. Ned was always gentle, with the baby.

Then the ride! How it pleased the baby and pleased mother! She could now attend to her work. And was there a third one to be pleased! Yes, Ned himself; and this third one was the happiest of them all. Why? Because he was doing a kindness, and there is a reward which God gives for every kindness done, if it is ever so small.

How can God give us a reward? Try it and see. Do all the little kind acts you can, whenever you can; and see if you are not happy.

LEARNING OBEDIENCE

It is recorded of a certain great philosopher that a friend who went to visit him met the philosopher's little daughter before he met the philosopher himself. Knowing that the father was such a deeply learned man, the friend thought that the little girl must have learned something from him very deep, something very grave from her very learned father. So he said to the little girl, 'What is your father teaching you?' The little maid looked up to him with her clear blue eyes, and just said the word 'Obedience.' That was what the great wise man taught his little girl, and I believe that is the most important lesson for children, to learn to be obedient. It

is a lesson necessary for their happiness and for their safety; I think we may say necessary for their very life. And after all what are we? Grown people of this great world so full of mysteries, what are we after all but weak ignorant little children! How little we know of what is around us and what is before us. How little we know what may be the consequences even of our own acts. Manifestly, therefore, the most important lesson for us to learn is the the children! Lesson of obedience. And it is our Father's wish above all to teach us this lesson. A lesson that we are to begin to practice upon earth, and to practice for evermore when we serve him day and night among the angels.

THOUGHTS.

It is, doubtless, a relief to complain but the relief is only momentary, and complaining really cures nothing. Complaints importune others. Complaints aggravate the temper of him who makes them, increase the trouble of his soul, irritates his mind and his heart. Complaints are rarely without sin, for they exaggerate the faults of those who have wounded us.—Golden Sands.

'Many more men and women than the world knows of are quite equal to meet great crises who fail most lamentably in meeting the petty annoyances that are in the everyday experience of the most of us. Many a woman who would be ready to die for her husband, makes him wretched by refusing to live for him,' says Howells, and Husbands, no doubt heartily agree with him. Had he made the same remark about husbands that he does about wives, he would have the entire race to endorse his utterance.

There are better things to give than gold and silver. If we can put new life and hope into the heart of a discouraged man, so that he rises out of his weak despair and takes his place again in the ranks of active life, we have done a far better thing for him than if we had put our hands in our pocket and given him money to help him nurse a little longer his miserable and unmanly despair. The truest sympathy is not that weak emotion which sits down and weeps with a sufferer, but that wiser love which while it is touched by his pain and grief, and feels tenderly towards him, seeks to put new strength into his heart, to enable him to endure his suffering in a victorious way.

People have generally three epochs in their confidence in man. In the first they believe him to be everything that is good, and they are lavish with their friendship and confidence. In the next, they have had experience which has smitten down their confidence, and they then have to be careful not to mistrust every one; and not to put the worst construction upon everything. Later in life they learn that the greater number of men have much more good in them than bad, and that even when there is cause to blame there is more reason to pity than condemn. And then a spirit of confidence again awakens within them.—Frederika Bremer.

The mere lapse of year is not life. To eat, and drink, and to sleep; to be exposed to darkness and the light; to pace around in the mill of habit and turn the wheel of wealth, to make reason our book keeper, and turn thought into an implement of trade—that is not life. In all this but a poor fraction of the consciousness of humanity is awakened, and the sanctities slumber which make it most worth while to be. Knowledge, truth, love; beauty, goodness, faith, alone can give vitality to the mechanism of existence; the laugh of mirth that vibrates through the heart, the tears that refresh the dry waste within, the music that brings childhood back, the prayer that calls the future near, the doubt which makes us meditate, the death which startles us with mystery, the hardship which forces us to struggle, the anxiety that ends in trust, are the true nourishment of our natural being.

THE GOLDEN ROSE

In Catholic circles on the Continent speculation is rife as to whom the Holy Father will send the Golden Rose to this year. It is almost unnecessary to explain that every year the Pope solemnly blesses a magnificently wrought golden rose, which he bestows upon some Catholic personage of Royal blood, as a mark of his personal affection, or as a token of his recognition of some good quality or special merit in the recipient. His Holiness Leo XIII. blessed the rose on the 4th instant but his intention with regard to its bestowal is not yet known. That the coveted gift may find its way into the hands of the Queen Regent of Spain is not improbable; and should this be its destination a fresh pledge will

ave been added to the many which the Sovereign Pontiff has already given of the great affection which he entertains for his faithful children in the Iberian Peninsula and a well deserved honor will have been conferred upon a noble lady who in circumstances of sorrow and difficulty is bearing a trying part with fortitude and courage.

Ecclesiastical Directory

PROVINCE OF ST. BONIFACE.

This Province was erected by His Holiness Pius IX Sept. 22, 1871, and comprehends 1st. The Archdiocese of St. Boniface, 2nd, The Diocese of St. Albert, 3rd, The Vicariate Apostolic of Athabaska Mackenzie, 4th, The Vicariate Apostolic of British Columbia.

ARCHDIOCESE OF ST. BONIFACE. Comprising the Province of Manitoba, and a portion of the N. W. Territories, and of the District of Keewatin.

Former Bishop—Rt. Rev. J. N. Provencher first Bishop of the country now forming the ecclesiastical Province of St. Boniface, d. June 7, 1853.

Arch. Most Rev. Alexander Tache, O. M. I., D. D., cons. Bishop of Archa, and vicar of Bishop Provencher, Nov. 23, 1851, transferred to St. Boniface June 7, 1853; nominated Archbishop of St. Boniface, the day of the erection of the metropolitan See, Sept. 22, 1871.

CHURCHES AND CLERGY.

St. Boniface Cathedral, Rev. F. A. Dugas, P. P., J. Messier, curate; A. Maisonneuve, O. M. I., agent for Rt. Révs. Bps of N. W. T., George Dugas chaplain of the academy Joseph McCarthy O. M. I., secretary, St. Vital, attended from St. Boniface, St. Mary's, Winnipeg; Revs. M. Ouillette, O. M. I., P. P. and F. Cahill, O. M. I., Curate, Church of Immaculate Conception, Winnipeg; Rev. A. A. Chertier, Provincial Penitentiary, Rev. C. Cloutier, St. Charles, Rev. T. L. Boudin, O. M. I., St. Patrick's Church, Selkirk and Péguis, —Rev. J. Allard, O. M. I., St. Norbert—Rev. J. M. Ritchot, St. Agathe—Revs. C. Samoisette and P. Pelletier.

St. Francois Xavier, Rev. F. X. Kavanagh, St. Paul, Rev. Fortier, St. Charles, Rev. Dandurand, O. M. I., St. Anne des Chenes and St. Joachim, Rev. Girard.

Lorette, Rev. J. Dufresne, St. Laurent and other missions of Lake Manitoba, Revs. F. Camper, O. M. I., H. Gascon, O. M. I., J. Campeau, A. Dupont, O. M. I., and Bro. Mulvehill, catechist, Lake Qu'Appelle Fort Ellice, and the missions West, Revs. L. Labre, O. M. I., J. Desorby, O. M. I., J. Hugonard, O. M. I., Magnan and LePage.

St. Jean Baptiste de la Riviere aux Prunes Rev D. Fillion, St. Joseph, Rev M. Pelletier, St. Pierre de Riviere aux Prunes Rev J. Joly, St. Pie and Emerson J. N. Joly, —Fort Alexander, Rev. A. Madore, O. M. I. and Bro. J. B. Doyle.

Rainy Lake and other Missions, East Lake Winnipeg, Rev. C. Bitsche, St. Alphonse and, M. D. de Lourdes Rev L. Campeau, St. Cuthbert Portage la Prairie, Rev J. McCarthy O. M. I., Grandin, Rev J. Robillard, Regina, attended from St. Boniface Wood Mountain, Moose Jaw, and Medicine Hat Rev P. St. Germain O. M. I.

EDUCATIONAL AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS

Theological Seminary and College of St. Boniface—Teaching staff: Rev. Fathers Lory S. J. (director), Drummond, S. J.; French S. J.; Lussier, S. J.; Blain, S. J.; O'Brien, S. J.; Belliveau, S. J.; Gauthier, S. J.; Rev. J. Cloutier and J. L. Bone, Ecclesiastical Students—Messrs. Cameron, Ellis, Montreuil, Dubois, Turcotte, Lanigan, Brothers Gaudet S. J.; Fortier S. J.; Blouin S. J.; Lefebvre S. J.

Course of Studies—Theology, Classics, and commercial course in English and French Pupils—30. St. Mary's Institute, Winnipeg; two houses—Brothers of the Congregation of Mary Bro. Williams, director, Pupils 130. St. Boniface Academy for Young Ladies Sisters of Charity (Gray Nuns), Boarders 60; day scholars 120.

St. Vital's school, for day scholars—Sisters of Charity, pupils 60. St. Norbert's school—Sisters of Charity, Boarders 20, day scholars 60. St. Francis Xavier's; school day scholars Sisters of Charity, Pupils 55.

St. Mary's Academy (Winnipeg) day scholars 140. Sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary, Superior Mary John of God, Boarders 60, day scholars 130. School of Immaculate Conception (Winnipeg)—Sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary, Pupils 70.

St. Joseph's Convent, (Brandon)—Sisters Faithful Companions of Jesus, Sister M. A. Reer sup. Pupils 70. Sisters of Charity (Gray Nuns) sister Lamy sup.

St. Boniface Hospital Sister Shaughnessy, directress. Orphan Asylum sister Boire directress; Orphan girls 38.

RETAIL MEAT MARKETS

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

WHOLESALE MEAT AND CATTLE MARKET.

Table listing wholesale meat and cattle market prices for items like Working oxen, Live cattle, etc.

FISH.

Table listing fish prices for items like Wholesale, Retail, etc.

VEGETABLES.

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

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

HAY AND STRAW.

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

GRAIN.

Table listing grain prices for items like Oats, Barley, No. 1 hard wheat, etc.

WOOD.

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

DANIEL CAREY.

Barriester, Attorney, Solicitor and Notary Public. Commissioner for Quebec and Manitoba. 25 LOMBARD STREET WINNIPEG.

ROOMS AND BOARD.

Excellent Board and Rooms may be obtained in a good and central locality and at reasonable rates. Apply corner N. tre Dame street west and Dagmar streets. nvt21

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DR. DUFRESNE.

Physician, Surgeon and Obstetrician. COR. MAIN AND MARKET STS. Opposite City Hall. Winnipeg, Man.

BECK & MCPHILLIPS

(Successors to Royal & Prud'homme) Barriesters, Attorneys, &c. Solicitors for Le Credit Foncier Franco-Canadien. OFFICE NEXT BANK OF MONTREAL. N. D. Beck, L.L.B. A. E. McPhillips.

MCPHILLIPS BROS.

Dominion Land Surveyors and Civil Engineers. G. McPhillips, Frank McPhillips and R. C. McPhillips. ROOM 10 BIGGS BLOCK, WINNIPEG.

EDWARD KELLY,

STEAM AND HOT WATER HEATING, PLUMBING AND GASFITTING. 93 Portage Avenue, - Winnipeg. Plans, Specifications and Estimates furnished on application. P. O. Box 472.

M. CONWAY

General Auctioneer and Valuator. Rooms Cor. Main & Portage Ave.

Sales of Furniture, Horses' Implements &c., every Friday at 2 p.m.

Country Sales of Farm Stock, &c., promptly attended to. Cash advanced on consignments of goods. Terms liberal and all business strictly confidential.

FOR CHOICE CUT MEATS

AND GAME IN SEASON

ATRO PENROSE & ROCAN!

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WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALER IN FLOUR FEED AND GRAIN 640 MAIN STREET Prices very reasonable

GEROUX & CONNOLLY.

BUTCHERS. have resumed business with a large and choice stock of MEATS, GAME, POULTRY, — AT — 342 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG, OPP. POTTER HOUSE. A call respectfully solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

MUNSON & ALLAN,

Barriesters, Attorneys, Solicitors, &c. Offices McInyre Block, Main Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba. J. H. D. MUNSON G. W. ALLAN

D. HALLEN

FIRST-CLASS TAILOR AND CUTTER. Repairing a Specialty. Prices Most Reasonable. 45 McDermott St., Winnipeg

Gold Watch Free.

The publishers of the Capital City Home Grant, the well known Illustrated Literary and Family Magazine, make the following liberal offer for the New Year: The person taking the longest verse in the Bible, before March 1st, will receive a Gold Watch, Lady's Hunting Game Service Watch, worth \$40. If there be more than one correct answer, the second will receive an elegant Steam-winding Gentleman's Watch, the third, a beautiful English Watch. Each person must send their name with their answer, for which they will receive three months' subscription to the Home Grant, a 50 page Illustrated New Year Book, a Case of 12 articles that the ladies will appreciate, and prize containing names of winners. Address: Publishers of the Capital City Home Grant, EASTFORD, CONN.

CHANGE OF TIME.

Through Trains with Sleeping Cars attached will be run daily between Winnipeg and St. Paul as follows: Leaving Winnipeg at 9.45 a.m. (via St. Vincent, Crookston, Barnesville, Breckenridge and Morris) arriving in St. Paul at 7.30 a.m. Returning leave St. Paul at 7 p.m. (via same route) arriving in Winnipeg at 5.25 p.m. For full information and tickets to all points in Canada and United States, also Ocean Tickets to and from any place in Europe at LOWEST RATES and by the BEST LINES. Apply to the City Ticket Office of the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway 383 Main street, Winnipeg. H. G. McMICKEN, Agent.

AGENCY FOR THE FOLLOWING STEAMSHIP LINES

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425 Main St. TO THE PUBLIC

The Greatest Sacrifice of Readymade Clothing That Ever Took Place IN WINNIPEG

Come & examine our black Worsted Suits at \$7.75. See our all wool Suits at 8.50. See our very fine Canadian Suits at 12.00. See our very fine English Tweed Suits at 11.50. The very best Worsted Suits, worth \$35, for 20/0.

No Deception. Call and Judge For Yourself

ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES

See Tickets on them at the Door

No trouble to show Goods. The finest and cheapest assortment of Pants ever shown in Winnipeg Remember the Place:

BLUE STORE, 426 MAIN ST.

Sailed Tenders, addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Indian Supplies," and received at this office up to noon of TUESDAY, 20th APRIL, 1888, for the delivery of Indian Supplies during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1887, consisting of flour, Bacon, Beef, Groceries, Ammunition, Twine, Oxen, Cows, Bulls, Agricultural Implements, Tools, duty paid, at various points in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories.

Forms for the tender, giving full particulars relative to the supplies required, dates of delivery, &c., may be had by applying to the undersigned, or to the Indian Commissioner at Regina, or to the Indian offices, Winnipeg. Parties may tender for each description of goods separately or for all the goods called for in the Schedules.

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

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

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

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

The lowest or any tender, not necessarily accepted.

L. VANKOUGHNET, Deputy of the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

Department of Indian Affairs Ottawa 3rd March, 1888.

\$500 REWARD!

The Managers of the Hudson Bay Photographic Parlors agree to pay out of their Reserve Fund \$500 to any person who will produce better or more highly finished photographs (taken either in the largest cities of Europe or on the American continent) than those taken at their Parlors, 244 main street, Winnipeg. This offer to hold good until further notice.

T. R. COLPITS, ARTIST.

J. MCGOVERN,

DEALER IN FOREIGN, DOMESTIC FRUITS

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CATERING FOR PRIVATE PARTIES. MARIOTTA & MARIAGGI, Prop's



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IS PUBLISHED AT

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SUBSCRIPTION:—One year, \$2.50; Six months \$1.50. Clubs of five, \$2.00. Strictly cash in advance.

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1st Column, 12 months	\$200 00
" " " " " "	120 00
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Half Column 12 months	120 00
" " " " " "	75 00
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Quarter Column, 12 months	75 00
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One-Eighth Column, 12 months	45 00
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" " " " " "	15 00

Transient advertising, 12 cents per line first insertion; 10 cents each subsequent insertion.

Orders to discontinue advertisements must be sent to the office in writing.

Special Notices, set in nonpareil type, leaded, and located on the eighth page immediately over the city news, 10 cents per word each insertion. No notice inserted for less than \$1.

Professional cards (run in and without display) \$1 per month. Advertisements unaccompanied by specific instructions inserted until ordered out.

Notice of Births, Marriages and Deaths, 50 cents each insertion.

Correspondence conveying facts of interest will be welcomed and published.

J. J. CHADOCK,  
Editor and Publisher

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

**CALENDAR FOR JUNE.**

Consecrated to the Most Precious Blood of Our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ and to the Most Sacred Heart of Jesus.

1. Tuesday. St. Angela Merici V. Rogation Day.
2. Wednesday. The Blessed Virgin, Mother of Grace.
3. Thursday. The Ascension of Our Lord Holy Day of Obligation.
4. Friday. St. Francis Caracciolo C.
5. Saturday. St. Boniface. B and M.
6. Sunday. 6 Sunday within the Octave, of the Ascension St. Norber. B and C.
7. Monday. Of the Octave.
8. Tuesday. Of the Octave.
9. Wednesday. Of the Octave.
10. Thursday. Octave of the Ascension.
11. St. Barnabas. Apost.
12. Saturday. Octave of St. Boniface. Vigil of Pentecost. Fast of obligation.

**NOTES AND COMMENT.**

Mr Gilbert McMicken has returned to the city where he intends to make a permanent stay.

Mr. J. K. Bairrett, Inspector of Inland Revenue returned from an official tour to Prince Albert during the week.

The close of the scholastic year at the St. Boniface College will be June 19, the examination taking place on the previous day.

Those in want of stationery and Catholic devotional articles; as well as papers and periodicals of all kinds should call at Mrs Corwin's, 537 Main.

Lord Charles Hamilton, brother and heir presumptive of the duke, has just died at Nice, Italy. He became a convert last year.

The New York Independent says there are enough patriotic Irish Protestants in Ulster to clean out every Orange blatherskite in that province.

The Rev. Mr. Macleod, late curate of St. Germain's Anglican Church. Routh, Wales has been received into the true fold by Cardinal Manning.

His holiness has confirmed the selection of the clergy by appointing the Rev. T. O'Dwyer successor to the late Right Rev. Dr. Butler, as a Bishop of Limerick.

United Ireland declares that there are Nationalists sufficient in any town of Ulster to whip the ragtag and bobtail Orangemen into good behavior, provided the police stand aside.

The House of Lords on May 23, by a vote of 146 to 127, rejected the second reading of the bill legalizing marriage with a deceased wife's sister. Nineteen bishops voted with the majority.

Dr. Dio. Lewis, who devoted a great deal of his life in telling people what to do in order to live long, evidently did not learn the combination himself. He has just died at the comparatively early age of sixty.

We would call the attention of our readers to the unprecedented price for ready made suits at the Blue Store, 426 Main St. Purchases should not be made until this magnificent stock has been examined. See the advertisement in another column.

The Journal des Debats reports the formation of a National Home Rule League to India similar to the one in Ireland. The Indians openly express their sympathy with the Irish cause, and the agitation there is beginning to create great uneasiness in English political circles. The chickens are coming home to roost.

In reporting the Queen's visit to the exhibition the Liverpool Post of the 20th ult chronicles this very disedifying scene as having occurred: "As soon as the Queen had left the exhibition hundreds of well-dressed people made a rush to the throne and the chairs which had just been vacated by Her Majesty and the Royal party, and engaged in a frantic struggle to gratify the singular desire of sitting upon the same seats as had been occupied by Royalty. For some minutes it really appeared as if there was going to be a free fight, and the police had at last to interfere to lessen a crush which was becoming dangerous. There appears even to have been an attempt to obtain parts of the hanging draperies of the canopy; in order that the fragments might be preserved as 'relics,' but this was prevented. Now we have no intention to belittle the English; but this must appear to most people as disgusting as its object was silly.

The Rat Portage Progress, very inconsistently (inconsistently in so far as it runs counter to the policy of the public press of the day) accuses the clergy of apathy in matters political. This miserable mildewed sheet, which aspires to the proud position of tail piece to the Winnipeg Free Press would have the clergy take as gospel truth the 'numerous scandals' unearthed by the partisan press. If they were to act on the suggestion of the 'Progress,' the party for which that paper professes to speak in Rat Portage would come out badly scorched, in which case its hostility to 'clerical interference' would know no bounds. But it is just quite possible that what the Progress styles 'scandals' are nothing of the kind when seen by those not habituated to political conspiracies. The clergy that is the wiser portion of them, have learned to take the 'scandals' unearthed by the press of the day not with one but with several grains of salt. The fault lies not with the clergy but with the people who boastfully proclaim that they will not hear the church. That they are more enlightened and have cast off the idiotic reverence which they formerly had for the minister of religion and that they now wish to put an end to an "institution which resists the march of progress." It is very evident, however, that the Progress was 'hard up' for subject matter and so amused itself by assailing the clergy. We would therefore, beg our esteemed friends of Rat Portage to let the mis-called 'Progress' proceed, it is unworthy of serious attention.

**THE MAIL AND IRISH CATHOLICS.**

We have no desire to quarrel with our ponderous Toronto contemporary, but we do think that its persistent and unwarranted attacks upon the Irish Catholics of this country are unfounded and uncalled for. The Irish Catholic press has never insisted that favors be bestowed on their friends as Irish Catholics nor do the Irish Catholics stand as a body separate from the rest of the community demanding preferment. All they ask is that they be treated equally with other men. But unfortunately this policy does not prevail with those who dispense government patronage. It is a most galling and offensive system of excluding Catholic Irishmen from almost every post of consequence in the public departments that obtains, against which Irish Catholics complain and will ever protest. As to the charge of unfitness we refuse to believe that as good men. Men as competent to fill any post with credit to themselves and with advantage to the public, cannot be found amongst Irish Catholics. There are Irish Catholics in the numerous departments of great experience against whose ability and character no whisper can be breathed and who have earned their position by hard work, yet when a promotion is made they are passed over in silence and forced to make way for others who are Protestants, but whose other qualifications are not known. By their acts those with whom rests the making of these selections plainly show that they consider the fact of a candidate being an Irishman and a Catholic a bar to his employment. If this is the principle that regulates public appointments it would be just as well we had an official notice of the fact as soon as possible. It is against this very apparent ostracism that Catholics protest and against which we object on the grounds of public interest no less than on principle.

A Manitou despatch says:—As Mr. Winram and wife were about starting for church Sunday, the buggy seat slipped and both were thrown out backwards. They were both bruised and slightly injured. Mrs. Winram is suffering considerably, but is able to be around. Mr. Winram will probably be confined to bed for three or four days, being slightly strained

**REV. MR. DIX AGAIN**

We recently published in these columns some remarkable utterances from this Protestant Episcopal minister, and we again call the attention of our readers to another very remarkable pronouncement by the same gentleman.

Here it is: "Note first the general restlessness under dogmatic teaching. It is a marked feature of the day, and the preacher who does his duty knows the best. The time will come when they will not endure sound doctrines. On Monday morning I take up a journal containing reports of the sermons of three or four prominent preachers. What Catholic dogma can I find? Not merely the absence, but the contemptuous rejection of it. I know that if they were to change and take to preaching one by one articles of the Nicene Creed, they would empty their churches in a month. One may preach what he likes and as he likes if he only does not preach what is scornfully called the old theology. Be the cause what it may, theology, once the mother and the queen of science, has become a weariness. The science of God has no attraction. The dislike for dogmatic terms—is it the sign of indifference to Christianity as a positive religion? If, without the old words of the creed, I cannot tell myself or any one else who or what Jesus Christ is, then the distaste for such words is the first step towards viewing Christ, not as a fact in the material, intellectual and moral universe, but as a myth; not as a substance, but a name, an idealization not as a personal God, but as a sentiment or spiritual influence only. And, secondly, note the indifference to truth. It is said whatever one thinks in his conscience to be true is true to him. 'This is the modern liberalism of which we hear so much praise. What did the Lord mean when He said 'Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free?'"

"What you see, brethren, is no thing but the work of the human mind, it is the outcome of the 'private judgment' busy again at old tricks. And if the remedy for the ancient ills was the display of God's facts and God's truth boldly and abruptly in the midst of men's fancies and opinions, that is the very thing we need today. The world is ill of the same old sickness—and the medicine for its disease, the balm for its pain is the same as before, Jesus Christ not as a sentiment, not as an influence, not as an absent deity, but Jesus Christ as a divine person, with us here in mysteries with us whether we receive Him or reject.

"That is the secret of the trouble. God incarnate has ceased to be the present; living fact, He is but a thought, a feeling, a doctrine. He is a moral and spiritual influence, a historical character like the old sages and benefactors of the world. men no longer feel him as a ruling monarch whom they must obey. He provided against that very danger. He instituted a system whereby He should be realized to men, by which He should remain with them all days, even to the end of the world. From that system, they have revolted, they have substituted for it other expedients, and religion has come to be a constant dwelling on those inventions whereby they have hidden them, and so all is gone back into the poor, weak brains of man, and man, set in his own opinions, has walked back into the darkness to which they must inevitably lead. Now, what shall we do and how shall we readjust! Shall we make a compromise with the revised paganism of our times. Shame the thought. This is our hoary foe, beaten down by the good swords of the Christian soldiers of old time, and destined to a fresh defeat in the approaching day of better things. Shall we make a compromise with those bodies around us, whose strange position in contrast with our own I have endeavored to depict. Never, please God. There is but one thing to do—to reinstate the Church idea in the minds of men to reaffirm the theology of the incarnation, to present boldly the sacerdotal and sacramental system whereby it touches the lips of men at every point, and so get unrealities out of the minds and hearts, the principles and the actions of the community. The readjustment is needed in men not in the religion which God gave them. If we on our own part are affected by the errors afloat, then we need readjustment also."

These are essentially Catholic thoughts and it must be a cause of wonderment to our readers, as well as to us, that one can see so far and not see further.

**FATHER ALLAIN.**

To the Editor of the Northwest Review: Sir,—Referring to your remarks a week or two ago about Father Allain's approaching Bazaar in aid of the funds for liquidating the debt on the church at Port Perry, Ont, I have much pleasure in bearing testimony to the zeal and energy displayed by that good Father in his efforts to provide for the spiritual needs of his flock. Last Autumn I visited Uxbridge and had the pleasure of seeing a good deal of him and of the work that he has been doing since he took charge of the mission about four years ago. Uxbridge is a pretty town of over two thousand inhabitants about forty miles north east of Toronto, and is the centre of a large country trade. When Father Allain went there the church property bore a most dismal aspect; the little church was so dilapidated that it was scarcely fit for use, and the grounds were little better than a jungle overgrown with weeds, nettles and briars reminding one of the place St. Jerome chose for his urticae exercises, when he fled into the wilderness to mortify his flesh. The good Father, however did not follow the example set by the

great Dalmatian Doctor and roll on the nettles, but he rolled up his sleeves and soon converted the weed grown field into a beautiful lawn, on which he erected a handsome and spacious presbytery. He also made extensive repairs on the little church, all of which reflects great credit on the good priest for his indefatigable perseverance.

Father Allain also looks after the spiritual interests of the parish of Markdale half way between Toronto and Uxbridge, as well as of the congregation at Port Perry. The church at the latter place was maliciously destroyed by fire; which reduced the little flock to the greatest straits, having no place to hear Mass in, but the ever watchful Father saw a favorable opportunity to remove the difficulty, and at once purchased a handsome edifice from the Methodist body which they no longer needed as a place of worship—the two churches having united—one of the churches was found to be sufficiently large for the accommodation of the united congregations. Some of the purchase money has been paid, but the amount still due is too large for the small number comprising the congregation of Port Perry to pay; and the good pastor now appeals for assistance to pay off this indebtedness, to the charity and generosity of the public, feeling confident that as there is but 'one fold and one Shepherd' the response from the members of the fold—wherever they may be when they hear the call—will be liberal and substantial. He does not lose sight of the fact that those to whom he addresses himself, are called upon at frequent intervals to contribute towards some charitable object at home, but we are all fellow travellers whose paths converge towards a common centre, the centre of unity and eternal life—where we hope one day all to meet—and as our home is not here but above, we must give of our surplus substance to those who are in danger of fainting by the way, at whatever point of our journey we may hear their cry for help whether that cry be from afar off, or at our side. Father Allain's spiritual children at Port Perry are faint by the way: should we not help them? A. MCGILLIS

Winnipeg June 1st, 1886.

**LEBRETT**

Special Correspondence to the Review An esteemed friend writing from the above place gives these particulars respecting that locality.—After leaving the C. P. R. you travel in a northerly direction for about twenty two miles over fine rolling prairie with here and there a house or shanty and in some places your eye may rest upon beautiful green fields and many fine water ponds. until, you reach the valley of the QuAppell River. Here is seen nature in its most attractive grandeur; as you can see two or three of the four large lakes, which in with extend almost entirely across the valley and are said to be deep enough for navigation, even by large boats. These lakes are joined by the river and could be connected by very little work in the way of dredging thus making about 18 or 20 miles of navigable water. Here may be seen various kinds of fish and game.

The settlers are happy to regard themselves as the first to embrace the opportunity of settling the land; for at Fort Qu'Appelle they may enjoy a large flouring mill together with various kinds of stores which offer trade and market for all kinds of farm produce. On the banks of one of these lakes has been erected an industrial school which is under the supervision of the Rev. Father Hugonard, O. M. I. and in which about forty Indian boys and girls are instructed in a manner to make them self supporting and good citizens and it would surprise some to see the remarkable talent displayed by the pupils especially in music, which reflects the greatest credit on Father Hugonard. At the Le Brett (Catholic Mission of the Sacred Heart) there is a splendid church capable of seating three hundred people which on Sunday last was crowded to its utmost. The mission is under the direction of Father Le Brett, O. M. I. and as most of your readers are personally acquainted with the Rev. gentleman it is needless to say that the mission is making rapid progress.

The services on Sundays are very devout, attractive and to give the choir its due, merits great praise, being exclusively of Indian boys and girls of the schools.

Another school is to be started shortly on the Sioux Reserve which is about twelve miles distant. Many of the people come from a distance 20 miles to attend Mass on Sundays. To day I had the pleasure of being entertained by the Chief of the Sioux, and as the peace pipe was in use it was a treat to have the opportunity of seeing the ancient practice in reality. They are cultivating the soil and becoming very self reliant. The people of Qu'Appelle station contemplate the building of a Catholic Church and school.

Count D' Esterhazy, who has been actively engaged in promoting immigration to this country, arrived this morning on the Port Arthur train with twenty families of Hungarians, numbering about sixty people. They will probably go west

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**THE POET PRIEST OF THE SOUTH**

From the Fordham Monthly

Many were the hearts pained to hear the sad tidings announcing the death of Father Abram J. Ryan, at Louisville, Kentucky, where he had gone to make his retreat. God called him away on the eve of the bright May days; before the last springtime he was to see on earth had lived long enough to die. His life, though a short one, was a full life. As his own words tell us:

"The dials of earth may show  
The length not the death of years.  
Few or many the come—few or many they go  
But Time is best measured by tears,

And tears, deep tears, were his portion during the life in which he sung, and prayed, and fought,

Those who were so pained as to know him intimately, found in his humility and gentleness of heart the bonds which endeared him to them. For ourselves, his well known title of the 'Poet Priest of the South' embody the ties which claim a tribute from us as lovers of literature, as Catholics, and as admirers of true and undying patriotism.

Willingly and lovingly, then, do we lay our humble tribute of admiration and of love on the fresh-made grave of the sad singer, whose lyre-strings were broken whilst they were uttering their sweetest strains, whose sun went down behind the hills of God while it was yet broad day.

The world may not look upon Father Ryan as a great poet, but it must acknowledge he was a true poet: Every one will not like his verses; and even those who will learn to love to read them will at times find themselves repelled from the reading. The reason is simple enough. If we wish fully to appreciate them; we must open our whole hearts; otherwise they cannot enter in. We must be in one of those precious and indiscribable moods which come to every life when the heart is wholly at rest. It seems to me they might best be taken up after the reading of the Imitation had set the soul at peace, on those still, solemn Sabbath-days of the heart when the world in its hurry and worry, and empty joys and sorrows have for a brief space, gone out of our lives. And so long as human hearts know such moods, when there is no stirring save from within; so long shall the Southern Poet-Priest's poems,

"rich in epithets,  
"Blessed in the marriage of pure words,"  
find readers and admirers, even though in most hearts the noise of the world may too often drown the music of their softened tones.

Father Ryan always sang of sacred things, and that is why he sang so softly. He sang of a Lost Cause; and that is why he sang so sadly; and that, too, is one of the secrets—one of the reasons why—of his sweetness, for lost things are always fondest, and the saddest notes were ever the sweetest. He was himself the ideal of men. I can never forget the first time I ever stood in the presence of his mild blue eyes and heard him speak out his soul as he read for us 'The Sword of Robert Lee,' 'The Song of the Mystic,' 'The Death of the Prince Imperial,' and others of his favorite compositions. Even when he offered to read something from another poet, the sadness of his nature showed itself in his choosing Longfellow's 'Death of Minnehaha.'

But priest as well as poet, he ever persisted in telling the world that his feet knew more of the humble steps that lead up to the Altar and its mysteries, than of the steep steps that lead up to Parnassus and the Home of the Muses; that souls were always more to him than songs. Like that other sweet singer, Father Faber, who was only less sweet because less sad, he would willingly have sung the world to heaven. During the whole of his priesthood he labored unceasingly to win souls for God. When his birthland called her sons to battle he accompanied the Confederate army, preaching in the camp to his living compatriots, and on the field administering the sacraments to the dying. Then when the Red, White and Red was furled forever, he went back to his former labors and spend the rest of his life in preaching and praying and doing good. Whatever his heart had to give to earth was given to his mother and his beloved South, the bright.

"Land of the gentle and brave,  
Land of the sunniest skies,"

which in return, made him an idol of affection. He was everywhere loved and welcomed as the warm hearted South alone knows how to love and welcome. That was only one throb of the Southern heart which the world heard when at Louisville the ex-Confederate soldiers rose up like one man to do honor to the dead patriot priest, who had entwined his wreath of poetic immortality about their conquered banner and the stainless sword of Lee, 'sheathed in the wound of a nation's broken heart.'

He has made it possible for the Stars and Bars, though conquered to be remembered as long as the victorious Stars and Stripes shall float over one hearty able to admire the patriotism which would not die though all its hopes were dead. His heart seemed to have gone down into the grave of the Confederacy.

The memory, too, of his brother who "Young as the youngest who donned the Gray,  
And true as the truest that wore it,"

fell in the front line of battle while storming the breastworks at Franklin, Tenn served to bind him closer than ever to the ill-starred cause of the Conquered Land.

Surely the true hearted men and women of the North, even though they justly rejoice in the bright hopes of their noble Union cannot steal their hearts against those who, stripped all save the memory of their Lost Cause, were left

weeping in the shadow it has taken long years to dispell, and they will admire the poet priest whose patriotism made his shadows too deep to be dispelled in one short lifetime.

God grant he is now where no shadows are! Where those songs he heard in the silence; that never shall float into speech may find their fit expression at last; and those dreams in the Valley, 'too lofty for language to reach,' may come true in that land where life's long dream comes true? God grant he has found what he so lately prayed for in such sweet strains, "Rest, Only Rest?"  
C. A. Wingerter; '87.

**TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY**

The French Government has decided to expel the Orleans Princes.

President Cleveland was married to Miss Frankie Folsom at the White House on Wednesday 2nd instants.

The Conservatives deny the accuracy of the forecast of the elections given yesterday and claim that they will almost sweep the country.

The treaty of commerce between England and Spain concedes to Canada as well as to England 'the most favored nation' treatment. This is expected to stimulate trade between Canada and the Spanish West Indies.

The house went into committee on the resolutions granting land subsidies to railways in Manitoba and the North-west. Mr. Pope said that a clause in the bill required the Northwest Central to deposit \$50,000 as a guarantee that fifty miles will be built this year. No land would be handed over till that much was built. The resolutions were reported.

It is stated that Prince Jerome Napoleon will soon go to the United States. The ostensible object of his trip is said to be to meet his son, who is returning by way of San Francisco and New York from his trip around the world.

Hon. Donald A. Smith has been created a Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George, and Chief Justice Maritimes, of Quebec, has been created a Knight Bachelor.

It is rumored and fully believed that the Canadian Pacific has secured control of the Stanstead, Shefford and Chambly and Waterloo & Magog Railways, and that these roads, together with the Pope line to Lake Megantic and a section to be built, will constitute a new short line to the Lower Provinces, saving two hundred miles between Montreal and Halifax.

The Ottawa correspondent of the Montreal Gazette writes; It is reported here on good authority that the negotiations between the Canadian Pacific and the Western Union Telegraph Company for the taking over by the former of the latter's lease of the Great North-western Telegraph Company are off. It appears that the Western Union's terms are too high, and the Canadian Pacific Railway will go ahead with their own line and enter into competition, with the Great Northwestern for ordinary commercial business. The Canadian Pacific system is about completed, and already covers a large section of important territory. It is not improbable that the Western Union will sooner or later be glad to abandon the Great Northwestern guarantee and leave the Montreal Telegraph Company to shift for the dividend, which was regarded as so firmly secured, and the expectation of which led to the creation of the existing monopoly.

The supplementary estimates for the fiscal year 1887, were brought down to Parliament this morning. They increase the total by over two million, of which less than one million is charged to capital account. There is a \$10,000 vote for Regina jail and lunatic asylum, another one hundred thousand is voted for Dominion Franchise Act; \$15,000 for Manitoba census, \$30,000 for experimental farms, \$10,000 thousand for settling land claims on the Pembina branch and west of Winnipeg; \$160,000 for Trent Valley canal construction, \$250,000 for Esquimaux graving dock; \$250,000 for military defensive works in British Columbia; Manitoba Penitentiary \$25,000, Winnipeg temporary post office \$6,000; Winnipeg customs house alteration \$3,000, Winnipeg Dominion Lands office (revote) \$8,500, Northwest Mounted police barrack \$75,000; Qu'Appelle Indian industrial school, \$4,000; bridge across Bow River near Calgary, \$12,000; reconstruction of telegraph line between Battleford and Edmonton via Fort Pitt, \$14,000; deep sea fisheries protection \$50,000.

**FAITH ILLUSTRATED.**

The patter of little feet on my office floor and a glad voice exclaiming: 'Papa I've come to escort you home!' made known to me the presence of my seven year old darling my Blanche, who often came at that hour "to take me home," as she said. Soon we were going hand in-hand on the homeward way.

"Now, papa, let's play I was a poor little blind girl, and you must let me hold your hand tight, and you lead me along and tell me where to step and how to go."

So the merry blue eyes were shut tight and we began. "Now step up, now down," and so on till we safely arrived; and the darling was nestling in my arms, saying gleefully, "wasn't it nice, papa, I never peeped once!"

"But," said mamma, didn't you feel afraid you'd fall, dear?"

With a look of trusting love came the answer:

"Oh, no, mamma! I had a tight hold on papa's hand, and I knew he would take me safely over the hard places."

**MONSIEUR TASCHEREAU.**

As stated, Monseigneur Taschereau has received the 'biglietto' or official notice of his elevation to the cardinalate. The next step will be the arrival of a Noble Guard bearing the gucchetto which is the little scarlet skull cap which their Eminences wear. Then the Papal Ablegate will bring the red 'barretta' or red Cardinal's cap. This is generally conferred by the Chief Magistrate of the country to which the recipient belongs; but that ceremony was not used in England when Wiseman, Manning or Newman were raised to the purple nor in the United States when the late Mgr McCloskey was similarly decorated.

The final stage of the investiture is the reception by the Cardinal elect, at Rome itself; of the ring, hat and scarlet robes. All these articles are symbolic, and it is worthy of mention that the hat is worn on that single occasion and not again produced till placed on the Cardinals coffin during his obsequies.

**IMMIGRATION.**

Ottawa, May 28.—The committee on immigration and colonization held its final meeting today. Mr. (Renfrew) in the chair.

The report of the committee contained a summary of the work of the session. It states in reference to immigration that the decline noticed last year was continued, the actual number of immigrants arriving being less in 1885 than in any year since 1881. The number given of all immigrants who came to the country, including those who were simply passengers by Canadian routes to the western states, were in 1885 105,086, against 166,596 the previous year; the settlers in 1885 being 79,166, against 103,824 in 1884. The immigrants were reported to be of an exceptionally good class, and it was stated that none of those who came to find work remained unemployed; but on the contrary, the demand for services of agricultural laborers and female domestic servants was never as any point satisfied during the year. The report states that a close examination elicited the fact that no inducement or assistance of any kind was held out to mechanics, and comparatively few of this class came to the country, all who did so having come without any reference to any representations from the Department of Agriculture.

With regard to "assisted passages" the report states that it appeared that comparatively few of those immigrants who came during the year availed themselves of them—those who did being agricultural laborers and their families and female domestic servants, the total number of the assisted being 6,694 adults and 1,125 children; making in all 7,819, or less than one-tenth of the whole immigration. The total expenditure incurred by the department for all immigration purposes for the calendar year 1885 was \$310,271, against \$431,497 in 1884. The cost of the Canadian agencies for receiving immigrants was \$61,909, and the expenditure at and through the London office \$65,000. The amount spent for printing publications, including cost of paper, was \$75,022. The cost of inland transport was \$32,501. The report says it appears that large sums of money in the aggregate are brought into the country by the immigrants, the total value of effects for the last year being estimated at \$143,886. The total number of publications of all kinds issued during the year to promote immigration was stated at 3,407,886, of which 344,800 were printed in England. A high compliment is paid in the report to the evidence of Mr. James Fletcher, honorary entomologist of the Dominion. His suggestions are stated to be of great value as to showing the means to be used in counteracting the ravages of insect pests.

On motion of Mr. Trow (Opposition whip), seconded by Mr. Campbell (Renfrew), the report was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Archibald Forbes left yesterday evening for New York on his way back to the old country. He was entertained to a private dinner party previous to his departure, and also spent considerable time in looking through the city and comparing it with the Winnipeg of 1881. It is his intention to issue a book on his return to England, recording the result of his observations in Manitoba and the Northwest.

**ADVICE TO MOTHERS.**—Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth? It is so hard to cure and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for Children's Teething. It is so pleasant to taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind.

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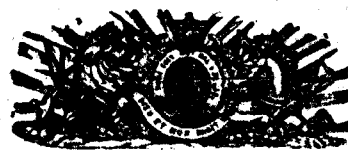
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**TENDERS.**

SEALED TENDERS, marked "Tender for oats," and addressed to the Commissioner N. W. M. Police Regina, N. W. T., will be received up to noon on Saturday, the 12th June, for furnishing five thousand bushels Oats, to be delivered at the C. P. R. Stations, Regina, not later than 30th June.

Oats to be delivered in gunny sacks to be furnished by the contractor without extra charge and to be retained by the Police.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted Canadian bank cheque of an amount equal to ten per cent, of the total value of the Oats tendered, which will be forfeited if the party declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fails to complete the service contracted for. If the tender is not accepted the cheque will be returned.

No payment will be made to newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority.

FRFD. WHITE,  
Comptroller, N. W. M. Police,  
Ottawa, 19th May, 1886.



**TENDERS.**

SEALED TENDERS, marked "For Mounted Police Provisions and Light Supplies," and addressed to the Honourable the President of the Privy Council, Ottawa, will be received up to noon on Wednesday, 30th June.

Printed forms of tenders, containing full information as to the articles and approximate quantities required, may be had on application at any of the Mounted Police Posts in the North West, or at the office of the undersigned.

No tender will be received unless made on such printed forms.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted Canadian Bank Cheque for an amount equal to ten per cent, of the total value of the articles, tendered for which will be forfeited if the party declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so; or if he fails to complete the service contracted for. If the tender is not accepted the cheque will be returned.

No payment will be made to newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority having been first obtained.

FRFD. WHITE,  
Comptroller,  
Ottawa, 18th May, 1886.

**JULES SIMON'S OPINION.**

**Of the Lazy Men and the Idle Nuns.**  
 The French inhdels have discovered a new objection to the Church and it is a very ingenious one, indeed. They say that the Church teaches that labor is a punishment inflicted on mankind for the original transgression, Being a punishment, men naturally shun and hate it. Hence they say arise Communism and Nihilism. Jules Simon, the Minister of Instruction under McMahon, a man who is not and never was a Catholic, in his splendid speech against the laicization of the school, answered this objection. "You say," he observed, "that the Catholic doctrine as to labor is that it is a punishment rather than a duty, and that this doctrine tends to make men and women idle. Whenever I study religion I cannot see in it anything to inspire such sentiments as you hold. But I remark that in Christian society labor is not only taught by precept, but by example. Look at the Brothers of the Christian Schools, who pass through the streets in their humble and coarse dress. Are they idlers? and the sisters of St. Vincent de Paul, of whom I can speak with better knowledge, for I know them well, and by circumstances of my own life which I always recall with sadness and pride—[applause] do those Sisters preach idleness? Do they practice it? Have you ever thought of the life of those poor women, who after having passed five hours in the classrooms leave the children only to go and take bread to their fathers and mothers? You reproach these people for regarding life as a preparation for a future state of existence. But it is not only Catholics, not only Christians, who think thus, it is all those who believe in God. I have taught that doctrine; I would teach it still if I had strength. I hope to die in that belief, and when that day comes—which is, perhaps, not far off now—it will be the pride and honor of my life to think that I have succeeded in imbuing some minds, at least, with that salutary doctrine."

**BAD EFFECTS OF BAD WATER.**

Sanitary matters are as bad in Bokhara as they used to be in England; but the people are far less to blame than our fathers were, for England is by nature blessed far more than Bokhara in regard to matters of health. Some London water is even now—well, let us say, trying to the constitution—after it has been stored a month or so in a filthy water butt. But no length of storage will, in our happy climate "rishta," that horrible worm, found also in parts of West Africa, and take long ago even to the New World. Old Jenkinson, who in 1558, being in the Russian service, sailed over the Caspian and made his way to Bokhara, says, "The water is very bad, breeding in the legs worms an ell long. If these break being pulled out, the patient dies. For all this inconvenience they are forbidden to drink any liquor but water and mare's milk; and they who break this law are whipped through the market yes, if only a man's breath smells of spirits he shall have a good drubbing." It is not quite so bad as Jenkinson, said; but if the "rishta" does break, all the little worms inside spread through the body, and the sufferer gets full of ulcers, which take months to heal. The native barbers use a needle and their thumb to squeeze it out. The Russian doctors wind it out on a reel, so much a day, until the whole is extracted, it varies from three to seven feet in length! How does it get in? Why, the little pools are full of a very small gray crustacean (the "cyclops"), whose color makes him almost invisible. Men swallow these, and they are pretty sure to be infested with "rishta" germs, which finding in the human stomach a good place for their development, develop accordingly, and work their way through the skin. I wonder if Dr. Lansdell gave tee Bokhariots a hint about boiling their water, not once only, but (as Professor Tyndall recommends) twice at least, so as to kill the germs which have escaped the first boiling?—All the Year Round

**ADVICE TO BOYS**

And then remember, my son, you have to work. Whether you handle a pick or a pen, a wheelbarrow or a set of book digging ditches or editing a paper, ringing an auction bell or writing funny things, you must work. If you look around, my son, you will see men who are most able to live the rest of their days without work are men who work the hardest. Don't be afraid of killing yourself with over work, so, it is beyond your power to do that on the sunny side of thirty. They die sometimes, but it's because they quit work at 6 p. m. and don't get home until 2 a. m. It's the interval that kill's my son. The work gives you an appetite for your meals, it lends solidity to your slumbers, it gives you a

perfect and graceful appreciation of a holiday. There are young men who do not work, my son, but the world is not proud of them. It does not know their names, even; it simply speaks of them as old so-and-so's boys. Nobody likes them; the great busy world doesn't know that they are there. So find out what you want to be and do, my son, and take of your coat and make a dust in the world. The busier you are the less deviltry you will be apt to get into, the sweeter will be your sleep, and brighter, and happier your holidays, and the better satisfied will the world be with you.—Burdette.

**THE NEW CARDINALS**

Cardinal Taschereau has received the official communication from the Vatican that he will be elevated to the red hat. The event was the occasion of great rejoicing. Flags were displayed all over the city, and to-night a torchlight procession with bands, proceeded to the Cardinal's palace and serenaded him. Fireworks were sent off from the L'val University grounds. The communication fixes the 10 of June as the day of installation. The Legislature will adopt congratulatory resolutions to the new Cardinal. If the house is sitting, as is probable, on the 7th June members of both houses will take part in demonstration. Cure Sentenne and Cure Labelle were in town to congratulate His Eminence.

Archbishop Gibbons this morning received an official communication from Cardinal Jacobini, Papal secretary of state; informing him of his elevation to the cardinalate by Pope Leo XIII.

**SUNLIGHT AND HEALTH.**

As the sun now resumes something of his fervour and brilliance over our hemisphere, health seekers should make it a point to get a daily sun bath. We all understand the bad effect of the withdrawal of light from plants in winter. But it is too easily forgotten that through the short and dark days of winter the human body suffers in the same way as vegetation and thence needs the therapeutic agency of sunshine at this season to repair its wasted forces. A writer in the last number of the American Meteorological Magazine forcibly states the connection between sunlight and health, and quotes from Dr. Bell's late work on climatology the following weighty sentence: "Free access of light favours nutrition and regularity of development and contributes to beautify the countenance; while deficiency of light is usually characterised by ugliness, rickets and deformity, and is a fruitful source of scrofula and consumption in any climate." This statement, we may add, is corroborated by a fact noticed by Dr. Hammond, that "various experiments demonstrate that the action of light is of benefit in many conditions, anaemia, chlorosis and phthisis being among the number." It is probable that one the chief benefits derived by invalids from a winter's sojourn at Alpine or tropical resorts is due to the large amount of sunlight enjoyed.

**DR. CLARKE**

**NO FEE!** Established 1851. 186 So. Until Better! CHICAGO, ILL., Clark St.  
 The regular old established Physician and Surgeon DR. CLARKE, at the old number continues to treat with his usual great skill all private, chronic, nervous and special diseases. DR. CLARKE is the oldest Advertising Physician, as files of Papers show and all old Residents know. Age and experience important.  
 Nervous diseases (with or without dreams), or debility and loss of nerve power treated scientifically by new methods with never failing success. It makes no difference what you have taken or who has failed to cure you.  
 Young men and middle-aged men and all who suffer should consult the celebrated Dr. Clarke at once. The terrible poisons of all bad blood and skin diseases of every kind, name and nature completely eradicated. Remember, that one horrible disease, if neglected or improperly treated, curses the present and coming generations. Diseased discharges cured promptly without hindrance to business. Both sexes consult confidentially. If in trouble, call or write. Delays are dangerous. "Prevention is the thief of time." A written warranty of cure given in every case undertaken.  
 Send two stamps for celebrated works on Chronic, Nervous and Delicate Diseases. You have an exhaustive symptomatology by which to study your own cases. Consultation personally or by letter, free. Consult the old Doctor. Thousands cured. Offices and parlors private. You see no one but the Doctor. Before confiding your case consult Dr. CLARKE. A friendly letter or call may save future suffering and shame, and add golden years to life. Medicines sent everywhere secure from exposure.—Hours, 9 to 8; Sunday, 9 to 12. Address: Dr. CLARKE, U. S. D., 186 So. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

**PHELAN BROS., FRUIT & CONFECTIONERY**  
 BOOKS, PERIODICALS  
 STATIONERY, TOYS  
 404 MAIN STREET

**ST. BONIFACE ACADEMY**  
 CONDUCTED BY THE SISTERS OF CHARITY.

This institution, under the distinguished patronage of His Grace the Archbishop of St. Boniface is conducted by Sisters of Charity. The latter would respectfully direct the attention of parents and friends of education in general to the condition of well-being and comfort in which they begin this scholastic year. The new edifice, situated a few steps from the old one, is equal to any establishment of the kind in Canada or elsewhere. Spacious apartments, well lighted and ventilated; comfortable class-rooms; vast dormitory; bath rooms; water-works; the most perfect system of heating, and perfect security against fire; gardens and play-grounds, laid out in the most salubrious and agreeable sites; such are some of the principal advantages afforded by the new building. The course of studies followed by the pupils, under the direction of His Grace the Archbishop Tache, comprehends religious instruction, the usual branches of English and French education, pleasing arts and domestic economy. It has received the approval of most competent authorities. Difference of religion is no obstacle to admission, but external compliance with the rules is required from all. The St. Boniface Academy counts thirty-seven years of existence. Reports of conduct and progress of pupils will be sent occasionally to the parents and guardians.  
 TERMS.—Entrance fee (once for all), \$5.00. Board and Tuition, per month, \$10.00. (A deduction is made when two or more of the same family are sent.) Music and use of Piano, per month, \$3.00. Drawing, per month, 1.00. Bed and bedding, per month \$1.00. Washing, per month, \$2.50. Payments to be made every two months in advance.  
 Pupils coming from other institutions must furnish certificates of good conduct from the establishment they left.  
 Every pupil should be provided with sufficient underclothing, a plain toilet case, a table knife and fork, spoons and goblet, six able napkins and a napkin ring.  
 The uniform, strictly obligatory, is a black merino dress, and a mantilla of the same color, a straw hat trimmed in blue for summer, and a white hood for winter, a white veil of plain net. Parents are invited to inquire at the Institute for certain particulars before preparing the uniform. When desired it can be furnished in the establishment, as also articles for toilet, drawing and fancy work, but payment in advance is required. School books and stationery are furnished at current prices. Other books and letters are subject to the inspection of the Directress. No deduction for pupils withdrawing before the end of the two monthly term, unless in case of sickness or for other cogent reasons. Pupils receive of their parents, near relatives and guardians, on Sunday, between the hours of divine service and after Vespers, until 5:30 and on Thursday from 1 to 5:30 p.m. No other visitors are admitted unless they are recommended by parents or guardians.

**Cheap Cash Store.**

Corner Notre Dame & Ellen Sts., WINNIPEG;  
**A. Anderson,**  
 DEALER IN  
**Groceries,**  
 PROVISIONS CANNED GOODS, ETC  
 butter and Eggs a Specialty.  
 OUR Motto Small profits and quick turns. Free Delivery.

**REV. FATHER LABELLE'S National Lottery**

OF COLONIZATION  
 Established under the Provincial Act, Quebec, 32 Vic., Cap. 36  
**VALUE OF LOTS:**  
 FIRST SERIES - \$50,000.00  
 Highest Lot - \$10,000.00  
 SECOND SERIES - \$10,000.00  
 Highest Lot - \$2,500.00  
**GRAND FINAL DRAWING**  
 OF PRIZES  
 in this Lottery will take place  
**Wednesday, August 11th.**  
 The Large Prizes at this Drawing  
 FIRST SERIES - \$100,000.00  
 SECOND SERIES - \$25,000.00  
 Send five cent stamps for mailing and registering the tickets asked for. (6 cents United States)  
 To obtain tickets apply personally; or by registered letter addressed  
**LANGEVIN & GAREAU**  
 St. Boniface, Man.

**St Paul, Winnipeg & Manitoba RAILWAY.**

THE ALL RAIL ROUTE TO ONTARIO, QUEBEC, UNITED STATES.  
 Passenger Trains, Palace Sleeping Cars Attached, Leave Winnipeg Daily for St. Paul, Without Change, where close connections are made for the South, East and West, at 9:45 a.m.  
**AT VERY LOW RATES.**  
 Passengers travelling by the All Rail Route can purchase their Through Tickets at our Winnipeg Agency, 363 Main Street, where Sleeping Car Accommodations, Time Tables and full information may be obtained.  
**H. G. McMicken.**

**ROYAL BAKING POWDER**  
 Absolutely Pure.



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


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

**Blue Store,**  
 426 MAIN STREET.  
 Suits Worth \$12 at \$7.50  
 Suits Worth \$18 at \$10  
 Suits Worth \$22.50, \$12  
 Overcoats a Specialty.

**RAILROAD TICKETS**  
 CAN BE FURNISHED  
**City Ticket Office, 471 Main Street**  
 TO THE  
**EAST, WEST, NORTH AND SOUTH**  
 EYES AND TO  
 Anywhere else you want to go. Give us a call and we will try and please you. We give through tickets and through trains, and through baggage.  
 REMEMBER THE PLACE  
**471 Main St., City Ticket Office**  
**G. H. CAMPBELL, City Ticket Agent.**

**P. QUEALY, BOOTS AND SHOES**  
 Regimental Boot Maker to the WINNIPEG FIELD BATTERY AND 90TH BATT. RIFLES  
 All kinds of Work Done in First-Class Style.  
 34 McDermott St., Winnipeg.

**CHAMMUM & CO'S CHAMPAGNE**  
 IMPORTATION IN 1873,  
**49,312 Cases.**



22,526 Cases more than of any other brand.

**CAUTION.** Beware of impositions, mistakes, owing to the great number of caps and labels, under which inferior brands of Champagne are sold. In ordering G. H. MUMM & CO'S Champagne, see that the labels and caps bear its name and initials.

**DO YOU WANT TO BUY A FARM OR SELL?**  
 Examine our list of "FARMS FOR SALE" and "FARMS WANTED" in the DAILY AND WEEKLY MAIL. The MAIL has become the Recognized Medium for Farm Advertisements and contains more of them than all other Canadian papers combined. It has 350,000 readers in the right class. ADVERTISEMENTS of "Farms for Sale" and "Farms Wanted," "Stock" or "Seed for Sale" or "Wanted" in the WEEKLY MAIL, five cents per word each insertion, or twenty cents per word for five insertions, or in the DAILY MAIL, at five and a half cents per word each insertion.  
 Address: THE MAIL, Toronto, Canada.

**FURNITURE**  
 Wholesale and Retail  
**M. HUGHES & CO**  
 275 to 285 Main Street

A Large Stock of  
**School Desks**  
 -AND-  
**OFFICE FURNISHINGS & C**  
 Constantly on Hand,  
**UNDERTAKING**  
 in all its branches given our prompt attention

**M. Hughes & Co.**  
 Wesley Hall Block, Winnipeg

**HOTEL DU CANADA.**  
 Lombard Street, near Main.  
 ONLY FRENCH-CANADIAN HOTEL IN WINNIPEG.  
 EVERYTHING STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS. Private Rooms in connection with the St. Louis Millard Saloon.  
 EXCELLENT YARD AND STABLES.  
 Wines, Liquors and Cigars  
**Z. LAPORTE, PROP.**  
 P. O. Box 526. LATE OF OTTAWA.  
 Still takes the cake for the cleanest yard in the city

**THE BEST & CHEAPEST MEATS**  
 IN THE CITY AT,  
**PENROS & ROGAN**  
 -BUTCHERS-  
 289 Main Street & City Market  
 Cash paid for Hides, Cattle Bought and Sold. Telephone connection.







**CHURCH NOTICES.**

**CATHEDRAL, ST. BONIFACE.**

Sundays—Masses at 7.30 and 10 a. m. Vespers at 3 p. m.

Week Days—Masses at 6.30 and 7.30

**ST. MARY'S CHURCH.**

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

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

Week Days—Masses at 6.15 and 7.30 a. m.

**IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.**

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

Sundays—Masses at 8.30 and 10.30 a. m. Vespers at 4.00 p. m.

Week Days—Mass at 7 a. m.

**SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1886**

**CITY AND PROVINCIAL NEWS**

Next Sunday will be the great feast of Pentecost,

Hon. Senator Girard and Hon. J. Royal are expected home to-morrow,

Think of the new hospital and give liberally.

Senator Schultz will leave Ottawa for Winnipeg about the 12th. He will remain here permanently.

Favorable reports regarding the crops are now received. Farmers are confident of a splendid harvest.

Capt. Clark has been appointed a delegate to the Colonial Exhibition.

The C. P. R. authorities are now selling second class tickets between Port Arthur and Montreal.

Through traffic will begin about Dominion day. A large excursion will probably take place on that date from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean.

There is a prevalence of fires during these last few days and soon occurring one after another. It is supposed to be the work of one or more incendiaries.

The distribution of prizes at St. Boniface College will take place on the evening of the 18th instant.

Four German families went out to Balgonie Tuesday morning, where they are going to settle on C. P. R. lands.

Donald A. Smith is created K. C. M. G. and chief justice Meredith of Quebec has been created a knight.

Sixty one immigrants arrived by the Port Arthur train Saturday morning. They are chiefly English people, with means; but there was a sprinkling of almost every other European nationality.

A petition has been signed by over 200 farmers for the erection of a roller mill at LaRiviere, in Lorne municipality. Plenty of wood and water and a good agricultural surrounding are set as the advantages of the price.

Both the Federal and Local Parliaments have prorogued; the former on the 2nd June the latter on the 28th May. Local politicians are getting ready for the coming contest here and in other Provinces.

Mr. F. Fraser Tims, of Swift Current, is now getting out two barges of a capacity of 150,000 lbs each and purposes despatching them to Prince Albert about the 25th inst., with cargoes of shippers goods and merchandise generally.

The steamers Marquis, Northwest and Northcote are now being thoroughly repaired, and the fleet under the command of Commodore Sheets will leave Cumberland about the 1st of June for Grand Rapids to connect with the lake steamers from Winnipeg.

Mr. Peter Prince, of Eau Claire, Wisconsin, is in the city with the machinery for a saw mill, which he is about to establish near Calgary. Mr. Prince is an uncle of Mr. Emes, of the St. Julien, and is said to be a rustler in the matter of business.

Six hundred and fifteen immigrants arrived during the month of May; and are registered at the intelligence office. This does not include the wives and families of the incomers, whose numbers are much greater. This only refers to bona fide settlers and artisans, most of whom have proceeded west.

A party of men leave to-morrow for Grand Rapids to enter the service of the Winnipeg & Western Transportation Company for the season. The river boats Marquis, Northwest and Northcote have been repaired for the season's work and are expected to leave the Rapids in a few days with goods for Prince Albert, Battleford, Edmonton and other points along the North Saskatchewan.

The Government intelligence office will in future perform the duties of the C. P. R. employment bureau in addition to attending to immigration matters. Every immigrant, with his or her destination, is registered there, so that they can be kept track of, and this will prove a great convenience to parties desiring help of any sort. Many applications for servant girls are left at the intelligence office, but the demand considerably exceeds the supply.

**MAN. AND N. W. T.**

Edmonton, May 31.—L. W. Herchmer, Commissioner, Col. Herchmer, and Dr. Jukes left for the South on Saturday morning.

The location of the new barracks has not been decided upon.

The weather is unusually dry and hot, and the crops are backward for want of rain. The river is very high.

Calgary, May 29.—Clem. Austin of Calgary has accepted a challenge to meet Billy Hawkins of Winnipeg in a glove contest at Calgary on Dominion day for \$250 a side. Marquis of Queensberry rules. The local sports here are looking forward to the meeting, although many of them think Hawkins will back out when the time comes. Geo. K. Lees, no of Calgary is the stakeholder named by Hawkins.

The citizens here are making big preparation for horse racing and the sports on Dominion day. Nearly a thousand dollars has been raised for prizes, and more will be forthcoming.

Rat. Portage, May 28.—Mr. R. W. Bryce, Winnipeg, Mr. J. W. Fitzgerald, Peterborough and Mr. James A. Ross, St. Thomas, are at present on a visit here.

The Fleetwing, under command of Captain Lewis, arrived from Port Francis on Friday morning with a number of passengers and freight. Capt. Lewis reports that the Rainy River District is looking splendid this summer.

A thunderstorm passed over here on Tuesday evening. A great amount of rain fell, but on Friday morning the weather had changed, and the heat is oppressive for this season of the year.

A large number of visitors are expected here from all parts of the eastern provinces, and the healthy and inspiring atmosphere will enliven the hearts of all our many visitors.

Mr. W. T. Gadbois is engaged here with a large number of men shipping piles and telegraph poles for the west.

A petition is in the course of circulation for signatures here to the Postmaster General asking that the Government at once appoint a postmaster and open a money order office, both of which are greatly needed.

The opening of a branch of a chartered bank here has been talked about for some time, but up to the present no bank has thought fit to do so. Smaller towns with less business facilities have banks, and why should Rat Portage be denied this privilege? A large and extensive business of all kinds is performed here and a bank will be a great convenience and benefit to our citizens and merchants. The number of mills in the district with the mining and lumber districts are sufficient to encourage a monetary institution to commence business here.

A great convenience has been established by Captain McCostue. He runs a steam tug named the "Annie Mc" between Rat Portage and a Keewatin, four trips each day and stops at all the mills on his way. The business men here can get over to the mills and Keewatin with as little delay as possible and the enterprise of Captain McCostue should be encouraged.

The council here have decided to make further improvement. They propose to complete the fire hall in a first class condition that will be a credit to our town. A new water tank will be put down, and several of the streets will be levelled, which will improve the appearance of our town, and be attractive to the large number of visitors expected here this summer.

St. Andrews, June 1.—Mrs. Forrest, of Winnipeg, is spending a few days here, the guest of Mr. Truthwaite.

Miss Kennedy is again visiting her friends in the city.

The steamer Marquette had great difficulty in passing the rapids on Monday. The water is falling rapidly and navigation between the city and Selkirk is virtually closed.

The crops are looking well in this section although rain is very much needed. A much larger acreage has been cultivated this year. Farmers are likely to carry on farming more extensively, as thistles and noxious weeds are pretty well under control.

Cartwright, June 1.—A meeting of Conservatives was held at Cartwright on Saturday, May 12. The large frame house of John Wallace was crowded. The object of the meeting was to form a branch association of the Liberal Conservative Union.

Pilot Mound, June 1.—The crops in this section look splendid; the wheat is covering the ground. A good rain would benefit the late sown grain and gardens.

Our new town is booming. Eight new buildings have already gone up and as many more are under contract. Penner & Co., of Gretna and Morden, are building a large general store on Front Street. The manager will be John Hebert, of Niverville.

The redistribution bill gives general satisfaction.

W. A. Donald, barrister, is likely to contest the riding in opposition to our present member, T. Greenway.

Griswold, Man., May 31.—There was a very large meeting held here in reference to putting up a bridge across the Assiniboine to cross at Hall's ferry. The bridge across the slough had been completed, the contractors, Messrs. Young & Speers, doing the work in an able and speedy manner.

The crops in this locality never looked better. There is wheat still coming in to the elevator.

**NO MORE STIPENDIARIES.**

Heretofore the dispensers of public justice throughout the Northwest Territories were merely stipendiary magistrates although by popular consent they were given the title of judge. The machinery for administering justice in the organized districts has, however been revolutionized by Parliament and brought into a form similar to the judicial institutions of the other provinces. A Superior Court has been established, of which the present stipendiary magistrates, Messrs. Richardson, Rouleau McLeod & Travis will be members with the title of judges, the Montreal Gazette says. Their salaries will also be increased from the present amount \$3,000 to \$4,000. There will also be a supreme court, to which appeals will be made, in place of being referred to the Manitoba judges as at present. It will be comprised of the superior court judges sitting together. There is one vacancy on the bench to be filled. These judges may be appointed members of the Northwest Council by the Dominion Government Strong exception to this provision was taken in Parliament while the bill was under consideration, and the reply of the Government was that as the existing legislation provides for the replacing of nominated by elected members as the population increases, the presence in the Council of the nominated members, whether judges or not, was only a matter of a year or so's duration.

**THE C. P. R.**

The Canadian Pacific are exhibiting in all the agricultural centres in Great Britain a moveable stand of the agricultural products of the Northwest, somewhat similar to the exhibition car which is now going from town to town in Ontario. It was exhibited at Ayr a short time ago. The samples were closely examined and discussed by the farmers, the stand being crowded all day long. The greatest interest centred in the new samples of oats caused a good deal of surprise, and the highest commendations were passed upon them. This is a matter of some importance, because Scotchmen think more about the cultivation of oats than of almost any other product. The potatoes, parsnips and beetroots, displayed in bottles, almost came in for a good share of attention. Handbills of testimony from settlers, originally from this part of Scotland, were given to enquirers, and this, together with the pamphlets on What Settlers Say of Manitoba, "The Canadian Northwest," produced an excellent effect in favor of the Canadian Northwest.

Some eight young Englishmen of good family have arrived to learn farming with some farmers in Headingly and Southern Manitoba. For which privilege they each pay from 100 to 150 pounds per annum.

Leading eastern newspapers contain letters from Captain W. C. B. Grahame, giving particulars of the Farmers' Club of this city, the object of which, he says, is to "unite in one common bond the farming community of the entire Northwest."

The party of young Ottawaites who left here recently for British Columbia to work on the new railroad in course of erection there have arrived safely. A contingent of young men from Perth will leave for the same place shortly.

A party of well to do Scotchmen recently passed through the city for the Souris district where they intend farming. They say that a large number of their old neighbors are only awaiting their favorable verdict on the country to pack up and come out.



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

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



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

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

**ROYAL BAKING POWDER**  
Absolutely Pure.

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