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## MOTHER'S WAY.

FATHER RYAN

Off within our little cottage  
As the shadows gently fall,  
While the sunlight touches softly  
One sweet face upon the wall—  
Dove gather close together,  
And in hushed and tender tone  
Ask each other's full forgiveness  
For the wrong that each has done.  
Should you wonder why this custom  
At the ending of the day,  
Eyes and voices could quickly answer,  
"It was once our mother's way."

If our home be bright and cheery,  
If it holds a welcome true,  
Opening wide its door of greeting  
To the many—not the few;  
If we share our father's bounty  
With the needy day by day,  
'Tis because our hearts remember  
"This was ever mother's way"

Sometimes when our hands grow weary,  
Or our task seem very long;  
When our burdens look too heavy  
And we deem the right all wrong  
Then we gain a new courage,  
And we rise to proudly say,  
"Let us do our duty bravely—  
This was our dear mother's way."

Thus we keep her memory precious,  
While we never cease to pray  
That at least when lengthening shadows  
Mark the evening of our day,  
They may find us waiting calmly  
To go home our mother's way.

## THE GOLD WULFRIC.

"No," I said in his ear, "no. Whatever  
comes of it, not another question. I  
had far rather go to prison than let her  
suffer this inexpressible torture for a  
single minute longer."

Emily was led down, still crying bit-  
terly, into the body of the court, and  
the rest of the proceedings went on un-  
interrupted.

The theory of the prosecution was a  
simple and plausible one. I had bought a  
common Anglo-Saxon coin, probably an  
Ethelwulf, valued at about twenty-  
two shillings, from the old Litch-  
field ploughman. I had thereupon  
conceived the fraudulent idea of pre-  
tending that I had a duplicate of the rare  
Wulfric. I had shown the Ethelwulf,  
clipped in a particular fashion, to the  
lady whom I was engaged to marry. I  
had then defaced and altered the gen-  
uine Wulfric at the Museum into the  
same shape with the aid of my pocket  
nail-scissors. And I had finally made be-  
lieve to drop it accidentally upon the  
floor, while I had really secreted it in  
my waist coat pocket. The theory for  
the defence had broken down utterly,  
and then there was the damning fact of  
the gold scrapings found in the cocoon  
matting of the British Museum, which  
was to me the one great inexplicable  
mystery in the whole otherwise com-  
prehensible mystification.

I felt myself that the case looked very  
black against me. But would a jury  
venture to convict me on such very  
doubtful evidence?

The jury retired to consider their  
verdict. I stood in suspense in the dock  
with my heart loudly beating. Emily  
remained in the body of the court be-  
low, looking up at me tearfully and pen-  
itently.

After twenty minutes the jury return-  
ed:

"Guilty or not guilty?"  
The foreman answered aloud, "Guilty"  
There was a piercing cry in the body  
of the court, and in a moment Emily  
was carried out half fainting and half  
hysterical.

The judge then calmly proceeded to  
pass sentence. He dwelt upon the en-  
ormity of my crime in one so well con-  
nected and so far removed from the  
danger of mere vulgar temptations. He  
dwelt also upon the vandalism of which  
I had been guilty—myself a collector—  
in clipping and detaching a valuable and  
unique memorial of antiquity, the prop-  
erty of the nation. He did not wish to  
be severe upon a young man of hith-  
erto blameless character; but the mat-  
ter of national collection must be secured against  
such a peculiarly insidious and cunning  
form of depredation. The sentence of  
the court was that I should be kept in  
—Five years penal servitude.

Crushed and annihilated as I was, I  
had still strength to utter a single final  
word. "My Lord," I cried, "the missing  
Wulfric will yet be found, and will here-  
after prove my perfect innocence."

"Remove the prisoner," said the judge,  
coldly.  
They took me down to the court yard  
unresisting, where the prison van was

standing in waiting.

On the steps I saw Emily and her  
mother, both crying bitterly. They had  
been told the sentence already, and were  
waiting to take a last farewell of me.

"Oh, Harold!" Emily cried, flinging  
her arms around me willy, "It's all my  
fault! It's my fault only! By the fool-  
ish stupidity I've lost your case. I've  
sent you to prison. Oh, Harold. I can  
never forgive myself. I've sent you to  
prison. I've sent you to prison."

"Dearest," "I said, "it won't be for  
long. I shall soon be free again. They'll  
find the wulfric sooner or later, and then  
of course, they'll let me out again."

"Harold," she cried, "oh, Harold, don't  
you see? Don't you understand? This is a  
plot against you. It isn't lost; it isn't lost.  
That would be nothing. It's stolen!" A  
light burst upon me suddenly, and I saw  
in a moment the full depth of the peril  
that surrounded me.

## PART II

It was some time before I could suffi-  
ciently accustom myself to my new life  
in the Isle of Portland to be able to think  
clearly and distinctly about the terrible  
blow that had fallen upon me. In the  
midst of all the pretty troubles and dis-  
comforts of prison existence, I had no  
leisure at first fully to realize the fact  
that I was a convicted felon with scarcely  
a hope, not of release, for that I cared  
little, but of rehabilitation.

Slowly, however, I began to grow  
habituated to the new hard life imposed  
upon me, and to think in my cell of the  
web of circumstance which had woven  
itself so irresistibly around me.

I had only one hope. Emily knew I  
was innocent; Emily suspected, like me  
that the Wulfric had been stolen; Emily  
would do her best, I felt certain to heap  
together fresh evidence and unravel this  
mystery to its very bottom.

Meanwhile, I thanked heaven for the  
hard mechanical daily toil of cutting  
stone in Portland prison. I was a strong  
athletic young fellow enough. I was glad  
now that I had always loved the river at  
Oxford; my arms were stout and muscu-  
lar. I was able to take my part in the reg-  
ular work of the gang to which I belong-  
ed. Had it been otherwise—had I been  
set down to some quiet sedentary occu-  
pation, as first class miscreants often  
are—I should have worn my heart out  
sooner with thinking perpetually of poor  
Emily's terrible trouble.

When I first came the deputy governor  
knowing my case well (had there not been  
leaders about me in all the Papers?) very  
kindly asked me whether I would wish to  
be given work in the book-keeping de-  
partment, where many educated convicts  
were employed as clerks and assistants.  
But I begged particularly to be put into  
an out-door gang where I might have to  
use my limbs constantly and so keep my  
mind from eating itself up with perpetual  
thinking. The deputy governor immedi-  
ately consented, and gave me work in a  
quarrying gang at the west end of the  
island, near Eadman's Bay on the edge  
of the Chesil.

For three months I worked hard at  
learning the trade of a quarryman, and  
succeeded far better than any of the other  
new hands who were set to learn at the  
same time with me. Their heart was not  
in it, mine was. Anything to escape that  
gnawing agony.

The other men in the gang were not  
agreeable or congenial companions.  
They taught me their established modes  
of intercommunication, and told me  
several facts about themselves which  
did not tend to endear them to me.  
One of them, 1247, was put in for the  
manslaughter of his wife by kicking; he  
was a lowbrowed, brutal London dray-  
man, and he occupied the next cell to  
mine, where he disturbed me much in  
my sleepless nights by his loud snoring.  
Another, a much slighter and more in-  
telligent-looking man, was a skilled bur-  
glar, sentenced to fourteen years for  
"cracking a crib" in the neighborhood of  
Hampstead. A third was a sailor, con-  
victed of gross cruelty to a defenceless  
Lascar. They all told me the nature of  
their crimes with a brutal frankness  
which fairly surprised me; but when I  
explained to them in return that I had  
been put in upon a false accusation, they  
treated my remarks with a galling

contempt that was absolutely unpropor-  
tionate. After a short time I ceased to  
communicate with my fellow-prisoners  
in any way, and remained shut up with  
my own thoughts in utter isolation.

By and by I found that the other men  
in the same gang were beginning to dis-  
like me strongly, and that some among  
them actually whispered to one another  
— what they seemed to consider a very  
strong point; indeed, against me— that I  
must really have been con-  
victed by mistake, and that I was a  
regular stuck-up sneaking Methodist.  
They complained that I worked a great  
deal too hard, and so made the other  
felons seem lazy by comparison; and they  
also objected to my prompt obedience  
to our warden's commands, as tending  
to set up an exaggerated and impossible  
standard of discipline.

Between this warden and myself, on  
the other hand, there soon sprang up a  
feeling which I might also describe as  
one of friendship. Though by the rules  
of the establishment we could not com-  
municate with one another except upon  
matters of business I liked him for his  
uniform courtesy; kindness and for-  
bearance; while I could easily see that  
he liked me in return, by contrast with  
the other men who were under his  
charge. He was one of those persons  
whom some experience of prisons then  
and since has led me to believe less rare  
than most people would imagine—men  
in whom the dreary life of a prison war-  
der, instead of engendering hardness of  
heart and cold unsympathetic sternness,  
has engendered a certain profound tend-  
erness and melancholy of spirit. I grew  
fond of that one honest warden, among  
so many coarse and criminal faces; and  
I found, on the other hand, that my  
fellow-prisoners hated me all the more  
because, as they expressed it in their  
own disgusting jargon, I was sucking up  
to that confounded dog of a barker. It  
happened once, when I was left for a  
few minutes alone with the warden, that  
he made an attempt for a moment, con-  
trary to regulations, to hold a little private  
conversation with me.

"1430," he said in a low voice, hardly  
moving lips, for fear of being overlooked  
"what is your outside name?"

I answered quietly, without turning  
to look at him:

"Harold Tait."

He gave a little involuntary start.

"What!" he cried. "Not him that took  
a coin from the British Museum?"

I bridled up angrily.

"I did not take it," I cried with all my  
soul. "I am innocent, and have been  
put in here by some terrible error."

He was silent for half a second; then  
he said musingly:

"Sir, I believe you. You are speaking  
the truth. I will do all I can to make  
things easy for you."

That was all he said then, but from  
that day forth he always spoke to me in  
private as "Sir" and never again as "1430."

An incident arose at last out of this  
condition of things which had a very im-  
portant effect upon my future position.

One day, about three months after I was  
committed to prison, we were all told  
off as usual to work in a quarry on the  
cliff side overhanging the long expanse  
of pebbly beach known as the Chesil.

I had reason to believe afterwards that  
a large open fishing boat lying upon the  
beach below at the moment had been  
placed there as part of a concerted  
scheme by the friends of the Hampstead  
burglar; and that it contained ordinary  
clothing for all the men in our gang  
except myself only. The idea was that  
evidently that the gang should over-  
power the warden, seize the boat, change  
the oars instantly, taking turns about  
meanwhile, with the navigation, and  
make straight off for the shore at Lul-  
worth; where they could easily disperse  
without much chance of being recaptured.  
But of all this I was, of course  
quite ignorant at the time; for they had  
not well thought to intrust their secret  
into the ears of the sneaking virtuous  
Methodist.

A few minutes after we arrived at a  
barricade, I was working with two other  
men at putting a blast in. When I hap-  
pened to look round quite accidentally  
and, to my great horror, saw 1247, the  
brutal wife-kicker, standing behind with  
a huge block of stone in his hands, pois-

ed just above the warden's head in a  
threatening attitude. The other men  
stood around waiting and watching. I  
had only just time to cry out in a tone  
of alarm "Take care warden he'll murder  
you!" when the stone descended upon  
the warden's head, and he fell at once  
bleeding and half senseless, upon the  
ground beside me: In a second, while  
heshreiked and struggled, the whole  
gang was pressing savagely and angrily  
around him.

There was no time to think or hesitate  
Before I knew almost what I was doing,  
I had seized his gun and ammunition  
and standing over his prostrate body, I  
held the men at bay for a single moment.  
Then 1247 advanced threateningly, and  
tried to put his foot upon the fallen war-  
der.

I didn't wait or reflect one solitary  
second. I drew the trigger, and fired full  
upon him. The bang sounded fiercely in  
my ears, and for a moment I could see  
nothing through the smoke of the rifle.  
With a terrible shriek he fell in front  
of me, not dead but seriously wounded.  
"The boat! the boat!" the others cried  
loudly. "Knock him down! kill him!  
Take the boat, all of you."

At that moment the report of my shot  
had brought another warden hastily to  
the top of the quarry.

"Help! help!" I cried. "Come quick  
and save us. These brutes are trying to  
murder our warden."

The man rushed back to call for aid,  
but the way down the zigzag path was  
steep and tortuous, and it was some time  
before they could manage to get down  
and succor us.

Meanwhile the other convicts pressed  
savagely around us trying to jump upon  
the warden's body and force their way  
past to the beach beneath us. I fired  
again for the rifle was double-barreled;  
but it was impossible to reload in such  
a tumult, so after the next shot, which  
hit no one, I laid about me fiercely with  
the butt end of the gun, and suc-  
ceeded in knocking down four of the  
savages, one after another. By that  
time the warders from above had safely  
reached us, and formed a circle of fixed  
bayonets around the rebellious prisoners.

"Thank God," I cried, flinging down  
the rifle and rushing up to the prostrate  
warder. "He is still alive. He is breath-  
ing! He is breathing!"

"Yes," he murmured in a faint voice,  
I am alive and I thank you for it. But  
for you, sir, these fellows here would  
certainly have murdered me."

"You are badly wounded yourself, 1430  
one of the other warders said to me as  
the rebels were rapidly secured and  
marched off sullenly back to the prison.  
"Look your own arm is bleeding fiercely."

Then for the first time I was aware  
that I was one mass of wounds from head  
to foot, and that I was growing faint  
from loss of blood. In defending the  
fallen warden I had got punched and  
pummeled on every side, just the same  
as one used to get long ago in a bully at  
football when I was a boy at Rugby, only  
much more seriously.

The warders brought down seven stretch-  
ers—one for me, one for the wounded  
warder, one for 1247, whom I had shot,  
and four for the convicts whom I had  
knocked over with the butt end of the  
rifle. They carried us up on them strong-  
ly guarded, in a long procession.

At the door of the infirmary the gov-  
ernor met us.

"1430," he said to me in a very kind  
voice "you have behaved most admirably  
I saw you myself quite distinctly from  
my drawing room windows. Your brav-  
ery and intrepidity are well deserving of  
the highest recognition."

"Sir," I answered, "I have only tried to  
do my duty. I couldn't stand by and see  
an innocent man murdered by such a  
pack of bloodthirsty ruffians."

The governor turned aside a little sur-  
prised.

"Who is 1430?" he asked quietly.

A subordinate, consulting a book, whis-  
pered my name and supposed crime to  
him confidentially. The governor nodded  
twice, and seemed to be satisfied.

"Sir," the wounded warden said faintly  
from his stretcher, "1430 is an innocent  
man unjustly condemned, if ever there  
was one."

TO BE CONTINUED

**MARTYRS OF PENETANGUISHEEN.**

**Memorial Church to be Erected.**

The Indian missions, which formerly existed in the country of the Huron between the Georgian Bay and Lake Simcoe, will be ever memorable, as furnishing to the historian the materials for one of the most thrilling pages of the early history of Canada; indeed it may be safely asserted that nowhere on this Continent has Christian heroism shone with brighter lustre. An attempt to a mission among the Hurons was made in 1615 by the Recollet fathers under Father Le Caron, with Brother Sayard, the historian. The mission was abandoned in 1620. It was only in 1634 that the mission was permanently established by the Jesuits under Father De Brebeuf. In 1633 the Hurons, having come to Quebec, refused to take the missionaries with them to their country. But the following year, not however without much negotiating, haranguing, feasting and giving of presents the Indians were gained over. The mission was accepted by De Brebeuf, Daniel, and Davoust embarked with the savages in their canoes and after a thousand dangers and difficulties, weary and worn with hunger and fatigue, having had to endure hardships and indignities from their new companions, they arrived one after another at the Indian village of Ihonatiria, on the shores of the Bay of Penetanguishene, an inlet of the Georgian Bay, on the 5th of August, 1634.

They received the hospitality of an Indian chief, and there on the shores of the inlet now known as Penetanguishene Bay, they established their first residence, erected with the help of the Indians their first mission house and chapel and founded the mission. The Huron mission, the pure and self-sacrificing lives of the missionaries, their sublime courage and devotion, and heroic death, are matters of history. Eight of them suffered death at the hands of the enemies of the Faith. All however were worthy and ready to die as martyrs. But foremost in this devoted band stand out two men distinguished by the variety and atrocity of the torments which preceded their death, John de Brebeuf and Gabriel Lalemant. Francis Parkman, in his Jesuits in North America; Dr. J. Gilmory Shea, of New York, Bancroft, in his history, the learned Sulpician, Faillois the regretted Abbe Ferland, of Quebec, the editors and writers of "Picturesque Canada," in a word all who have treated the subject, or even incidentally touched on it have reported their admiration and paid a due tribute of praise to that noble band of missionaries who never recoiled from a sacrifice, and who with a calm and unflinching constancy in the midst of continuous dangers had devoted themselves to Christianize a degraded and savage race. In the annals of humanity there is nothing does greater honor to man. Well indeed, may a well known Canadian writer Dr. W. H. Withrow, in a review of the "Relations des Jesuites," in the Canadian Monthly call them blessed and intrepid spirits, and conclude his article by these noble words:—"Through the efforts of missionaries multitudes of degraded savages were reclaimed from lives of utter barbarism and of pagan superstitions and cruelty to the dignity of men and not unrequently to the piety of saints. He who reads the story of the self-denying lives and heroic deaths of these Jesuit Fathers, although of alien race and diverse belief, will not withhold the throbs of sympathy or their sufferings and exultation for their lofty courage and unflinching faith. The imperishable record of their pious labors, of their sublime daring of their inextinguishable love of souls, will be a perpetual inspiration to mankind." It was such men and other such as they that made Lord Elgin in a despatch to the Home Government, speaking of the early days of the colony, describes them as the "heroic times of Canada." The memory of brave deeds, of sacrifice of self for the general good, instances of extraordinary endurance for some noble end whilst they challenge the admiration of the patriotic and reflective man, afford wholesome teachings for all. They should not be allowed to perish and be effaced from the minds of men.

It has been a subject of wondering and even of reproach, that the memories of such men were as long buried in oblivion and left unhonored, and that amidst the scenes of the Huron mission no monument was erected to recall them to succeeding generations. Then lately strong desires were expressed that a fitting monument should be erected to commemorate the events of those heroic times. The present parish priest of Penetanguishene, hearing these sentiments, and

receiving encouragement from many sources, has undertaken the work. The Archbishop of Toronto, in whose diocese the Huron district lies, having most willingly given his sanction to it.

**THE SEE OF QUEBEC**

Quebec is not only the oldest see in North America (counting Mexico as in Central America), but it is also the mother or magna parens of the half hundred dioceses that have since sprung up in the United States and Canada, says John Lesperance in the Catholic Review. When its bishop, the great Laval De Montmorency, stood on the high altar cathedral, he could wave his crozier over half a continent, from Cape Breton to Vancouver and from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the Bay of Pascagoula. From the same spot, on the cliff of Cape Diamond, all the great missionaries went forth as apostles, explorers and martyrs. Brebeuf and Lalemant to die among the Hurons of the northwest Ontario; Jogues to suffer unspeakable tortures among the Iroquois of the Mohawk valley; Drulhettes to parley for his Abnakis with the Puritans of Boston, Plymouth and Salem; Marquette to discover the Mississippi, thus throwing open the heart of a great continent. Quebec has the further honor, I believe, of having been the first see in America possessing a Basilica. The cathedral of our lady of the Immaculate Conception was erected into a Basilica Minor in 1874 on the occasion of the two hundredth anniversary of the erection of Quebec into a bishopric, it having been previously under the jurisdiction of Rouen, in France. The church is affiliated to the Basilica of St. Mary Major in Rome, and the same indulgences are attached to it.

**WHAT MAKES HOME BEAUTIFUL**

A well kept house with beautiful adornings, a well prepared table is pleasing to the fancy, but these outward adornings are of little worth unless there is the warm, inward cheer dwelling in the hearts of the inmates. Vain indeed will our efforts be to make home beautiful or attractive if we neglect this most important element of all—to beautify ourselves body and soul. A sweet loving word and a warm clasp of the hand are far more to the guest than the most elaborately embroidered lambrequins on your windows or the most exquisite damasks on your table. There are bare cabin homes that have been remembered with pleasure because of beautiful, loving presence of the inmates while many stately palaces have left but the impression of an iceberg on the mind on account of the cold, chilly atmosphere within. It is no use to plant beautiful flowers in the yard or lawn, or to decorate the walls of the parlor with rich and rare specimens of true art while on our faces lurks the dark selfish frown, and we are coarse and unfeeling in our acts.

**THE FAITHFUL FRIEND**

When Adam was driven out of Paradise all the animals than had formerly delighted to follow him fled at his approach. In deep sorrow he sat down upon a stone, and covered his face with his hands. Soon he heard a rustling in the bushes, and felt a soft tongue gently trying to lick his face. He looked up and met the liquid eyes of the dog brimming over with affection for his fallen master. And Adam was comforted; for he found there was still one creature that forsook him not, but preferred his company to a life of wild liberty. And ever since the dog has been of all animals 'the friend of man.'

I can not think how anybody can ill-treat so faithful and loving a companion. Especially a dog's love for children should claim a return for all children's hearts. The other day, in making a call, I saw a very large dog lying full-length upon the earth rug. He was a Saint Bernard, and a splendid fellow; his mistress was a tiny maiden of five years who had been sent to the house with a message; and the dog followed her. "Come, Leo," said the little girl when she was near ready to go; The huge creature rose in an instant obeyed, as if he had no will of his own. And yet he could have crushed her with his paw—I might have said he could have eaten her at one mouthful; but he was content to do her bidding, baby as she was because he loved her, and ill would it have been for anybody or anything that dared to molest her.—St. Xavier Messenger.

**SKILL OF JAPANESE DENTISTS**

The Japanese dentist does not frighten his patient with an array of steel instruments. All of his operations in tooth drawing are performed by the thumb and forefinger of one hand. The skill necessary to do this is only acquired

after long practice, but once it is obtained the operator is able to extract half a dozen teeth in about thirty seconds without once removing his fingers from the patients mouth. The dentist's education commences with the pulling out of pegs which have been pressed into soft wood; it ends with the drawing of hard pegs which have been driven into an oak plank with a mallet. A writer in the Union Medicale says that no human jaw can resist the delicate but powerful manipulation of the Japanese dentist.

**MORSELS OF KNOWLEDGE.**

Warm borax water will remove dandruff.  
Salt should be eaten with nuts to aid digestion.  
Milk which stands too long makes bitter outter.  
It rests you in sewing, to change your position frequently.  
Rusty flat irons should be rubbed over with beeswax and lard.  
A hot, strong, lemonade: taken at bed time will break up a bad cold.  
Tough meat is made tender by lying a few minutes in vinegar water.  
A little soda water will relieve sick headache caused by indigestion.  
A cup of strong coffee will remove the odour of onions from the breath.  
A cup of hot water drunk before meals will prevent nausea and dyspepsia.  
Cold tea should be saved for your vinegar barrel. It sours easily and gives colour and flavour.  
To beat the white of eggs quickly add a pinch of salt. Salt cools, and cold eggs froth rapidly.  
The hair may be kept from falling out after illness by a frequent application to the scalp of sage tea.  
You can take out spots from your goods by rubbing them with the yoke of egg before washing.

**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? If so send for a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for Children Teething. It is invaluable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures Dysentery and Diarrhoea, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cures wind colic, softens the Gums, reduces Inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is 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.

**F. CLOUTIER**

begs to announce to the public that he has bought out the business formerly carried on by Cloutier & L'Heureux and is prepared to sell

**Groceries, Provisions**

ETC., ETC.

CHEAPER THAN EVER

—AT—

252 Main Street

Choice Butter, Fresh Eggs & Everything AT BOTTOM PRICES

**F. CLOUTIER, 252 MAIN ST**

**ST. BONIFACE COLLEGE**

The College of St. Boniface, incorporated by an Act of Parliament, and affiliated to the University of Manitoba, is, since the 19th of August, 1885, directed by the Fathers of the Society of Jesus, under the high patronage of His Grace the Archbishop of St. Boniface. Its course of studies comprises the Greek, Latin, French and English languages and literature, History, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, higher Mathematics, mental Philosophy, Natural Sciences and Theology. Although chiefly intended to prepare young men for the study of the liberal professions and divinity, it is also calculated to fit them for commercial pursuits. Its large and spacious grounds, secluded from the city, offers all the advantages of a country site, and are so near the cities of St. Boniface and Winnipeg as to secure all the advantages of a town residence. The College can accommodate a hundred students, of whom eighty may be boarders. The terms have been made as easy as possible. \$18 a month for boarding, and \$3 a month for those who take their meals in town and sleep in the college, beside a small additional fee for a few dormitory articles, of \$2 a year; the whole to be paid half yearly in advance. The uniform consists of a frock coat, with trousers, necktie and felt hat, all black. Each student is to be sufficiently provided with other articles of clothing. The discipline of the College, strict in point of morality, is, as far as possible, paternal in character. The scholastic year opens on the third Wednesday of August and ends about the 20th of June. ST. BONIFACE, AUGUST 28TH, 1885.

**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. KEMICKEN, Agent. AGENCY FOR THE FOLLOWING STEAMSHIP LINES ALLAN, ANCHOE, CUNARD, GUION, HAMBURG, INMAN, NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE

**COMPARATIVE WORTH OF BAKING POWDERS.**

ROYAL (Absolutely Pure).....	████████████████████
GRANT'S (Alum Powder)*.....	████████████████████
RUMFORD'S, when fresh.....	████████████████████
HUNFORD'S, when fresh.....	████████████████████
REDHEAD'S.....	████████████████████
CHARM (Alum Powder)*.....	████████████████████
AMAZON (Alum Powder)*.....	████████████████████
CLEVELAND'S (short wt. 1oz.).....	████████████████████
PIONEER (San Francisco).....	████████████████████
CZAR.....	████████████████████
DR. PRICE'S.....	████████████████████
SNOW FLAKE (Gross's).....	████████████████████
LEWIS'.....	████████████████████
PEARL (Andrews & Co.).....	████████████████████
HECKER'S.....	████████████████████
GILLET'S.....	████████████████████
ANDREWS & CO. "Regal".....	████████████████████
BULK (Powder sold loose).....	████████████████████
RUMFORD'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. LOVE, Ph.D."

"It is a scientific fact that the Royal Baking Powder is absolutely pure. H. A. MOTT, 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

PUBLISHED (IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE) IN THE NORTHWEST

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Bright, Instructive, Interesting Reading Agricultural News, News From Ireland, Telegraphic News

THE BEST WEEKLY PUBLISHED IN THE NORTHWEST.

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.

Address all orders to

**NORTHWEST REVIEW, 13 OWEN ST**

Winnipeg, Manitoba

**ANTRIM.**  
The Methodist New Connection at their annual meeting in Belfast have passed resolutions that Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule Bill means priest rule; that its passage would mean the arrest of commerce the promotion of poverty, crime and bloodshed; the injury of the whole empire and ruin of Ireland.

**CAVAN.**  
The most Rev. Dr. Finegan, Bishop of Kilmore, officiated at the solemn and imposing ceremony of the profession of a nun, on May 10th, in the town church. The young lady was Miss Eliza Markey, in religion Sister Mary Francis, second daughter of Mr. Thomas Markey, Esq. Cotehill, and niece of the late Very Rev. Dr. O'Reilly, P.P., V. G., Cotehill founder of the convent in which here is the first profession.

**DOWN.**  
On May 31, an old woman was burned to death at a townland called Lough, between Ballymena and Cookstown junction. It appears that she had for many years lived by her self, her husband having died two decades ago. By his death she became sole possessor of an extensive area of land and houses, &c. The one in which she resided herself seems to have been above the ordinary description of rural dwelling.

**TIPPERARY.**  
On May 13th, at St. Bridget's convent Goresbridge, two young ladies received the black veil from the hands of the Most Rev. Dr. Lynch, Coadjutor Bishop of Kildare and Leighlin. The young ladies who made the final vows of profession were Miss Bride Teresa Walshe in religion Sister Mary Berchman's Jos, eph. second daughter of Mr. Edmond Walshe; of Cahir, County Tipperary and Miss Maria Tobin, in religion Sister Mary Dominic Joseph, daughter of Mr. Richard Tobin, Durrus, West Cork.

**MAYO.**  
The Moy will hardly be deepened this year. The Lord Lieutenant has declined to receive a deputation of the Harbor Commissioners who wished to approach him with a view to a loan for the purpose of improving the navigation of the river.

**ROSCOMMON.**  
There died, last month, at Castleroa, in his 96th year, Peter Dalby, a venerable man whose life was seldom met. He was a long life Repealer, and a strict adherent to the principles of total abstinence since the initiation of Father Mahew's movement.

**CORK.**  
On May 10, Mr. James A. Forrest, Upper Riverstown, was evicted from his holding for non-payment of a year and a half's rent amounting to £105. While in Mr. Forrest's possession the land had increased almost fifty per cent in productivity, he having expended a large amount of capital in permanent improvements. The greatest sympathy is felt throughout the neighborhood with Mr. Forrest.

Advices from India bring particulars of a splendid act of bravery performed by Lieutenant Harry Murphy, R.N., second son of Mr. James J. Murphy, of Glenbrook. Mr. Murphy is serving on board the Reindeer, which is stationed in the Persian Gulf. A launch he was in charge of was upset by a heavy sea, and but for the pluck of Lieutenant Murphy two of the crew would have perished. The Indian press bestow great praise on the young Irishman's heroic conduct.

On May 11, Mr. Murry, of Cork put up for auction at the Jail, Kinsale, six milch cows and two horses, the property of a respectable farmer named Michael Nyhan, for rent due to the amount of £153. The cattle were bought by the landlord's representative for 27 pounds.

**WEXFORD.**  
The funeral of the late Rev. Richard Kelly, P.P., who had been for several years parish priest of Poulfnal, county Wexford, took place on Sunday, May 9th, and was attended by the Bishop of the diocese, Most Rev. Dr. Browne, and a large number of the clergy; as also by a vast concourse of persons, of every persuasion.

**DUBLIN.**  
On May 12th, Mrs. Barry, wife of Lord Justice Barry, died at the residence of her husband, Fitzwilliam square, Dublin.

A very interesting ceremony took place on May 8, in the boardroom of the North Dublin Union Workhouse, North Brunswick street, the occasion being that of presenting to Mr. Thomas H. Atkinson, Clerk of the Union, on behalf of the officers of the institution a magnificent silver epergne and an illuminated address as a token of the esteem in which they hold him.

**GALWAY.**  
The Royal Irish Constabulary Fund (now closed) for the relief of distress in the West, amounted to 1,000 pounds. Mr. Tukey, before leaving Ireland, distributed no less than fifteen hundred tons of seed among the famishing peasants of the West coast. The total expense of his benevolent operations amounted to about 2,500 pounds—an outlay that was met by private contributions, chiefly among his personal friends.

**KILKENNY.**  
On May 4th, Miss Kathleen Birch, daughter of Michael Birch, Esq., Keatington, in religion Sister Mary Andrew received the religious habit in the convent of the Sisters of Charity, St. Anne's Miltown, Dublin.

**KILDARE.**  
The tenants of the Duke of Leinster, near Kildare, lately asked for a reduction of thirty per cent, and were refused and they continued to resist the demand for the full rent. However, with one exception, they all subsequently paid. The one dissentient held out, and the landlord has now settled by remitting

one year's rent out of two due, which means a reduction of fifty per cent on this and last year's rent as well. The moral is obvious.

**LIMERICK.**  
Mr. Thomas Revington, whose name had been long associated with a prosperous drapery establishment in Limerick has become the purchaser of a disused brewery in that city, which is to be converted into a manure factory.

**LCUTH.**  
The London Truth says:—Ireland is coming to our rescue, and intends to supply us with oysters. On Lord Wallcourt's fisheries at Ardre a large amount of money is being expended to work the existing oyster beds on modern principles. 'Natives' are bred there, and French oysters are found to fatten there with such rapidity that they soon become even fatter than 'natives.'

**DERRY.**  
The members of the Maghera house and Labor League, numbering about one hundred and fifty, accompanied by his many girls and women, turned out to Mr. Robert Stockman, singing a song composed on the league, by Mr. James McQuillan. Arriving at the farm they set all the potatoes, about five acres. On their return at six o'clock a substantial repast was provided for them at the Maghera Hotel. When about to separate Mr. Walsh, in a few well selected words, thanked them for their kindness to him.

**"How the English Amuse Themselves."**  
The English colony in Brussels has lately established a foot ball club, and one of the papers gives the following account of a recent match. The arena was indicated by a row of flags. The ball was solemnly placed between two camps. A vigorous kick announces the beginning of the game. A number of young men are at once seen rolling on the ground, entangled one with another and bustling each other about. As soon as one of the players, bruised and lacerated, seizes the ball, a mob pursues him—throws him over—buries him beneath a pile of arms and legs seizes by force the precious prey which the brave fellow presses to his heart. A curious effect is the grave silence during the battle; these young gentlemen are careful not to look as if they were there for play. The frenzied and brutal strife lasted for more than an hour. Many passers by noticing the pitiable condition of the players inquired if there had been an accident; No; it is only the English amusing themselves.

**THE LIME KILN CLUB.**  
The librarian reported that he had received during the last quarter 522 volumes, 520 of which were almanacs published by the poets, St. Jacob and Hosletter. He had now over 18,000 almanacs on hand and anybody wanting to know the date of the month for fifty years back or ahead could be instantly accommodated. The library had been open this winter five nights in the week from 7 to 10 o'clock, and the average attendance had been thirty-two.

It grieved him through and through to be compelled to add that a majority of those dropping in spent most of the time in chewing plug tobacco and talking politics. He had no recommendations to make in this direction, but desired to enter his solemn protest against remaining longer in charge of the room unless it was provided with a fire escape. As matters now stood a fire on the stairs would compel him to jump from a third story window. The matter was canvassed pro and con by several members, and the president finally dismissed the subject by saying: "I has ten feet of rope at de house which I will bring down and in case of a fish de librarian kin splice on his suspenders and drop de rest of de way down."

**RELIABLE RECIPES.**  
Tapioca Pudding.—Half a cup of tapioca soaked in water till soft, one quart of milk, four eggs, one tablespoonful of butter, sugar to taste and a little salt. Bake an hour.

Steamed Plum Pudding.—One cup of molasses, one tablespoonful of soda, half a cup of melted butter, one cup of cold water, one pint of flour, one cup of chopped raisins, half a table spoonful each of cinnamon, cloves, and nutmeg. Serve with your favorite sauce.

Potato Salad.—Slice thinly eight or ten good sized Irish potatoes boiled and cold chop finely one good sized apple one and one-half small onions, rinse and chop the leaves of a large handful of green parsley. Spread a layer of the potato in a chopping tray, sprinkle liberally with salt, then half the parsley apple and onions, then the rest of the potato, then more salt and the other of the parsley, apple and onion; pour half a teacup of sweet oil or melted butter over the whole, with a small cup of vinegar.

Chicken Fricassee.—Cut up the fowl and stew tender in enough cold water to cover it. Pour off the liquor to cool, that you may skim off the fat. Cut the meat from the bones in small pieces with a sharp knife. With these neatly fill a braise dish, cover and set aside. Put two tablespoonfuls of butter in a frying pan and cook in it, when hot, half an onion sliced until it is a light brown. Strain the hot butter into a bowl, add two tablespoonfuls of flour and when you have a thick batter, the liquor (strained

and skimmed) in which the chicken was stewed. Season well and pour upon the chicken. There should be enough liquid to fill the dish. Set in the oven, covered while you mix quickly a pint of creamery buttered flour" into a soft biscuit paste with cold water or milk. Roll out into a sheet half an inch thick, cut into round cakes and lay these, just touching one another, on the surface of the chicken gravy. Shut up in the oven and bake until the cakes are delicately browned and "puffy." Serve in the braise dish.

**RETAIL MEAT MARKETS.**

Beef, roast, per lb.	\$0 12 1/2 to \$0 16
Beef, steak, per lb.	10 to 16
Bong corned, per lb.	6 to 8
Beef, boiling, per lb.	6 to 8
Beef, fore quarters, per lb.	5 1/2 to 6
Beef, hind quarters, per 100 lb.	54 to 74
Veal, roast.	12 1/2 to 18
Veal, chop.	10 to 12
Pork, roast.	10 to 12
Port, farmers' per 100 lbs.	5 50 to 6 00
Mutton, roast, per lb.	12 1/2 to 15
Mutton, leg.	15 to 18
Hutton chop.	15 to 18
Ham.	14 to 15
Breakfast bacon.	12 to 15
Lard.	9 to 11
Lard, per pail.	2 25 to 3 00
Sausages.	12 to 14
Pork sausage.	12 to 14
Shanks.	3 to 4
Liver.	15 to 15
Kidney.	15 to 10
Head cheese.	12 to 15
Heart.	12 1/2 to 15
Chicken, per lb (dead).	6 to 10
Eggs, per dozen.	25 to 30
Butter, per lb.	25 to 30
Chickens (alive young) per pair.	30 to 35
Chickens (alive, old) per pair.	40 to 50
Turkeys, per lb.	10 to 15
Ducks, per lb.	10 to 12
Prairie Chickens, per brace.	40 to 60
Prime antova cheese, per pound.	15 to 20

**WHOLESALE MEAT AND CATTLE MARKET.**

Mch cows.	25 00 to 40 00
Working oxen, per yolk in demand.	30 00 to 40 00
Live cattle, per lb.	8 to 3 1/2
Calves.	5 00 to 8 00
Side bacon, per 100 lb.	8 50 to 9 75
Roll bacon.	13 to 15
Hams.	13 to 15
Pork, per barrel.	15 50 to 16 00
Beef, per barrel.	12 00 to 13
Corn, per doz.	15 to 20
Cucumbers, per doz.	40 to 40
Ducks, per doz.	20 to 25
Eggs, per doz.	25 to 27

**FISH.**

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

**VEGETABLES.**

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

**FRUIT.**

Cranberries, per barrel.	10 00 to 10 00
California Pears, per box.	4 25 to 5 00
Grapes, per lb., Ontario.	10 to 12
Lemons, per box.	7 00 to 8 00
Oranges, per box.	8 00 to 8 50
Apples, per barrel.	3 25 to 3 55
Ripe tomatoes, per bushel.	2 25
Green tomatoes, per bushel for pickling.	1 60

**HAY AND STRAW.**

Hay.	3 0 to 4 50
Straw.	2 00
Timothy.	5 00 to 5 00

**GRAIN.**

Oats, per bushel.	32 to 25
No. 1 hard wheat.	38 to 40
No. 2 hard wheat.	34
No. 1 Northern.	56
No. 2 Northern.	50
No. 1 regular wheat.	00
No. 2 regular wheat.	00
No. 3 regular wheat.	00 to 00
Rejected.	00 to 00
Flour, XXXX.	1 70
Flour, superfine.	1 40

**WOOD.**

Poplar cordwood.	3 75 to 0 00
Tamarac.	4 00 to 5 5
Poplar poles, per cord.	8 50 to 3 0

**DO YOU WANT TO BUY OR SELL A FARM?**

Examine the list of "FARMS FOR SALE" and "FARMS WANTED" in the DAILY and WEEKLY MAIL.

The DAILY MAIL has become a recognized medium for Farm Advertisements.

Contains more of them than all other Canadian papers combined. The 350,000 readers of the Daily Mail are the best readers of "Farms for Sale" and "Farms Wanted." "Stock" or "Seed for Sale" or "Wanted" in the DAILY MAIL. Free notices per word with insertion, or twenty cents per word for five insertions, or in the DAILY MAIL, at one and a half cents per word each insertion.

Address: THE MAIL, Toronto, Canada.

**Gold Watch Free.**

The publishers of the Capital City Home Guest, the well-known illustrated literary and family magazine, make the following liberal offer for the New Year: The person telling the longest verse in the Bible, before March 1st, will receive a Gold, Lady's Hunting Case Swiss Watch, worth \$40; if he or she does not know the correct answer, he or she will receive an elegant stem-winding Gentlemen's Watch; the third, a key-winding English Watch. Each person must send their name, address, and the correct answer to the Editor of the Home Guest, at 50 page illustrated New Year Book, a case of 25 articles that the ladies will appreciate, and your name on the list of winners.

Table: HOME GUEST, HARTFORD, CONN.

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**ST. MARY'S ACADEMY**

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

The Sisters are happy to inform their Friends and the Public that the new and commodious building which they have recently erected will enable them to bestow additional care upon the education of their Pupils. The Teachers will devote themselves with unremitting attention and labor to the intellectual culture and moral training of their Pupils as well as to forming their manners to the usages of polite society. Pupils of every denomination are admitted and no interference is made with their religious convictions; they are, however, required to conform to the general rules of the Institution.

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

TERMS.—Board and Tuition, per Session, \$60.00. Music Lessons and Use of Piano, \$17.50. Private Singing Lessons, \$20.00. Oil Painting, \$20.00. Drawing and Painting (Water Colours) \$7.00. Bed and Bedding, if furnished by the Institution, \$5.00. Washing \$5.00. Entrance Fee, payable once \$5.00. Each Session is payable in advance.

Singing in Concert, Calisthenics, Sewing and Fancy Work do not form extra charges. The uniforms which is worn on Sundays and Thursdays, consists of a black Merino Dress for winter, and a black Alpaca for Summer. Parents before making the above dresses will oblige by asking information at the Academy. If desirable, material will be supplied and made up at the Institution, when paid for in advance. Each pupil should be provided with a Toilet Box, a Knife, Fork, and Table Spoons, and a Goblet; also a sufficient supply of Under linen, Six Table Napkins, Six Towels and a Black and White Bojinet Veil.

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

**MISTRESS SUPERIOR,**  
St. Mary's Academy,  
Winnipeg, Man.

**D. HALLEN**

FIRST-CLASS TAILOR AND CUTTER.

Repairing a Specialty.

Prices Most Reasonable.

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**FERRY DAVIS PAIN KILLER**

TAKEN INTERNALLY it cures Dysentery, Cholera, Diarrhoea, Cramp and pain in the Stomach, Bowes Complaint, Painter's Colic, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Sudden Colds, Sore Throat, Coughs, &c.

USED EXTERNALLY, it cures Boils, Felons, Bruises, Cuts, Burns, Scalds, Old Sores and Sprains, Swellings of the Joints, Toothache, Pain in the Face, Neuralgia and Rheumatism, Chapped Hands, Frost-bitten Feet, &c.

The PAIN-KILLER is sold by Medicine Dealers throughout the world. Price 25c. and 50c. per bottle.

**TEST YOUR BAKING POWDER TO-DAY!**

and advertised as absolutely pure CONTAIN AMMONIA.

Place a can top down on a hot stove until heated, then remove the cover and smell. A chemist will not be required to detect the presence of ammonia.

**DR. PRICE'S PERFECTLY MADE BAKING POWDER**

**DR. PRICE'S PERFECTLY MADE BAKING POWDER**

DOES NOT CONTAIN AMMONIA. ITS HEALTHFULNESS HAS NEVER BEEN QUESTIONED.

In a million homes for a quarter of a century it has stood the consumers' reliable test.

**THE TEST OF THE OVEN.**

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO., BAKERS OF Dr. Price's Special Flavoring Extracts, The strongest, most delicious and natural flavor known, and Dr. Price's Lupulin Yeast Gems For Light, Healthy Bread, The Best Dry Egg Yeast in the World.

FOR SALE BY GROCERS. CHICAGO. ST. LOUIS.

**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 elsewhere. Spacious apartments, well lighted and ventilated; comfortable class-rooms; vast dormitory; bath rooms; water-works; the most improved system of heating, and perfect security against fire; gardens and playgrounds, laid out in the most salubrious and agreeable sites; such are some of the principal advantages afforded by the new building. The course of studies followed by the pupils, under the direction of HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP TACHE, comprehends religious instruction, the usual branches of English and French education, pleasing arts and domestic economy. It has received the approbation of most competent authorities. Difference of opinion is no obstacle to admission, but external compliance with the rules is required from all. The St. Boniface Academy counts thirty-seven years of existence. Reports of conduct and progress of each pupil will be sent occasionally to the Parents and Guardians.

TERMS.—Entrance fee (once for all), \$5.00. Board and Tuition, per month, \$10.00. (A deduction is made when two of more of the same family are sent.) Music and use of Piano, per month, \$2.00. 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 establishments they left. Pupils should be provided with sufficient underclothing, a plain toilet case, a table knife and fork, spoons and goblet, six able napkins and a napkin ring.

The uniform, strictly obligatory, is a black merino dress, and a mantle of the same color, a straw hat trimmed in blue for summer, and a white hood for winter, a white veil of plain net. Parents are invited to inquire at the Institution for certain particulars before preparing the uniform. When desired it can be furnished in the establishment, as also articles for toilet, drawing and fancy work, but payment in advance is required 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 visits 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.

**CHAMPAGNE**

REPORTATION IN 1878, 22,526 Cases more than of any other brand.

**CAUTION.**—Beware of impositions or mistakes, owing to the great similarity of emps and labels, under which inferior brands of Champagne are sold.

In ordering G. H. MEYER & CO. Champagne, see that the labels and cork bear its name and initials.

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**DR. CLARKE**

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

The regular old established Physician and Surgeon DR. CLARKE, at the old and usual continues to practice his usual profession with a skill all private and chronic diseases, 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 best and most reliable of all bad blood and skin diseases of every kind, name and nature completely eradicated. Remember, that one horrible disease, if neglected or improperly treated, causes the present and coming generations of children to be afflicted with disease. Diseases discharged cured promptly without hindrance to business. Both sexes consult confidentially. If in trouble, call or write. Delays are dangerous. "Procrastination is the thief of time." A written warranty of cure given in every case undertaken.

Send two stamps for celebrated works on Chorea, Nervous and Delicate Diseases. You have an exhaustive symposium on the subject personally or by letter, free. Consult the old Doctor. Thousands cured. Office and parlors private. You can not see 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. Medicine sent every where secure from exposure.—Hours, 10 to 12; Sunday, 9 to 12. Address, DR. CLARKE, M. D., 186 So. Clark St., Chicago.

"The Northwest Review"

IS PUBLISHED AT

No. 13 Owen Street, Winnipeg

Every Saturday morning.

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

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Table with 2 columns: Advertisement type and rate. Includes 'One Column, 12 months' at \$200.00 and 'Transient advertising, 12 cents per line'.

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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.
13. Sunday, Pentecost.
14. Monday; of the Octave.
15. Tuesday; of the Octave.
16. Wednesday, Ember day. Fast of Obligation.
17. Thursday, Of the Octave.
18. Friday Ember day. Fast of Obligation.
19. Saturday, Ember day. Fast of Obligation.
20. Sunday, First after Pentecost. The most Holy Trinity.
21. Monday, St. Aloysius Gonzaga, Confessor.
22. Tuesday, St. Basil the Great D and C.
23. Wednesday, Votive office of St. Joseph.
24. Thursday, Corpus Christi.
25. Friday, Nativity of St. John the Baptist.

NOTES AND COMMENT.

The Hon. Joseph Royal returned from Ottawa during the current week.

Strikes are justifiable only to the extent that war between nations is justifiable—as a last resort.—Powderly

The Irish agitation is bearing fruit in unexpected quarters. Scotland now demands a local house. And why not?

His Grace the Archbishop of St. Boniface returned from St. Charles on Monday last, where he confirmed some sixty children.

Paris with a population of 2,200,000 consumes more fish than all Germany, with a population of 47,000,000. So says a newspaper item.

The adage that whom the gods wish to destroy they first make mad is being forcibly illustrated in the present attitude of the orangemen.

The following appears in the Montreal Gazette—Archbishop Tache has made a present of the De la Broquerie manor at Boucherville, to the Jesuits,

The Lady Mayoress of Dublin is, it is stated, organizing a petition to the Queen in favour of Home Rule, to which she invites the signatures of her country women.

The ablegate appointed to carry the red barrette to Cardinal Taschereau is Mgr O'Bryen. He is of Irish blood and an intelligent, learned and pious priest. He is said to speak French and Italian like natives.

It is learned on the very best authority that the Holy Father has paid another homage to America by raising the Rev. Father Mazella, S. J., to the dignity of a prince of the Church. Father Mazella is a man of great ability, very learned and very modest.

Arrangements are being made in Dublin for holding a mass meeting of the Irish nationalist party. The meeting will be held in Dublin. The summons will soon be issued. One of the main objects of the assemblage will be to record the gratitude of the party to Mr. Gladstone for his efforts to secure leg-

islative independence for Ireland. The meeting will undoubtedly resolve to erect a statue to Gladstone.

Mr. John Ruskin still pursues the Darwinian theorists. In the Fall Mall Gazette appears a letter of his, written in a most vigorous and sarcastic style. In his opinion Darwin's theory is mischievous not only in looking to the past germ instead of the present creature, but looking also in the creature itself to the growth of the flesh instead of the breath of the spirit. "The loss of mere happiness in such modes of thought," he says, "is incalculable. When I see a girl dance, I thank Heaven that made her cheerful as well as graceful; and envy neither the science nor sentiment of my Darwinian friend, who sees in her only a cross between a dove and a daddy-long legs." Mr Ruskin is no admirer of fashionable scientific doubt.

The treaty of peace which Bismark has concluded with the Catholic Church is, it is announced, about to be sealed by the recall of the Religious Orders expelled during the heat of the Kultur-kampf. The incident serves to show how completely a prophecy uttered by Herr Windthorst is being fulfilled. When the new German Empire was commencing its war against the Church, the intrepid Catholic statesman thus addressed the members of the Reichstag:

"The political leaders of Germany fancy that they are able to demolish the Catholic Church and especially the Primacy of the Holy Father. This savours of the presumption of the Titans, whose attack upon Heaven terminated in most humiliating discomfiture. Let our modern Titans be ever so much powerful than those of old, their struggle will not end in triumph. His Holiness is sure to remain in possession of the battlefield."

The naked truth has, in fact, proved more powerful than statecraft, with all its machinations.

THE BOYS' SCHOOL

The examination of the boys' school, conducted by the Brothers took place last week, and resulted very creditably to both the brothers and scholars. The pupils were found to excel to a very fair degree in the various studies and gave every indication of a sound moral as well as scholastic training. Mr. O'Connor, one of the trustees present, critically observed the work of the boys and practically tested their proficiency by suggesting problems which the students quickly answered. At the close Mr. O'Connor, after bestowing words of praise on the scholars for their success and advancement paid a high tribute to the efficiency of the brothers as teachers as evidenced by the standing of the pupils and also expressed a hope that the negotiations now pending for the erection of a new school would soon come to a successful issue and that the great inconvenience and disadvantage under which the brothers have worked in the past would be removed and that they would begin the next scholastic year with adequate accommodation for a larger number of pupils and under auspices affording greater scope for their ability.

THE BURNING OF BIBLES.

The Ontario Department of Education have issued a school Bible entitled 'Scripture Reading for High and Public Schools authorized by the education Department The 'Presbyterian Review' takes exception to the work; namely on the ground that it is not the whole Bible. The Critic pictures one entering a book store and making the enquiry 'Have you any copies of the Word of God revised and corrected by the Education Department, so as to be fit to be read in Public Schools?' or 'Have you any thing in the shape of a Bible that will not offend the prejudices of a sceptic an infidel or any body else?' And at length the writer declares: 'Had this patent production been issued a century or two ago our Bible loving forefathers would have imperatively demanded the recall of every copy of it and, gathering them all together, as a heap of blasphemy, would have solemnly consigned them to the flames. But we are not the rebellious race our fathers were.' We have no pronouncement to make regarding the Ontario School Bible but we wish to apply the line of thought and argument adopted by our Protestant Contemporary to the authorized Protestant Version which Catholics look upon as heretical and thus help them to understand why a Catholic like our Presbyterian friend with his revised School Bible may feel it proper according to the occasion to consign it to the flames.

Now this authorized revision sins both positively by mistranslations and negatively by omission of a number of canonical books. We have only space to instance one or two examples of the first kind. One, considered of much doc-

trinal importance, occurs I. Corinth xi. 27 where the A. V. reads 'and' instead of 'or' in the following passage 'Who soever shall eat this bread 'or' drink the chalice of the Lord' This as well as some other errors has been corrected in the Revised Version—Another mistranslation occurs in I. Corinth, ix, 5, where the word 'wife' is substituted for the word 'woman.'

The errors of omission consist of the omission from the Canon of Scripture of all those books called by Protestants 'the Apocrypha.' Now the Catholic Church by the Bishops assembled in council in the fourth century settled the Canon of Scripture; and such an authoritative decision was necessary. A place in the Canon was then claimed for several books some of them genuine though not inspired, and which were therefore not admitted. On the other hand several of the books of the New Testament which were admitted into the Canon as inspired had not been generally received as such. There was no bible until this authority pronounced which of the many distinct works, for which inspiration was claimed were to be rejected, and which received. And this the Church did, putting together all that is contained in the Catholic Bible into one book and pronouncing it to be the inspired Book, the Bible. This same authority which established the right to place in the Canon for the Epistle to the Hebrews, that of St. James, the second of St. Peter, the third of St. John, that of St. Jude, Apocalypse and certain portions of the three last Gospels all of them once doubted established the same right for the works called by Protestants the Apocrypha and omitted from their Bible.—The Bible thus authenticated by the infallible Church was by her given to the world. Protestants after more than a thousand years dared to reject her decision and contemning her Divine authority have ventured to expurgate the word of God to suit themselves, their heresies and their failings. With regard to such a mutilation it is wrong to carry into effect our Presbyterian friend's suggestion?

MR. BLAINE'S SPEECH

The magnificent speech of the great American statesman, James Blaine, will if it does not convert England at once to the concession of Home Rule, have a great effect upon the public mind, and certainly deserves well of the Irish people for his thoughtful sympathy. The great and luminous American statesman amongst other things said;—'I suppose if the question was left to the United States to decide we should say: 'Adopt the federal system with a separate legislature for Ireland, England, Scotland, and Wales, and an Imperial Parliament for the British Empire. I do not forget however, that it would be political expediency to attempt by any prescription to give the exact measure, the exact details of any measure, that should settle this long dispute between Great Britain and Ireland but I say that I am in favor of any bill that shall take the first step towards righting the wrongs and of giving over the government of Ireland to Ireland. Lord Salisbury gives the remedy. He says, 'If the Irish do not wish to be governed by the British they should leave. But the Irish have been in Ireland quite as long as Lord Salisbury's have been in England, therefore we have to say that Lord Salisbury may be called impudent. We would not transgress courtesy if we call him insolent; we would not transgress truth if we call him brutal. We know him in this country. He was the bitterest foe that the government of the United States had in the British parliament during the civil war. He has transferred to Ireland all the hatred which passed forth in the parliament of Great Britain during our struggles.'

The great orator then shows up the Ulster sham, which he thoroughly understands. Dealing with this phase of the question he continues;—'An objection comes from the Presbyterians of Ulster, appealing to the Presbyterians of the United States against granting this bill. I was educated under Presbyterian influences and I have connections with that church by kindred blood, and an affinity that begins with my life and I shall not close till my life is ended, and I would be ashamed of the Presbyterian Church of America if it responded to an appeal of that kind, which asks that 5,000,000 million Irish people shall be kept from free government because of the remote danger, as they fancy, that a Dublin parliament would interfere with their liberties as Presbyterians.

If the Home Rule Bill shall pass and a Dublin parliament shall be granted, there never was an association of men since human government was instituted which assume power with a greater responsibility to the public opinion than the men who will compose the parliament, because if they are allowed to form, it will be by reason of the pressure of the public opinion of the world. And I know that the Catholics of Ireland and the Presbyterians of Ireland can live a and do just as the Catholics of the United States and the Presbyterians of the United States live and do.'

After a retrospective glance at Irish history and drawing many striking lessons therefrom he indignantly denied

that Americans had no right to express open sympathy with Ireland in her present struggle, and then declared, 'I believe the day hath dawned for her deliverance. He concluded.

'From the experience of Ireland's past it is not wise to be too sanguine of a speedy result. I shall not be disappointed to see Mr. Gladstone's bill defeated in this Parliament. The English members can do it; but there is one thing which the English members cannot do; they cannot defeat the public opinion of the civilized world. (Applause) I do not know the day, whether this year or the year after, the final settlement shall be made, but I have entire and absolute confidence that it will never be made as on the terms Mr. Gladstone now offers if his bills are defeated. (Applause). Not until the case of Ireland arose had England herself ever failed in her people or in her government for the last fifty years to extend sympathy and sometimes the helping hand to struggling nationalities that wanted to get free from a tyranny which she could not see she is exercising herself upon Ireland.'

HYMENEAL

One of our fairest citizenesses was captured on Monday evening last by Mr. J. H. Brown, of the P. O. Department, Ottawa. The captive was the youngest daughter of Dr. Amelia LeSueur Yeomans, of this city, and niece of Mrs. Mac Gillis, wife of Mr. A. Mac Gillis, (chief clerk in the P. O. Inspector's office here) and also niece of Mr. Wm. D. LeSueur, B. A., Assistant Secretary of the P. O. Department, Ottawa. The ceremony was performed in Holy Trinity (Episcopal) Church by the Rector, Rev. O. Fortin. The happy couple left the same evening for their future home in the Dominion Capital, via Port Arthur and the Lakes.

MR. GLADSTONE AND THE CLERGY.

At a meeting of the priests of the Arch diocese of Cashel, the following resolution was unanimously adopted and the Archbishop was requested to transmit it to Mr. Gladstone:

'The Palace, Thurles.

'We, the undersigned, the Archbishop and clergy of the arch diocese of Cashel and Emly, in conference assembled, desire to express our deep sense of gratitude to the Right Hon. William Ewart Gladstone, Prime Minister of England, for the many signal services he has from time to time rendered to our country during his distinguished career as a statesman, notably for the disestablishment of the Protestant Church, for the Land and Franchise Acts, and in general, for the great and abiding interest he has for many years evinced in everything that could tend to the progress and pacification of Ireland. But at this perhaps the most critical period of our history, we feel called upon to declare in a very special manner that we have been profoundly moved by the heroic fortitude, the utter forgetfulness of self, and the fearless devotion to high principle which he has manifested by the framing of those measures for the better government of Ireland quite recently proposed by him and read a first time under his auspices in the House of Commons.

'We wish him from our hearts the very best gifts that God can give to man, and beg of him to accept the expression of our most profound respect and lasting gratitude.

'F. W. Croke Archbishop of Cashel.'

FROM OCEAN TO OCEAN.

It is now understood that the first through train over the C. P. R. will leave Montreal on the 28th inst, and will reach Winnipeg at 9 o'clock on the morning of July 1st. The train will remain here forty minutes, and then pass on its way to the Pacific coast, which it will reach on the following Sunday. The new time table will go into force on the road on the previous Sunday. The C.P. R. authorities will make no attempt at a demonstration on the occasion, but it is probable that the city council will do something in that line and it is expected that other towns along the route will also indulge in a little jubilation. After the 28th a daily service will be established. The first train east will leave Vancouver on the 6th of July, and reach Winnipeg on the 9th. There will not be a daily service from Vancouver until the company have sufficient rolling stock at the Pacific terminus to enable them to accomplish that object.

CHAMBERLAIN HOUTED.

At the meeting at Islington of the Liberal Council, Richard Chamberlain, member for Islington, raised a storm of hisses when he explained his reasons for voting against the Home Rule bill. A resolution was carried by a vote of 175 to 50, pledging the council not to support Chamberlain at the next election. The announcement of this result was cheered vociferously. Chamberlain drove away from the meeting amid the groans and hoots of the crowd.

STRONG SUPPORT FOR GLADSTONE

The Scottish Liberal Association has issued a manifesto to the Liberal electors of Scotland urging them to support, in the coming elections, none but Gladstone candidates. The Federation has engaged St. Andrew's Hall for a mass meeting on June 28th, at which Mr. Gladstone will deliver an address. Lord Rosebery will preside.



Provincial Statutes of Manitoba.

LIQUOR LICENSE ACT

The following applications for Licenses in the City of Winnipeg have been received—

Table listing license applicants and saloons. Includes names like Barry & O'Donohoe, Z Laporte, A Bright, etc.

WHOLESALE SHOPS

Table listing wholesale shops. Includes names like A Colquhoun, G F & J Galt, CD Anderson, etc.

R. LA TOUCHE TUPPER secretary Board License Commissioners. Winnipeg, May 28, 1886



Provincial Statutes of Manitoba.

LIQUOR LICENSE ACT

The following applications for license in the Province of Manitoba have been received:

Table listing license applicants and shops. Includes names like P. Rigney, Minnedosa; J. J. Caulfield, Virden; etc.

HOTELS

S. Swanson, Virden; A. Goultie, Killarney; F. Monder, St. Boniface; Jas. Bell, Portage la Prairie; Amos Barnes, East Selkirk; C. Bower, Stonewall; Wm. Elliott, John, Cobb; Virden; Jas. Young, Souris; Thos Macivan, Thornhill; Geo. Whelin, Manitou; G. Ariel, St. Boniface; N. Houde, St. Boniface, H. Beauregard, St. Boniface; E. Cassin, St. Boniface; J. W. Kastner, Morris; H. Wexelbaum, Emerson; Jas. Reid, Emerson; Jas. Smith, Emerson; Jas. Doundell, Emerson; Geo. Brad, Dominion City; J. M. Ross, St. James; W. S. Pyroo, St. James; J. A. McIntire, St. Charles; S. Cowan, Head; Ingly, Chas. Bell, Greta; Simoneau, Bros. Gauthier; Jas. Land, Portage la Prairie; Wm Lyons, Portage la Prairie; H. Cranes, Portage la Prairie; Adams and Jackson, Portage la Prairie; Howde and Scarry, Selkirk; J. H. Montgomery, Selkirk; W. Bullock, Selkirk; B. M. Gunn, St. Andrews; R. Rutherford, Balmoral; Davis Little, Stony Mountain; Isaac Riley, Stonewall.

R. LA TOUCHE TUPPER Secretary Board License Commissioners. Winnipeg, May 28, 1886



SEALED TENDERS,

addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Drain at Union Point or at St. Francois Xavier (as the case may be)," will be received at the department of Public Works up to noon on Tuesday June 29th instant for a Drain at Union Point and two Drains in St. Francois Xavier.

Plans and Specifications can be seen at this Department, on and after the 23rd instant. The work on the Drains in St. Francois Xavier may be let in Section of half a mile or a mile in length. An accepted cheque for \$50 must accompany each tender which cheque will be forfeited should the party tendering decline to enter into contract in accordance with his tender. Security acceptable to the Government for the completion of the contract will be required. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

C. P. BROWN, Minister of Public Works. Winnipeg June 15 1886

MR. GLADSTONE'S MANIFESTO

London, June 14.—Mr. Gladstone has issued the following manifesto:

'To the Electors of Mid Lothian,

Gentlemen,—In consequence of the defeat of the bill for the better government of Ireland, the Ministry advised and Her Majesty was pleased to sanction, the dissolution of Parliament for the decision by the nation of the gravest and likewise the simplest issue that has been submitted to it for half a century. It is only a sense of the gravity of this issue which induces me, at a period of life when nature cries aloud for repose, to seek, after sitting in thirteen Parliaments, a seat in the fourteenth, and with the view to solicit for the fifth time the honor of your confidence. At the last election I endeavored, in my addresses and speeches to impress upon you the fact that a great crisis had arrived in the affairs of Ireland, Weak as the late Government was for ordinary purposes, it had great advantages for dealing with that crisis. A comprehensive measure proceeding from that Government would have received warm and extensive support from within the liberal party and would probably have closed the Irish controversy within the present session and have left the parliament of 1886 free to prosecute the now stagnant work of ordering legislation with the multitude of questions it includes. My earnest hope was to support the late Cabinet in such a course of policy. On the 26th of last January the Opposition policy of coercion was declared to have been the choice of the Government the Earl of Carnarvon alone refusing to share in it. The Irish question was thus placed in the foreground to the exclusion of every other. The hour, as all felt, was come. The only point remaining to determine was the manner in which it was to be dealt with. In my judgment the proposal of coercion was not justified by facts, and was doomed to certain and disgraceful failure. Some method of governing Ireland other than by coercion ought, as I thought, to be sought for and to be found. Therefore I viewed with regret the fall of the late Cabinet, and when summoned by Her Majesty to form a new one I undertook it on the basis of an anti-coercive policy with the fullest explanations to those whose aid I sought as colleagues when I proposed to examine whether it might not be possible to grant Ireland a domestic Legislature and maintain the honor and consolidate the unity of the empire. A government was formed and the work was at once put in hand. You will now, gentlemen, understand how and why it is that the affairs of Ireland—and not for the first time—have thrust aside every other subject and adjourn our hopes of useful and progressive legislation. As a question of the first necessities of social order it forces itself into the van. The late cabinet though right in giving it that place were, as we thought, wrong in their manner of treating it. It was our absolute duty on taking the government if we did not adopt their method to propose another. Thus, gentlemen, it is that the great and simple issue has come upon you and demands your decision. Will you govern Ireland by coercion or will you let Ireland govern her own affairs? To debate this address, this and that detail of the late defeated bills, would only be to disguise this issue and would be as futile as to discuss the halting, stumbling and even shifting and vanishing project of an intermediate class which have proceeded from seceding Liberals: There are two clear, positive and intelligible plans before the world. There is the plan of the Government and there is the plan of Lord Salisbury. Our plan is that Ireland should, under well considered conditions, transact her own affairs. His plan is to ask parliament to renew repressive laws and enforce them resolutely for twenty years, by the end of which time he assures us Ireland will be fit to accept any Government in the way of a local Government on the repeal of the coercion laws you may wish to give her, I leave this Tory project to speak for itself in its unadorned simplicity and I turn to the proposed policy of the Government. Our opponents, gentlemen, whether Tories or seceders, have assumed the name of Unionists. I deny them the title to it. In intention indeed, we are Unionists alike, but Union they refuse to modify in its present shape a paper Union, ordained by force and fraud and never sanctioned or accepted by the Irish nation. They are not Unionists but paper Unionists. True union is to be tested by the sentiments of the human beings united. Tried by this criterion there was less union between Great Britain and Ireland now than we had under the settlement of 1782.

Enfranchised Ireland, gentlemen, ask through her lawful representatives for the revival of her domestic legislature—not, on the face of it, an innovation but a restorative proposal. She urges with truth that the centralization of parliaments has been the division of people, but she recognizes the fact that the union, lawlessly as it was obtained, cannot and ought not to be repealed. She is content to receive her legislation in a form divested of prerogatives which might have impaired her imperial interests and better adapted than the settlement of 1782 to secure to her regular control of her own affairs. She has not repelled but has welcomed the stipulations for a protection of the minority. To such provision we have given and shall give careful heed, but I trust Scotland will condemn the attempts so singularly made to import into the controversy a venomous element of religious bigotry. Let her take warning by the deplorable riots in Belfast and other places in the north. Among the benefits gentlemen, I anticipate from your acceptance of our policy are these: The consolidation of the united empire and great addition to its strength; the stop-

page of the heavy, constant and demoralizing waste of the public treasury; the abatement and gradual extinction of ignoble feuds in Ireland and that development of her resources which experience shows to be a natural consequence of free and orderly government; the redemption of the honor of Great Britain from the stigma fastened upon her almost from time immemorial in respect to Ireland by the judgement of the whole civilized world, and lastly, the restoration of parliament to its dignity and efficiency and the regular progress of the business of the country. Well, gentlemen, the first question I now put to you is, how shall Ireland be governed? There is another question behind it and involved in it. How are England and Scotland to be governed? You know how for the last six years especially, the affairs of England and Scotland have been impeded and your Imperial Parliament discredited and disabled. All this happened while the Nationalists were but a small minority of the Irish members without support from so much as a handful of members not Irish. Now they approach ninety are entitled to say: 'We are speaking the views of the Irish nation.' It is impossible to deal with the subject by half measures. They are strong in their numbers, strong in British support—which brought 313 members to vote for their country—and strongest of all is the sense of being right. But gentlemen, we have done our part, the rest remains for you Electors of the country, may you be able to see through and cast away all delusions, refuse evil and choose good. I have the honor to be gentlemen,  
Your faithful and grateful servant,  
W. E. Gladstone.

CARDINAL TASCHEREAU

Presentation of the 'legislature's address

Quebec, June 8.—The presentation of the address of congratulation to Cardinal Taschereau, adopted by both Houses headed by their respective Speaker, clerks, sergeant-at-arms with their maces proceeding in state to the Archbishop's Palace for the purpose. They were received with great cordiality by His Eminence and the attendant clergy. The address was read in French by the Speaker of the council, and in English by his colleague of the Assembly. His Eminence returned thanks in a very neat reply, in which he also referred to the harmonious relations between the Church and State in this Province and in fact throughout the Dominion. The members of both Houses were then severally introduced to the new Cardinal, who greeted each of them, and especially the English-speaking and Protestant members, most kindly and pleasantly. (Distinguished Protestant visitors.) As the party was leaving the Palace His Lordship the Anglican Bishop of Montreal, with Dean Carmichael Archdeacon Evans, Canons Mills and Henderson, Mr. R. White of the Gazette, and Mr. A. F. Gault, who are here in connection with the Montreal Diocesan Theological College bill, were just entering to pay their respects and offer their congratulations to the new Cardinal. His Eminence received his distinguished Protestant visitors with every mark of respect and good feeling and warmly thanked them for the compliment paid him on behalf of the English-speaking and Protestant population.

VANCOUVER LEVELLED.

New Westminster, B. C. June 15.—The city of Vancouver, situated at the Pacific end of the Canadian Pacific Railway is in ashes. Not half a dozen houses remain out of 50, and worst of all there has been a large loss of life. Ten bodies have thus far been recovered. A number of persons missing are supposed to have perished. One short hour did the whole work. The property saved is insignificant. "A clean sweep" defines the situation. A thousand men are at work clearing the debris for the railroad company. Twenty contracts for rebuilding have already been let. Many men lost all but are determined to start again. The property loss falls directly on the pioneer element of the new city. Hundreds of people are camped out. There are meagre facilities for relief of the sufferers, but the people of this city are openhanded in their effort to relieve the distress. Prompt aid from the C. P. R. is expected. Families were compelled to abandon their homes at a moment's warning and flee for their lives. Business men in search of valuables were forced to rush through flames and smoke, or perish. The whole populace were panic-stricken. A number of persons sought refuge in the water. One was found in a well where he had lowered himself to escape the flames. Few people have more than the clothes they stand in. Of ten bodies recovered, only three have been identified. The most of those burned were frames building. They will be replaced with brick structures. Contracts for a large hotel and other extensive buildings, representing half a million dollars, were let just before the fire.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

The Montreal Gazette says that the bill providing for the representation of the Northwest Territories in the Parliament of Canada, the complement of that passed at the instance of the Government at the session just closed at Ottawa, has been introduced in the House of Lords by Earl Granville. It is simple in its provisions, empowering the Parliament of the Dominion to make provision from time to time for the representation of the Territories, which, for the time being, form part of the Dominion, but are not included in any other province, and declaring any act already passed by the Parliament of Canada for this purpose is, if not disallowed by the Queen, to be deemed to have been valid from the date at which it received the Governor-General's assent in Her Majesty's name.

Gladstone's manifesto to his constituents is a powerful document, and the reasons therein advanced for a prompt settlement of the Irish question appear to be unanswerable. It is impossible, as he says, to deal with this question by half-measures and as he has laid the axe to the base of the tree it is bound sooner or later to fall.

A Munich despatch states that King Ludwig the 11., the lately deposed Bavarian monarch who left the palace on the 14 inst for Berg Castle, on Lake sternberg, while walking in the park grounds this morning escaped from his attendant and threw himself into the Lake. Dr. Fadden, the attending physician, instantly missed him followed and plunged in to the rescue of the drowning sovereign. A desperate struggle ensued and both King and physician were drowned.

After debate the chamber, by a vote of 315 to 232, adopted an amendment making the expulsion of chief pretenders compulsory. The expulsion of other members of former reigning families to be optional with the government. After a vigorous protest from M. Ormana, Bona; partist, clauses 2 and 3 were adopted. They empower the government to expel by decrees the princes not affected by clause 1, provided penalties of two to five years imprisonment if they return to France, and disfranchise the princes remaining in French territory. Finally the whole bill was passed without a division.

The Comte de Paris has arrived here after settling up his affairs in France he will go to England. The unexpelled Orleans princes will remain in France. Prince Jerome Napoleon's plan upon hearing the result of the vote in the chamber of deputies; exclaimed; I shall soon return to save those who have proscribed me from being guillotined by their friends of today.

The Dominion day celebration committee in Ottawa are considering the advisability of having a representation of Batoche on the Dominion Day programme. Caughnawaga Indians will be imported to personate the 'rebels'.

Queen Victoria has offered the Comte de Paris, during his exile from France, under the terms of the expulsion bill, the use of Claremont castle, where Louis Philippe found a home, and where he died. The Comte de Paris declined the Queen's offer, on the ground that he does not intend to reside in England.

The British Court has gone into mourning for three weeks on account of the death of the King of Baryaria.

The Standard says: 'The Canadian Pacific railroad is a political triumph and the achievement of possibilities which no one can see and a military advantage which may yet be the saving of the empire. It is a contribution by our Canadian brethren to the organization for the defence of the empire. It is our duty to show the world that we fully understand its importance.'

Twenty four O'clock.—The new Time Card for the C.P.Ry. will take effect on Sunday, 27th inst, when the 24 hour system will be adopted and trains will run accordingly—

ST. BONIFACE ITEMS.

The distribution of prizes took place yesterday evening at the college, in the presence of His Grace, the clergy and a large concourse of citizens. The prizes were numerous and well deserved. The speeches were all ably given by those of the students now finishing their classical course, and the dialogues were also well rendered. Those present showed by their repeated applause, that they fully appreciated the grand work of education, so nobly conducted by the Jesuit Fathers.

By order of the Court of Chancery, Parish lot 85 of this town and part of the Villeburn estate, was sold to the Sisters of Charity for hospital purposes for the sum of \$2,500.

On Monday night the town council held its usual fortnightly sitting and His Honor laid before the council a letter notifying it of the elevation of the elevation of the Archbishop of Quebec to the dignity of Cardinal, and on the motion of Councillor Leveque, seconded by Councillor Cloutier, a resolution was unanimously passed conveying to His Eminence an expression with which the council had received the intelligence and their appreciation of the great honor, or conferred on his country by his Holiness the Pope is raising one of her sons to so high a position.

MARRIED

BROWN-YEOMANS.—At Winnipeg, on Monday, June 14, 1886, in Holy Trinity Church by the Rector, Rev. O. Fortin, John H. Brown, of the Civil Service, Ottawa, to Mattie Yeobek, youngest daughter of the late Augustus A. Yeomans, M.D., Captain of the United States Army, and Amelia LeSueur Yeomans, M.D., of this city.

New Prints,  
New Muslins  
New Embroideries  
New Laces

GENTS'  
WHITE AND COLORE  
SHIRTS!

WM. BELL, 288 MAIN ST  
CORNER GRAHAM



NOTICE.  
Weights and Measures

The following balances only are to be admitted to verification:  
A. Balances having equal arms and on which the load is suspended below the fulcrum.  
B. Balances commonly known as steelyard or Roman Balances, having equal arms.  
C. Weigh Bridges.  
D. Balance with equal arms and on which the load is placed above the fulcrums.  
E. Hydrosstatic balance for weighing  
By order,  
W. HIMS WORTH, secretary-  
Inland Revenue Department,  
Ottawa, Feb 24th, 1886

BLUE STORE!  
425 Main St.

TO THE PUBLIC

The Greatest Sacrifice of Ready Made Clothing that ever took place in Winnipeg

Come & examine our slack 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 20.00.

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:

BLUESTORE, 426 MAIN ST.

\$500 REWARD!

The Managers of the Hudson Bay Photograph 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.

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.

FOR THE  
FINEST QUALITY  
IN—  
P-H-O-T-O-S

GO TO  
PARKIN

THE PHOTOGRAPHER  
434 Main Street

Up Stairs

F. CLOUTIER

begs to announce to the public that he has bought out the business formerly carried on by Cloutier & L'Heureux and is prepared to sell

Groceries, Provisions  
ETC., ETC.

CHEAPER THAN EVR

AT—  
252 Main Street

Choice Butter, Fresh Eggs & Everything  
AT BOTTOM PRICES

F. CLOUTIER, 252 MAIN ST

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? If so send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for Children Teething. It is invaluable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers; there is no mistake about it. It cures Dysentery and Diarrhea, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cures wind colic, softens the Gums, reduces Inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is 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.



TENDERS for a license to cut timber on Dominion Lands in the District of Alberta, N. W. T.

Sealed tenders addressed to the undersigned, and marked 'Tenders for a timber berth,' will be received at this office until noon on Monday, 5th day of July next, for two timber berths of eighteen and nineteen and one-half square miles respectively, situated on the head-waters of the Bow River, in the district of Alberta.

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 and Calgary.

A. M. Burgess,  
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

ST. BONIFACE COLLEGE

The College of St. Boniface, incorporated by an Act of Parliament, and affiliated to the University of Manitoba, is, since the 15th of August, 1886, directed by the Fathers of the Society of Jesus, under the high patronage of His Grace the Archbishop of St. Boniface. Its course of studies comprises the Greek, Latin, French and English languages and literature; History, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Higher Mathematics, mental Philosophy, Natural Sciences and Theology. Although chiefly intended to prepare young men for the study of the liberal professions and divinity, it is also calculated to fit them for commercial pursuits. Its large and spacious grounds, secluded from the city, and all the advantages of a country site, and are so near the cities of St. Boniface and Winnipeg as to secure all the advantages of a town residence.

The College can accommodate a hundred students, of whom eighty may be boarders. The terms have been made as easy as possible. \$18 a month for boarding, and \$8 a month for those who take their meals in town and sleep in the college, beside a small additional fee for a few dormitory articles, of \$3 a year; the whole to be paid half yearly in advance.

The uniform consists of a rock coat, with trousers, necktie and felt hat, all black. Each student is to be sufficiently provided with other articles of clothing.

The discipline of the College, strict in point of morality, is, as far as possible, paternal in character.

The scholastic year opens on the third Wednesday of August and ends about the 20th of June.

St. BONIFACE, AUGUST 28TH, 1886.

CHANGE OF TIME.

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

Returning leave St. Paul at 7 p.m. (via same route) arriving in Winnipeg at 6.25 p.m.

For full information and tickets to all points in Canada and United States, also Ocean Tickets to and from any place in Europe at LOWEST RATES and by the BEST LINES, apply to the City Ticket Office of the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway 363 Main street, Winnipeg.  
R. C. MCMICKEN, Agent.

AGENCY FOR THE FOLLOWING STEAMSHIP LINES  
ALLAN, ANCHOR, CUNARD,  
GLEN, HAMBURG, LLOYD,  
NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE

OLD MOUNT ETNA

The celebrated volcano of Mount Etna is once more in a state of eruption Ever since a record has been made and kept of Etna its great disturbances have been proceeded by earthquakes loud explosions are heard, rifts finally opened in the sides of the famous mountain, then smoke, sand, ashes, and scoria are discharged; cinders are thrown out and accumulate around in conical form, and at last lava rises through the cone; often breaking down one side of it, where there is the least resistance, and flowing over the surrounding country.

There have been some seventy-nine recorded eruptions, the most of these of a harmless character. A few only have been violent. The most noted of these eruptions occurred at widely separate periods, but their effects will not be forgotten while man inhabits the earth: In the year 1169 an eruption took place which overwhelmed Catania when 15,000 inhabitants perished in the burning ruins. Just 500 years later—that in 1669—thousands and tens of thousand perished in the streams of lava which rolled over the adjoining country for forty days. In the month of May, 1830 several adjacent villages were destroyed, and showers of lava reached near to the Eternal City itself. On Nov. 12, 1831 the town of Bronte was destroyed, and in August and September 1852, violent eruptions occurred. Violent eruptions also took place Nov. 28, 1868, and May 26 and June 7, 1879.

The loss of life during the Christian era has been very great, while the destruction of property is uncounted. The condition of the region around the volcano proper may be readily guessed when it is explained that there are two cities, Catania and Aci Reale, and sixty three towns or villages on mount Etna. Indeed, it is much more thickly populated than any other part of Sicily or Italy. No fewer than 300,000 persons live on the mountain. The area of the region described as the mountain is approximately 480 square miles. The height of the mountain is 10,368 feet—the radius of vision from summit has been variously stated, but the mean distance is probably not far from 150 miles. The reason for the large population is found in the fact that the surface soil is extremely fertile, and the vine flourishes, as well as grama olives, oranges lemons figs, and other fruits. The forests are extensive and valuable. The desert region, which is nearest the openings of the cones, is embraced between the limit of 6,300 feet and the summit. It occupies an area of about ten square miles, and consists of a dreary waste of black sand, scoriae, ashes, and masses of ejected lava. It remains in autumn, winter, and spring permanently covered with snow, and even in the height of summer snow may be found in sheltered places in the neighborhood of the summit.

THOUGHTS.

Conscience is the voice of the soul; the passions are the voice of the body. Let no one overload you with favours; you will find it an insufferable burden.

We cannot write the order of the variable winds. How can we penetrate the law of our shifting moods and susceptibility.

This is true religion devotion, this the sum of religious instruction, viz.—that it shall increase the mercy and charity the truth and purity, the kindness and honesty of the world.

We are on perilous margin when we begin to look passively at our future selves, and see our own figures led with dull consent into insipid misdoing and shabby achievement.

"And why call ye me, Lord, Lord, and do not the things that I say?" As if he had said, "Either keep my word more or else call me Lord no more; either take me into your lives, or cast me out of your lips"

When the bounds of right and wrong are so uncertainly marked as not to be easily distinguished, a haphazard conclusion though honestly acted upon, were a poor excuse for a resultant evil. Certainly should precede action, not from it. There could be no art of healing till the earth was full of graves. It is by shipwreck that we learn to build ships. All our safety—all our betterment, is secured by our knowledge of others' disasters that need not have happened, had they only known.

ADULTERATION OF FOODS.

The Dominion Government has issued a blue-book containing the report of the chief Analyst and his assistants in the various districts. J. Edward Wright, jr., was the analyst for Manitoba and his report shows that out of thirty-seven samples of various commodities, twenty eight were pure, eight adulterated, and

one doubtful. All the bread tested was found to be genuine, while, of three samples of butter, two were found pure, and the other contained nearly 13 per cent of water, which is considered an adulteration. No oleomargarine, butterine, or foreign fats of any kind were found in any of the samples. Two out of three samples of coffee were pure; the third contained 15 per cent. of burnt peas and chickory. Two samples of canned fruit and vegetables were found to be in good condition, while the third—a can of peaches—contained traces of metallic contamination, but in very diminutive proportions. All the sample of flour were pure, and of extra quality. All the sugar examined was free from adulteration, while the whiskey was what it was represented to be "the real thing," with out any drugs or meebhl derivatives. The canned meat was pure. Two samples of pepper were examined, and in both cases it was found adulterated with farinaceous matter. Mustard was equally impure; one sample contained sixty per cent. of farinaceous matter; and the other 20 per cent. Vinegar and arrowroot were pure, while of three sample of cream of tartar one was pure and two adulterated with sulphate of lime, and artificially strengthened with alum.

The general report of the chief analyst the late Suggden Evans, shows that adulteration is not generally practised in Canada. In butter for instance, although samples were inspected in every prominent Canadian city, only in two cases were foreign fats found. Adulteration by means of excessive salt and water was much more common. In fact all native products are pure, while so far as many imports are concerned things are not what they seem. The spices and condiments are the worst adulterated. Twenty nine out of sixty six samples of ginger were pure; out of fifty samples of mustard only nine were pure. In the rest the mustard was mixed with wheat flour. Seven out of nineteen samples of cinnamon were pure, and 29 out of 60 samples of pepper. Out of 75 samples of tea 51 were pure, while 13 out of 18 samples of coffee were adulterated, mainly with chickory and peas.

THE HOME RULE RESOLUTION

In view of all that has been said in this country to the disadvantage of Mr. Mr. Costigan and his amendment it is pleasing to note the remarks of the Dublin Nation and United Ireland on the question. The Nation, after referring to the former resolution of Mr. Costigan to the same purpose, proceeds:—

"It speaks well for the spirit of the Canadian Parliament that they have not been discouraged by this rebuff from again, and at this opportune moment, making a pronouncement in favor of Home Rule for Ireland. On the fourth of the present month the Hon. Mr. Blake moved: 'That this House hail with joy the submission to Parliament of a measure recognizing the principle of local self government for Ireland, and expresses an earnest hope that the principle of said measure may be affirmed, forming the basis of settlement of a great question, and conducing to the peace, happiness and prosperity of the Empire.

"The Hon. Mr. Blake is leader of the Opposition in the Dominion House of Commons, and it would seem as if the Government did not wish that he should have the credit of carrying this resolution. The Hon. Mr. Costigan, Minister of Inland Revenue, moved as an amendment a slightly watered down edition of it, which was carried on a division by a large majority. But substantially both motions meant the same thing. The Parliament of Canada has declared for a parliament for Ireland: the fact must have weight with English statesmen; it will for ever be gratefully remembered by the Irish people."

Here is what United Ireland has to say:—"Great capital is sought to be made by a couple of Tory papers out of the fact that the Dominion house of Parliament has by a large majority rejected the resolution of Mr. Blake leader of the opposition, in favor of Self Government. On looking at the telegraph report of the debate on the question we are opaque enough to fail to discern any particular ground for Tory delight. The debate, we perceive, lasted until five o'clock in the morning; and in the result an amendment of Mr. Costigan, a member of the Ministry was adopted. The amendment differed very little in substance, though it did in construction from the proposed resolution. It expressed a cordial interest in the welfare and prosperity of the Irish people, and adhered to the sentiments expressed in the former address to the Crown on the subject of granting a measure of self government to Ireland. While declining to forward any fresh Address; having regard to the snub they administered by the Tory Government (as we pointed out at the time. It was the Gladstone government of 1880,85 that 'snubbed the Canadian parliament) the Canadians reiterate there good wishes for Ireland, and 'earnestly hopes' that some measure satisfactory to its people may be passed. Now, where is the cause of our contemporaries' unholy joy? Between amendment and resolution it is all but a case of tweedle dum and tweedle dee. The advantage, if any, is on the side of Irish liberty; for it is from the responsible Ministry these good wishes emanate,

not from the irresponsible Opposition.' No one will doubt the sincerity of these two patriotic journals and their view of the matter must therefore be taken in preference to the ranting and canting indulged in by Canadian journals, more or less influenced by political sentiment. The case was just as the Nation represents it, the Opposition wished to steal a march (to use a common phrase) on the government, and it was natural that Sir John should bring his ingenuity to bear upon the matter. Mr. Costigan's amendment differed only in construction from Mr. Blake's motion, and had the additional merit of emanating from a responsible government. We have no desire to quarrel with any of our esteemed contemporaries, but we do think that the honesty of their motives in continually abusing the Hon. Mr. Costigan may be fairly questioned. That gentleman's 'stability and firmness in the Irish Catholic interest have frequently been sorely tried and never found wanting and we feel assured that Mr. Costigan still retains the confidence of his Irish Catholic fellow countrymen.

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—Rev. J. N. Provencher first Bishop of the country now forming the ecclesiastical Province of St. Boniface, d. June 7, 1888. Arch. Rev. Alexander Tache, O. M. I. D. D. cons. Bishop of Arath, and coadjutor of Bishop Provencher, Nov. 28, 1851, translated to St. Boniface June 7, 1853; nominated Archbishop of St. Boniface, the day of the erection of the metropolitan See Sept. 22, 1871. CHURCHES AND CLERGY. St. Boniface Cathedral, Rev. F. A. Dugas, P. P., J. Messier, curate; A. Maisonneuve, O. M. I. agent for Rt. Revs. Bps of N. W. T., George Dugas, chaplain of the academy Joseph Qu'Appelle, O. M. I. secretary. St. Vital, attended from St. Boniface. St. Mary's Winnipeg; Revs. M. Ouillette, O. M. I. P. P. and F. Cahill, O. M. I. Curate. Church of Immaculate Conception, Winnipeg; Rev. A. A. Cherrier. Provincial, Rev. C. Cloutier. St. Gertrude, Rev. R. L. Baudin, O. M. I. St. Patrick's Church, Selkirk and Peguis, 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. Bals St. Paul, Rev. Fortier. St. Charles, Rev. Danduraud, O. M. I. St. Anne des Chenes and St. Joachim, Rev. Girard. Bratte, 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, Rev. E. L. L. and the missions West. Revs. L. Lebrun, O. M. I. J. Decorbay, O. M. I. J. Hugonard, O. M. I. Magnan and LePage. St. Jean Baptiste de la Riviere aux Prunes Rev. D. Fillon. St. Joseph, Rev. M. Pelletier. St. Pierre de la Riviere aux Plats Rev. J. Joly. St. Pie and Emerson J. N. Jutra. Fort Alexander, Rev. A. Madore, O. M. I. and Bro. J. B. Doyle. Rainy Lake and other Missions, East Lake Winnipeg, Rev. J. Marcoux. St. On, Rev. C. Bissette. St. Alphonse and, M. D. de Lourdes Rev. L. Campeau. St. Cathbert Portage la Prairie, Rev. J. McCarthy, O. M. I. Bratte, Rev. J. Robillard. Regina, Rev. D. Graton. 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.; Paquin S. J.; Rev. J. Cloutier and J. L. Rene. Ecclesiastical Students, Messrs. Cameron, Ellis, Monette, Dubois, Turcotte, Langens, Brothers Gaudet S. J.; Forrier S. J.; Blouin, S. J.; Lefebvre S. J. Course of Studies—Theology, Classics, and commercial course in English and French. Pupils—38. St. Joseph's Institute, Winnipeg; two houses—Brothers of the Congregation of Mary Bro-William (director), Pupils 180. St. Boniface Academy for Young Ladies Sisters of Charity (Gray Nuns), Boarders 60; day scholars 120. St. Joseph'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 15. St. Mary's Academy (Winnipeg) day scholars and boarders—sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary, Sister superior Mary John of God, Boarders 60, day scholars 180. 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.

TENDERS.

'SEALED TENDERS, marked "For Mounted Police Provisions and Light Supplies," and addressed to the Honorable 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 be not excepted the cheque will be returned.

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

FRED WHITE, Comptroller.

Ottawa, 18th May, 1886.



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., 106 Wall St., N.Y.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL

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 rooms 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. E. Miller, General Manager; J. F. Tucker, Assistant General Manager; A. V. H. Carpenter, General Passenger Agent; Geo. H. Beafford, 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! YES AND TO Anywhere else you want to go. Give us a call and we will try and please you We give through tickets and through trains, and through baggage. REMEMBER THE PLACE! 471 Main St., City Ticket Office G. H. CAMPBELL, City Ticket Agent.

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

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

REV. FATHER LABELLE'S National Lottery OF COLONIZATION Established under the Provincial Act, Quebec, 32 Vic., Cap. 38. VALUE OF LOTS: FIRST SERIES - \$50,000.00 Highest Lot - \$10,000.00 SECOND SERIES - \$10,000.00 Highest Lot - \$2,500.00 GRAND FINAL DRAWING OF PRIZES in this Lottery, will take place Wednesday, August 11th. The Large Prizes at this Drawing FIRST SERIES - \$100 SECOND SERIES - \$25 Send five cent stamps for mailing and registering the tickets asked for. (8 cents United States) To obtain tickets apply personally; or by registered letter addressed LANGEVIN & GAREAU St. Boniface, Man

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

St Paul, Minneapolis & 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, 383 Main Street, where Sleeping Car Accommodations, Time Tables and full information may be obtained. H. G. McMicken.

HOTEL DU CANADA. Lombard Street, near Main. ONLY FRENCH-CANADIAN HOTEL IN WINNIPEG. EVERYTHING STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS; Private Rooms in connection with the Bar and Billiard Saloon. EXCELLENT YARD AND STABLES. Wines, Liquors and Cigars Z. 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 & ROCAN -BUTCHERS- 289 Main Street & City Market. Cash paid for Hides, Cattle Bought and Sold. Telephone connection.

The Month of the Blessed Virgin and the Month of the Sacred Heart

The month of May has now passed and another month of devotion is begun. The month of May belongs to Mary, our Mother, and its close ushers us into the month set apart by the Church for devotion to the Sacred Heart of Jesus.

the nearest fixed star was to be destroyed it would be seen by us for forty-five years after it had ceased to exist, the last rays from it requiring that time to reach the earth.

FOUR AGAINST ONE

Once an infidel doctor, in conversation with a patient; endeavored to laugh him out of the idea that he possessed a soul. Did you ever, he demanded mockingly, see a soul? No.

Now let me ask you: Did you ever see a pain? No. Did you ever hear a pain? No. Did you ever taste a pain? No.

THE MERCIFUL EYES OF JESUS. St. Gertrude one day said with great devotion these words of the "Salve Regina." "Turn thou on us those merciful eyes of Thine."

THE GOLDEN ROSE.

The Pope on Whitsunday has conferred the Golden Rose on Queen Christina. This decoration consists of a cluster of roses and rosebuds growing on one thorny stem all of the purest gold and chiselled with exquisite workmanship.

AN ENDLESS HELL

A century ago the God of Christianity was called a God of mere benevolence. That could not long be maintained, first, because he was a God of the Old Testament as well as of the New, and next and specially because the New Testament opened upon the world the thrice uttered by the Judge Himself, the woe unquenchably denounced upon the transgressors.

but rather the pain. Indeed are we sure that long duration intensifies pain? We have no positive notion of suffering in relation to duration.

VAIN GIRL.

It is not difficult for a young lady to attract attention in society. The young men naturally and properly regard the girls with attentive eyes. As a general thing they have come to the party for the purpose of enjoying the society of young ladies, and they looked around at once to see who is present, how they are dressed, and to whom they had better address themselves.

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS RY. AND THE "FAMOUS ALBERT LEA ROUTE."



The above is a correct map of the ALBERT LEA ROUTE, and its immediate connections. Through Trains daily from ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS TO CHICAGO, without change, connecting with all lines EAST and SOUTH EAST.

Table with 2 columns: City, Time. Lists departure and arrival times for Minneapolis, St. Paul, Chicago, and other cities.

RESTAURANT FRANCAIS, A LA CARTE. 316 Main Street, - - Winnipeg. DINNER FROM 12 TO 2, 35 CENTS.

PALACE STABLES, 177, 179 and 181 Smith St., Winnipeg. BEST ACCOMMODATION IN CANADA.

NEW LIVERY, OUTFIT, EVERYTHING COMPLETE. HACKS, COUPES, SADDLE HORSES FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

Ladies' Waiting Room. Horses Boarded. Telephone Connection. W. J. HINMAN VETERINARY SURGEON.

MOORE'S CHINA HALL! - AND - SILVER BAZAAR

The Central Depot for Pratt's Celebrated Astral Oil. Delivered Free to Any Part of the City.

PARLOR LAMPS NEW ELECTRIC LAMPS. THE LARGEST STOCK OF PLATED WARE IN THE CITY.

Rodger's Guaranteed Quality Knives, Forks, Spoons. House and Bar Glassware a Specialty.

Telephone Communication. All Goods at Moderate Prices. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. Retail Department, 430 Main St. Wholesale, 30 Albert St. MOORE & COY., PROPRIETORS.

THE "CLIMAX," IS THE PLACE Wholesale & Retail Grocers

Call on us and we will convince you that we sell the Cheapest and Best Groceries, Wines, and Spirits and Goods and Cured Meats THAT THE MARKET AFFORDS.

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

TEAS AND COFFEES A SPECIAL. Call on the premises, Customers can rest assured they are getting the best.

TRY OUR ALES AND PORT OF 166 BBLVS. SEE OUR BASS' ALE AND GUINNESS' SCOUT, \$3.00 PER DOZEN. Cor Princess and Market Streets



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 thousands bushels Oats, to be delivered at the C. P. R. Stations, Regina, not later than 30th June.

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 District of Alberta, in the North West Territories.

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 line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, in the Province of British Columbia.

**CHURCH NOTICES.**

CATHEDRAL, ST. BONIFACE.

Sundays—Masses at 7.30 and 10 a. m.,  
espers at 3 p. m.  
Week Days—Masses at 6.30 and 7.30

ST. MARY'S CHURCH.

Situated on the corner of St. Mary  
nd argrave 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. Cate-  
chism 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 7.15 p.m.  
Week Days—Mass at 7.30 a.m.

SATURDAY, JUNE 19. 1886

Hon. Thos. White contemplates an  
extended trip to the Northwest and  
British Columbia this season.

The Selkirk council have fixed the  
amount payable to the town by applicant  
under the new license law, being, for  
hotels \$50, and shops \$100.

The nuisance ground seems to be no-  
body's darling just now: The fence is  
being cremated by Indians for camp fire  
purposes, and the buildings are in a  
miserable condition.

While in Montreal Mr. Egan was pre-  
sented by Sir Donald Smith with a breast  
pin in the shape of a small spike made  
from the last spike driven in the C. P. R.  
in a gold circlet set with pearls.

Messrs. Luno and Scheffeld sent out a  
carload of machinery for a cheese fac-  
tory which they propose establishing at  
Meadow Lea. They expect to have the  
factory running in ten days.

Calgary will have two days' sports, com-  
mencing Dominion Day, and \$1,500 in  
prizes will be given. The events will in-  
clude athletics, horse racing and a rifle  
match.

Ottawa Citizen: Taking a broad view of  
the situation in the Northwest, we are of  
the opinion that, all the circumstances  
considered, it is such as should afford  
satisfaction to the Government and prove  
a source of gratification to the country  
at large.

Fifty Scotch Crofters from Inverneshire  
sent out by Lady Scott, left for Regina  
to settle in that district. They are of a  
better class of immigrants, respectably  
well dressed and clean. About ninety  
immigrants came in by the Port  
Arthur train Wednesday morning.

It is estimated that the area sown in  
wheat in Manitoba this year is 450,000  
Four years ago it was 94,000. An aver-  
age of 25 bushels to the acre, which  
present appearances would seem to  
warrant, would give 11,250,000 bushels  
as the total crop for this year.

The Hudson Bay Company propose  
erecting an elevator with a capacity of  
50,000 bushels in connection with their  
mill near the mouth of the Assiniboine.  
The mill has been supplied with new  
machinery, and a spur track connection  
with the C. P. R. has been built to it. The  
elevator will be completed this fall.

The vote of the Saskatchewan munic-  
ipality on Tuesday on the \$10,000 bonus  
for a roller process flouring mill resulted  
in a vote of 100 for and 37 against. Geo.  
rge McCulloch and Co will commence  
the erection of the mills at once, and  
utilize the water power afforded by the  
Saskatchewan River.

The C. P. R. propose to make the trip  
between Montreal and Vancouver, a dis-  
tance of 2,900 miles, in 130 hours. After  
running a while they will bring this  
time down to 120 hours and eventually  
the authorities hope to reduce it to 90  
hours. The time occupied in going  
New York to San Francisco is 156  
There will be no fuss about the first  
train, it will simply be an ordinary pas-  
senger one. The rates have not yet  
been fixed.

A heavy special train from Port Arthur  
arrived during the week, bringing about  
200 immigrants and as many navies: The  
latter departed for the Rockies on the  
west train, while a number of the immi-  
grants remained over, and were accom-  
modated at the Government immigration  
sheds. The latter are a mixture of Fin-  
landers, Swedes, Germans, and English.  
They came over on the Sardinian.

The Government are considering ap-  
plications from the C. P. R. the American  
capitalists for conducting a hotel in the  
National Park. Permission has been  
given to Dr. Brett to open a sanitarium  
and hotel for the season. The survey of  
the prospective town at the springs has  
been completed. The park and mam-  
moth hotel will be opened for the be-  
ginning of next season. The department  
has sent a scientific gentleman to the  
Arkansas hot springs with the object of  
getting information regarding the arran-  
gements there.

Small pox has broken out among the  
laborers on the C.P.R. in the Rockies.  
Several cases are reported at the summit  
of the Selkirks as well as at other places  
Two deaths have occurred.

A special colonist train will leave Ot-  
tawa for Winnipeg on the 30th inst. with  
a large party of land explorers. Tickets  
will be issued for forty days to enable  
them to spend plenty of time selecting  
their homesteads.

Work on the Fould's Block, at the cor-  
ner Main and Market streets, on the site  
of the building burned, will begin next  
week. The wholesale drug store for Mr  
Mitchell, on McDermott street east, will  
be begun at the same time.

Ottawa Free Press, June 11th: There  
was quite a little scene in the Russell  
house reading room this afternoon, when  
Premier Norquay fastened the North-  
west medal on the breast of Mr. Huckell  
of the 90th regiment, in the presence of  
a few friends.

At a meeting of the council of the Game  
and Fish Protection Association the new  
fishery regulations, were very fully con-  
sidered. It was decided to forward a memo-  
rial to the Minister of Fisheries asking  
that the close season of whitefish, now  
fixed from November 1st to February  
1st be changed to from October 5th to  
November 5th, and that close season be  
established for sturgeon and lake trout.

There is a party of Ontario men in  
in the city who in place  
of rushing away to the confines of civil-  
ization the first thing, propose to care-  
fully examine the soil of the much ab-  
used Red River Valley, and if they see  
anything that suits them they will take  
up land here. They yesterday inspec-  
ted some lands for sale within some  
miles of the city. A few farms in the  
Red River Valley have been sold this  
summer to Ontario men, but the vast  
bulk of the traffic still goes to the far  
west.

As hydrophobia is raging in an epi-  
emic form in some portions of Dakota  
steps have been taken by the Depart-  
ment of agriculture to ascertain the ex-  
tent of the epidemic with a view of ad-  
opting any measure that may be neces-  
sary to prevent its introduction into  
Manitoba. The consulting veterinarian of  
the Department Mr. W. McEachran, M-  
D., V. S., is investigating the matter, and  
Consul Taylor and the Secretary of the  
State Board of Health of Minnesota have  
been asked to render their assistance.  
Consul Taylor states that the districts in  
which the disease has broken out is on,  
the Missouri. There is therefore, scarce-  
ly any danger anticipated for Manitoba.

The immigration boom is increasing.  
The following is the report for last week  
Monday 38, Tuesday 77, Wednesday 2,  
Thursday no train, Friday 150, Saturday  
91—a total of 405, as against 181 the  
previous week. From now on, there  
promises to be a rush such as has not  
been seen since boom days. Wednes-  
day's train for the west was crowded  
with settlers. Many went down the  
Southwestern and the remainder went  
to distant western points.

Assistant Superintendent Shields, of  
the Canadian Pacific Railway, arrived  
West yesterday and Assistant Superin-  
tendent Niblock of Port Arthur reached  
town to day to confer with general Su-  
perintendent Egan concerning the  
changes which is deemed advisable to  
make in the time table. Among the mat-  
ters to be discussed will be the introduc-  
tion of the twenty-four hour system. Mr.  
Egan arrived from the east to night. He  
states that the expectation at headquar-  
ters is to start the first train from Mon-  
treal at 8 o'clock on the evening of June  
21st. It will run at much higher rate of  
speed than hitherto, which will shorten  
the time between here and Montreal six  
hours. The distance from here to Donald  
B. C. 1022 miles, will be made in 48 hours  
The new time table is now under  
consideration and will be out shortly,  
embracing the twenty four hour system

**THE ATLANTIC FERRY**

Rumor credits the Canadian Pacific  
Railway Company with contemplating  
the establishment of a line of Atlantic  
steamer's and one of the company's  
official expresses the opinion that  
Canada must have swifter steamship  
service across the Atlantic than the Am-  
erican ports have. What we may reason-  
ably hope for in the way of increased  
speed in ocean traveling is a question of  
absorbing interest in this fast age. Pro-  
fessor R. H. Thurston has an article in  
the Forum for June on 'The limit of  
speed in ocean travel' in which he comes  
to the satisfactory conclusion that the  
only limit of speed yet in sight, is a fin-  
ancial, not a mechanical one. He be-  
lieves a steamer can be built to cross  
the Atlantic in eighty hours. It would  
cost not less than \$75,000 to run the  
vessel for each voyage across the ocean.

He points out that the passage money  
of 500 passengers at \$150 dollars each  
would be required to pay this and the  
ship would make its profit on its freight  
and mails.

Unfortunately, Professor Thurston is  
under the necessity of saying "To day  
the fastest ships do not pay expenses  
and the limit is reached in this direction  
If it were possible to cross the Atlantic  
in less than three and a half days we  
cannot help thinking that there would  
be such an enormous increase in travel  
between the Old World and the new  
that calculations with reference to fin-  
ancial possibilities would have to be  
made upon an entirely new basis.

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

Clark's Crossing June 12.—The cattle  
purchased by the people of Saskatoon  
from the military authorities last year  
and the wire cable given them by Gen-  
eral Middleton, were taken under replevy  
by the half-breeds. The court in Prince  
Albert has just decided in favor of Sask-  
atoon.

S. R. Kerr, of Winnipeg, passed yester-  
day to raise a barge which was sunk in  
the river near the elbow on the way  
down. The weather continues dry and  
crops are suffering.

Regina, June 11.—The Scotch crofters  
forty two in number, arrived this morn-  
ing at four o'clock. They have since left  
for their settlement, 18 miles North of  
this place. They are located in the bluffs  
and will have as pretty a place as is to be  
found in the country. Some wheat, oats  
and potatoes were sown for them some  
time ago and Mr. Scarth  
has provided them with  
some fine oxen. He also sent up last  
week a lot of splendid young cows with  
calves at foot so they will have the  
wherewithal to make a good start in  
their new homes.

Portage La prairie, June 11.—During  
a heavy thunder and rain storm at 6 last  
night the lightning struck the flag pole  
of the town hall, smashed two side of the  
cupola, and wrecked the interior of the  
same. It knocked a little plaster off the  
ceiling in the hall and the fluid going  
down through the sides, the building  
took fire. The brigade turned out, but  
the flames were extinguished by a few  
pails of water. There was small damage.

Pilot Mound, June 10.—We had a fine  
rain on Monday night, which has revived  
the crops and made the farmers happy.

A meeting of the roller mill commit-  
tee was held last night, when steps were  
taken to prosecute the work of solicit-  
ing subscriptions of wheat to aid the  
enterprise. Already 2,000 have been  
subscribed, and it is expected that 5,000  
more will soon be added to the list.

J. G. Gordon, shipped two cars of hogs  
last week, and another goes to-morrow.

Our town proprietors commence  
grading the streets to-morrow, which  
when finished will give the town a bet-  
ter appearance.

Prince Albert, June 2.—Col. Sproat  
arrived in town last week from his sur-  
vey north of Carlton. He will return in  
ten days and expects to complete his  
survey next month.

A delegation is to be sent from here  
to Ottawa re location of police barracks.  
Petitions are being circulated through-  
out the country and largely signed ask-  
ing the Government to locate them in  
Prince Albert.

The mounted police, 75 in number  
under command of Supt. Perry moved  
out of town to day to Batoche where  
they will go under canvas. A sergeant  
and fifteen men were left in town.

Crops looking splendid and far advan-  
ced, weather beautiful, business good.

Boissevain, June 12.—A very heavy  
rain started to fall last Thursday night  
and continued nearly all day Friday and  
Friday night and to day the farmers are  
wearing a very happy countenance.

Ripe wild strawberries were found on  
our hills last Sunday (June 6th). Ontar-  
io cousins come to sunny Manitoba.

Boissevain can now boast of a brass  
band. They are young yet but are  
doing well for the short time they have  
been organized.

Capt. Whittle, while endeavoring to  
litch up a pony one day last week, was  
thrown to the ground and his collar  
bone broken through the pony getting  
scared.

A good shoemaker would do well in  
our thriving little town.

McGregor, June 14.—The  
Half Breed Reserve, Township 12  
Range 9, is being rapidly occupied. Next  
year you will see large fields of wheat  
on the two school sections, and along  
the south trail at different points men  
may be seen busy at breaking. It would  
indeed be a wonder if such excellent  
land as we have in that township should  
continue long a region of unbroken  
solitude.

Whittemouth, June 11.—Dr. C. W.  
Ross left last evening for a trip across  
the Atlantic. He will be accompanied  
from Montreal by Mr. and Mrs. Joseph  
Whitehead, of Clinton, Ont. They will  
take passage from Quebec by the steam-  
ship Vancouver of the Dominion line,  
which sails on the 17th inst. They will vis-  
it the Colonial Exhibition in London,  
and take an extended tour through  
England, Ireland, Scotland, Italy and  
France. The doctor intends adding to  
his professional knowledge by spending  
some time in some of the leading hospi-  
tals of London and Paris and will likely  
be absent for many months.

**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., 106 Wall St., N.Y.

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Is the Fast Short Line from St. Paul and Min-  
neapolis 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, As-  
sistant General Manager; A. V. H. Carpenter,  
General Passenger Agent; Geo. H. Headford,  
Assistant General Passenger Agent, Milwau-  
kee, Wis.; W. H. Dixon, Assistant General  
Passenger Agent, St. Paul Minn.; CHAS. N.  
BELL, Commercial Agent Winnipeg.

—THE—

**Blue Store,**

496 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

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TO THE

**EAST WEST, NORTH AND SOUTH!**

YES AND TO

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

REMEMBER THE PLACE!

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G. H. CAMPBELL, City Ticket Agent.

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**BOOTS AND SHOES**

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34 McDermott St., Winnipeg.

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

OF COLONIZATION

Established under the Provincial Act, Que-  
bec, 32 Vic., Cap. 32

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 regis-  
tering the tickets asked for. (8 cents United  
States)

To obtain tickets apply personally, or by  
registered letter addressed  
**LANGEVIN & GAREAU**  
St. Boniface, Man

**St Paul, Minneapolis & 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  
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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  
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Sleeping Car Accommodations, Time Tables  
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Lombard Street, near Main.

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Private Rooms in connection with the  
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EXCELLENT YARD AND STABLES.

Wines, Liquors and Cigars

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Still takes the cake for the cleanest yard in  
the city

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