

Northwest Review.

"AD MAJOREM DEI GLORIAM."

THE ONLY CATHOLIC PAPER PUBLISHED IN ENGLISH IN NORTH-WESTERN CANADA.

VOL. XI, No. 46.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, WEDNESDAY, MAY 20, 1896.

\$2.00 per Year.
Single Copies 5 cents.

"THE QUARTERLY REVIEW"

On the Religious Crisis in Canada.

From The Tablet.

The general election which will take place in the Dominion of Canada towards the end of June, cannot fail, whatever its result, to make a turning point in the history of the country. The question of religion at stake in the quarrel over the Manitoba schools is complicated by one of race, which can never be raised without danger in a land of mixed population. The faith of the French colonists is dear to them not alone for its own sake, but as a symbol of their nationality, and they view any attack on it as a double wrong, assailing at once the rights of conscience and of patriotic sentiment. Hence the persistence of the Manitoba Legislature in outraging the existing constitution, strikes a blow both at the cohesion of the Dominion, and at the unity of the Empire. Even if a majority at Ottawa should be behind it in its defiance of the central authority, that majority will be disloyally contemptuous to the Remedial Order issued by the Governor-in-Council, as the representative of Her Majesty. The attempt, moreover, of a portion of the English population to oppress and maltreat their French fellow-subjects, reacts on the other provinces of the Dominion, where it cannot but tend to exasperate the already existing bitterness of race feeling on both sides. The writer of the article on "The Loyalty of Canada," in the current number of The Quarterly Review, dwells on this aspect of the question, and shows how even in the Dominion Parliament, the English-speaking Canadians of the western provinces habitually insult the religion, the language and the nationality of their French fellow-subjects. "The strenuous opposition [he says] of a large portion of the English population to the rights, privileges, and securities granted to the French, both by Great Britain herself and by the Act of Confederation, is a very important element in the problem. It is not merely opposition, but an active attack—one which the assailants would be the first to cry out about were matters reversed. The fact that they refuse, when in a majority, the freedom of education, which is freely granted to them when in a minority, is the chief cause of the crisis which actually impends. It is not a factitious grievance, worked up by French bigotry, excitability and restlessness, but a very real injustice, perpetrated by a Protestant bigotry of the narrowest kind." The contrast between the good faith of the French majority in the Province of Quebec in respect to educational franchises of the minority is then dwelt on as accentuating their claim to equal justice where they are in a position of political impotence. "Quebec [in the words of the reviewer] a Roman Catholic province, grants to all minorities, however small, the fullest and most complete liberty in school matters, thus not only complying with the strict letter, but with the widest spirit of the Act of 1867. Manitoba, a Protestant Province, the so-called champion of 'religious liberty,' enforces the very strictest letter of the Act against the Roman Catholic minority, and manifestly violates the spirit of the agreement. And yet, were Quebec to enforce the letter of the law against the Protestant minority, as it has been enforced against the Roman Catholic minority in Manitoba, there would be from the Atlantic to the Pacific, a howl of 'Popish tyranny,' and of 'persecution of Protestants.' In such a case the 'school question' would become the 'Anglo-Canadian question' and would constitute a 'crux of Dominion politics' far more difficult of solution than the present one. Such an illustration, however, will convey something like an adequate idea of the importance of the 'school question,' to French-Canadians, and of the reality of the injustice under which they are suffering."

The gravity of the crisis is shown by the subversive character of some of the remedies suggested, and the tendency it has aroused, as yet confined to the dominion of speculation, to throw the Canadian constitution into the melting pot. The violation by one province of the compact of federation sets the others free to discuss what they have gained by

it, and the French of Quebec ask, if they cannot secure equal treatment of their compatriots throughout the rest of the Dominion, by what tie they are bound to those who thus wilfully oppress them. Regarding, as they do, the action of the North-West on the school question as a deliberate attempt to extirpate at once the French language and the Catholic religion, they naturally question whether the countervailing advantages of a federal union are worth the sacrifice of individual freedom of action and independence of position. Neither Quebec nor Manitoba would have entered Confederation without the guarantees which are now proved to be absolutely worthless, the violation of which amounts to tearing up the federal compact. But the secession of Quebec would in no way help the Catholics of Manitoba, and would indeed prejudice their position, as it would leave them more entirely at the mercy of their local tyrants. Still more chimerical is the remedy advocated by M. Royal, ex-Lieutenant Governor of the Northwest, in a pamphlet quoted in The Quarterly Review. He proposes nothing less than the rupture of the colonial tie and the independence of Canada under a new constitution. "A constitution [he very justly argues] is good for very little, if, when the rights of a large class of people are at stake, it remains without power to act, and even without voice to speak." But while we endorse his premiss, we cannot equally assent to his conclusion, as we fail to see how the position of the French Canadians either in Quebec or in the Northwest, would be benefited by the dissolution of the Imperial connection. This is the view taken by La Verite, their principal organ, in reply to M. Royal's proposed solution of the crisis. In refuting his contention that in commercial matters Canada would be more advantageously circumstanced as a republic than as a colony, the French organ, after showing that the English connection is a distinct advantage in negotiations with the United States, goes on to demonstrate the helpless position of Quebec left face to face with a preponderance of hostile elements ranged against her. "If the Dominion were independent [it says] we should be at the mercy of the English majority, even in purely commercial questions. That which suits the Province of Quebec in the matter of Customs' dues and free exchange does not always suit the Province of Ontario and the West. Therefore, in that famous Canadian Republic, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific, which Mr. Royal wishes to found, we, of the East, should of necessity always see the interests of the West preferred to ours. The severance of the colonial bond would have been of no service to us. Thus the remedy proposed by M. Royal will not be of the slightest advantage to us of the Province of Quebec, even from a purely commercial point of view."

The same reasoning applies with even greater force to the position of the school question, on which the influence of Imperial authority has been exercised, although, unfortunately, ineffectually, entirely on the Catholic side. This argument is strongly put by La Verite in the following passage: "We ask how M. Royal, after having himself acknowledged that the Protestant majority of Canada is 'so fanatical and blind' that it has become almost impossible to bring it to a calm, serious, and reasonable 'discussion' of the school question, can say, two lines further on, that it would be 'relatively easy' to insert in the new constitution of independent Canada an organic article regulating this same school question in a just sense? Since the Protestant majority of the Colony of Canada will not hear reason on this burning question, evidently the Protestant majority of INDEPENDENT Canada would not be more reasonable. For it is not the severance of the colonial bond that would render the majority wiser or more just. On the contrary the separation of Canada from the Mother Country would render our adversaries more arrogant than ever. The supremacy of England does keep them a little in check." The present constitution does, in point of fact, give the French Catholics all the rights they claim, and it is only the means of enforcing its provisions that are wanting. No law or compact is of the slightest avail against the excess of prejudice or passion, unless the sanction

of material force stand behind it. Thus even should the Canadian elections in June result in the return of a Conservative majority, pledged to do justice to the Manitoban Catholics, it is difficult to see how it could compel the recalcitrant Legislature of the province to carry out its decree. The intervention of the Mother Country, the solution advocated by La Verite, is, according to the reasoning of the writer, a logical consequence of the Imperial sanction of the term of Confederation now infringed. "If she neglects to intervene [he says] or if the majority refuse to submit to injunctions of the Mother Country, nothing can prevent the Confederation from bursting to pieces [voler en eclats] before its time." The violence of the remedies suggested show how deeply French-Canadian opinion is excited on the subject, and how disastrous to their country threatens to be what the Quarterly Review calls the "No-Popery Campaign," initiated by the Orangemen of the Northwest.

A Most Welcome Tribute From The Casket.

A few weeks ago THE NORTHWEST REVIEW, of Winnipeg, made a touching appeal to the Catholics throughout the Dominion to support the Catholics of Manitoba in the struggle for their rights. We experienced on reading it a feeling compounded of shame and indignation that such an appeal should be necessary: and also perhaps one of slight regret that our contemporary's article was such as to leave the impression, where the facts were not known, that the appeal was necessary in the case of all Canadian Catholic journals. But we were not prepared for the response with which this appeal met in the case of The Catholic Register, of Toronto; for a close and extended observation of the Review had failed to reveal to us any grounds for charging it with political partisanship. However, good came out of the evil. We admire particularly the calm, dignified and straightforward manner in which the REVIEW met and repelled the charge. We quote:

"We feel it our duty to protest against being misrepresented in this way to the readers of the Register and our co-religionists in Ontario, on whose good will and assistance we count so much, and in order that our Toronto contemporary and all others whom it concerns, may have no further excuse for thus misjudging us, we think it not out of place that we should set down a few facts to show how entirely free we are from partisan bias. In the first place we may say that the REVIEW as a paper is under no obligations to the politicians, has received no favors in the past, and there is no prospect or reason to expect that it will receive any in the future. And what we say of the paper we can most emphatically repeat of all those engaged in its management. Not a single member of our editorial staff has in any way ever been identified with either of the two great political parties, or has any private or personal end to gain by favoring one party in preference to the other. Our publisher, whilst a resident in Ontario, where he lived until a few years ago, was an ardent supporter of Sir Oliver Mowat and of Hon. Edward Blake, but now finds himself compelled by the same reasons that made him an admirer of these two eminent statesmen to oppose here the Greenway government and to disapprove of the course pursued by the Hon. Wilfrid Laurier."

The Register showed itself an honorable opponent by accepting this explanation and withdrawing the charge. It is safe to say, however, that unscrupulous men will continue to repeat it despite the REVIEW's very thorough refutation. Some of these will do so knowing that it is false. Others will repeat it believing it to be true; for as they themselves do not hold their religion in sufficient regard to sacrifice party or self-interest for it, they cannot possibly realize that any one else does. Our contemporary must be content with having satisfied honest and fair minded men as to its motives: it can afford to let others think as they will.

MANITOBA SCHOOL QUESTION.

Justice Must be Done to the Catholic Minority in Manitoba.

The Catholic Record, under the title of "Catholics in Politics," says: "We certainly are not in favor of a Catholic Party as they have in Germany and Belgium; for our situation is not the same as our co-religionists have

in these countries. American Catholics, and rightly so, never inquire about the religious belief of candidates; they leave to fanatics the odious task to discriminate against Catholic candidates. Yet there is no rule so general as not to admit of an exception. Take the case of Manitoba, where by law the Catholics are entitled to state aid for their separate schools, it is self-evident that a Catholic cannot conscientiously vote with his party if that party robs him of his rights. No man ought to be asked to sacrifice his religion to his political party—this is common sense. The excuse that religion and politics ought not to be mixed is too flimsy for serious consideration.

"Mr. Laurier, the Liberal leader is one of the most brilliant men of Canada. He is at home as an orator either in French or in English. On the Manitoba school question he is a shrewd pleader in a bad cause, or more properly a smooth demagogue. That question has gone through all the courts and the Catholics have secured a judgment. The Liberal leader is not in favor of enforcing this judgment—Manitoba must not be coerced. He wants the provincial government to be coaxed to right. What is the use of going to law with your opponent, obtaining a judgment against him and then falling upon your knees to beg him to do right to you? Mr. Laurier in a key-note speech in Montreal protested of his deep sympathy for his Catholic co-religionists in Manitoba. Mr. Laurier exhausts all his sympathy in sterile protestations. He says that the measure of the Conservative party in favor of the Manitoba Catholics did not go far enough and on that flimsy pretext he fought it to the death. Why did he not have it passed and later let his party perfect it? The hierarchy was in favor of the law. Who constitutes him judge in this case. He talks of the general things his party will do for the Catholics. Are the fierce attacks of the Liberal party on the bill for the relief of the Catholics the measure of his sincerity? What likelihood is there that he can coax an Orange majority to do justice to a feeble Catholic minority? Yet he was loudly applauded by his Catholic hearers, who will support a party of false pretenses at the polls. This is the way people allow themselves to be led by the nose by self-seeking demagogues."

The Real Issue in Canada.

The one dominating issue in the approaching general election in Canada, so far as Catholic voters are concerned, is the granting of justice to the Catholic minority in Manitoba. That issue is so clearly defined that the dullest mind can readily grasp and comprehend it. No amount of sophistry, no sentimental allegiance to party, no political expediency can obscure it or send it to a secondary position. The claim of the Catholics of that province is based upon justice, equity and the strongest constitutional guarantee. It has been formally and officially approved by the Imperial Privy Council of Great Britain, the last court of appeal and the highest court of appeal in the empire.

Catholic Liberals are now heard protesting against the coercion of Manitoba. They are contending that the principles of their party would be outraged by the forcible interference of the Dominion Government in the local affairs of a province. But their plain duty is to ignore political considerations and to support any party that will pledge itself to grant justice to the Catholic minority of the province in the Northwest. They can take their stand upon the judgment of the Imperial Privy Council and upon the constitutional guarantees given to Catholics and Protestants when Manitoba became a province in the Dominion confederation. Coercion means the forcing of a people to submit to injustice. The Catholic minority in Manitoba are coerced by the majority. The righting of this wrong would not be the coercion of the province; it would be the enforcement of a decree of the highest British tribunal in behalf of justice. Canadian Catholics who fail to give their support to their oppressed brethren in Manitoba will be guilty of a crime. Let them look to it.—Boston Republic.

Ripans Tabules cure dyspepsia.
Ripans Tabules: gentle cathartic.

BIGOTRY AND INTOLERANCE

Open, Naked and Unashamed.

From the Irish World.

"There exists in Belfast a system of bigotry and intolerance, open, naked and unashamed." These words were spoken the other day in the British House of Commons by John Dillon, leader of the Irish party in Parliament. That they are words of truth is well known to the people of Ireland. It is tolerably well known also to the people of Great Britain, and even in America there are few readers of newspapers who are ignorant of the fact that Belfast is the headquarters of Orangeism, a fact which in itself is almost confirmation sufficient of the truth of Mr. Dillon's statement, because wherever Orange influence prevails, there bigotry and intolerance, open and naked, must necessarily exist.

The occasion which brought out the declaration of Mr. Dillon was a debate on a bill which has been introduced into the House of Commons to enlarge the area of Belfast, and to extend and increase in various ways the powers and privileges of the corporation or council of that city. This means to extend the powers and privileges of the Orangemen, and to perpetuate the exclusion of Catholics from any participation whatever in the affairs of the municipality. The bill referred to, has of course, been introduced by the Orange party. Though at present they have things all their own way in Belfast, as they have had for a hundred years, they are not yet satisfied. They want to make it even more impossible than it is for Catholics to have the smallest chances of getting representation in the municipal government of the city, and so they propose to extend the boundaries and increase the forces of Orangeism, by taking in the suburban districts, inhabited mostly by gentry of the Orange persuasion.

Of course, the Orange party have the support of the Tory Government in this scheme of theirs to secure perpetuity of tenure for Orange ascendancy in Belfast. Mr. Balfour, Chief Secretary for Ireland, spoke, and voted in favor of the bill, and it was carried on its second reading by a majority of 110. The Tories of England as well as of Ireland voted for it in full force. They did this in spite of the facts presented against the bill by the Irish Nationalist members. They did not vote in ignorance. They knew of the hideous intolerance that the bill is intended to sustain and perpetuate; yet those Englishmen who often prate about their devotion to religious liberty, voted for the Belfast Orange bill. Facts and figures were supplied in abundance, showing that the Catholics, though forming more than one-fourth of the population of the city, are permitted to have no more to do in the public affairs of Belfast than the Catholics of Ireland were in the affairs of the whole country during the enforcement of the infamous penal laws. The truth is that, so far as the Catholics of Belfast are concerned, the Catholic Emancipation Act of sixty years ago might as well never have been passed. In Belfast the Catholics have yet to be emancipated. They are to-day under the same ban as all Catholics were during the reign of George III. Here are a few figures in illustration given in the House by Mr. Daly, one of the Irish members:

"In Belfast, of the twenty members of the Harbor Board, of the twenty-two members of the Board of Poor Law Guardians, of the forty members of the Town Council, and of the seventeen Water Commissioners, there is not a single Catholic (cries of 'shame!'); and of the sum of £231,686 12s. expended by the Council annually, Catholics receive but £480.

The "cries of shame" came from the Irish Nationalist and British Liberal members, but there was no such cry from a single Tory. The Tories are not ashamed of those facts. On the contrary they desire that the existing state of things in Belfast shall continue forever. One of them, Sir James Haslett, who is member of the House for a division of Belfast, made an interesting speech in defence of the Orange bill, and this is part of what he said:

I admit that the Roman Catholics form no portion of the Council of Belfast, but to say they (the Catholics) are deprived of their rights is a mistake. They

(Continued on page 3).

Senate Reading Rom Jan 7

The Northwest Review

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY
WEDNESDAY
WITH THE APPROVAL OF THE ECCLESIASTICAL
AUTHORITY.
At 184 James Avenue East.
WINNIPEG.

Subscription, - - - - - \$2.00 a year.
Six months, - - - - - \$1.00.

P. KLINKHAMMER,
Publisher,

THE REVIEW is on sale at the following place: Hart & McPherson's, Booksellers, 364 Main street.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Made known on application.
Orders to discontinue advertisements must be sent to this office in writing.
Advertisements unaccompanied by specific instructions inserted until ordered out.
Address all Communications to THE NORTHWEST REVIEW, Post office Box 508, Winnipeg, Man.

The Northwest Review

WEDNESDAY, MAY 20.

CURRENT COMMENT.

Mixed up. Sometimes good Homer nods. The

Tablet, usually so well informed and so skilled in disentangling a skein of facts, gives utterance to a strangely distorted view of the present political situation in Canada. Alluding to Sir Charles Tupper's article upon the Manitoba school question in the May number of The National Review, our great Catholic contemporary says:—"The situation is a curious one. The Protestant and Conservative majority is in favor of this act of justice [the Remedial Bill], while the bulk of the Catholic members, following Mr. Laurier's lead, have combined to defeat it. The Catholics of Manitoba are few in number and to help them is not popular, but the Government of the Dominion acted with perfect loyalty, while the Catholics from Quebec, with a few honorable exceptions, have been so scared by the bogey of Federal interference that they choose to let their co-religionists suffer rather than that help should go to them from the Dominion Parliament." It is news to us and to every reader of Canadian newspapers that "the bulk of the Catholic members combined to defeat" the Bill. The Revised Edition of the Official Hansard, Second Reading of the Remedial Bill, pages 675 and 676, gives the list of the members who voted for and against the Bill. On going over the names we find that forty Catholics voted for Sir Charles Tupper's motion and twenty-five voted against it; thus a large majority of the Catholics, far from combining to defeat the Bill, actually supported it. No doubt the Tablet is technically right when it speaks of the Conservative majority as Protestant, inasmuch as, out of 112 yeas, 72 were Protestants; but the Liberal party has a still stronger title to the name, since 69 out of 94 nays were Protestants; in other words, the vote for the Bill was 64 per cent. Protestant, whereas the vote against the Bill was 73 per cent. Protestant. Then, it is not fair to the Catholics on the Liberal side to say that "they chose to let their co-religionists suffer rather than that help should go to them from the Dominion Parliament." All the Catholics that voted against Sir Charles Tupper's motion did so under the fond delusion that the Remedial Bill was an inadequate and inoperative measure and that Mr. Laurier would be certain to bring in a more adequate and practical restoration of Catholic rights. To be sure, this was and is a fatal, an absurd delusion, but it is enough to shield the deluded Catholic obstructionists from any charge of cruel apathy toward their co-religionists. They meant well, though they voted and acted stupidly.

Sir Charles On Laurier. Probably, what led the Tablet into this pitfall was this passage which it quotes from Sir Charles Tupper's article: "Without his [Mr. Laurier's] opposition the resistance to the Bill would have been, as

far as Parliament is concerned, helplessly weak, if not ridiculous. And so both parties go to the country, the Conservatives pledging themselves to see justice done to a Catholic minority, and Mr. Laurier appealing to the Orange vote, while calculating that the bulk of the Catholic electors will vote for him in the belief that in some unexplained way he will secure the rights of the Manitoba Catholics without any action on the part of the Federal Government. Only those who know with what infinite patience and untiring hopefulness the late Government sought to induce the Provincial Legislature to come to terms with the Catholics, can appreciate the folly of such vague expectations." The editor of the Tablet must have inferred, from Mr. Laurier's expectations, that the "bulk of the Catholic electors" would really side with him or had already gone over to his view; but between the "folly of such vague expectations" and their realization there lies a boundless Sahara of arid fact.

The Casket And "Innominato." The Casket of the 7th inst. scores with most condign

rigor the Rome correspondence of "Innominato," alias "Bentivoglio" as he has begun to call himself for the benefit of a syndicate of Catholic papers. This gentleman, who, rumor says, is a Mr. J. C. Heywood, has been applying himself, for some months past, in the columns of the N. Y. Sun, to show that Leo XIII is propagating, instead of the gospel of Christ, democracy and socialism throughout the world. Baldly put as we have just stated the pith of his letters, they would be revolting and would defeat their purpose; but he so cleverly sugar-coats his poisonous pill with praise of the Holy Father and with what The Casket aptly styles "mock profundity" that he has succeeded in palming off his dangerous contributions on several Catholic editors. However we have great hopes that our Antigonish contemporary, whose influence with the editors of Catholic papers on both sides of the line is as wholesome as it is potent, has given "this lounge about the lobbies of the Vatican" his quietus. In the same issue of the Casket we read with no small delight the following editorial comment:—

Since the article "Innominato" and His Alias was put in type the latest number of our bright contemporary the NORTHWEST REVIEW has come to hand, and we find in it an excellent note which bears quite directly upon this subject:

"We never could see that the Holy Father was bringing the Church into harmony with the legitimate aspirations of the age. On the contrary, from careful and reverent observation of his teaching during the past eighteen years, we hold that he is doing, though perhaps with unparalleled skill, what all his predecessors have ever striven to do, that he is pointing out to the age what ought to be its legitimate aspirations."

Nothing could be truer than this, but nothing could be further from being grasped by "Innominato" and other sensational false prophets of "revolution" in the Catholic Church. Their profound ignorance of both history and Catholic teaching leads them to small revolution at every turn. Their wild vapors are surcharged with danger, which ought to be exposed by all safe Catholic papers.

English-Speaking Catholics. To those who are inclined to

think that the profession of Catholicism is rather un-English, the following reply to a correspondent in a recent number of the New York Sun, the editor of which is a Protestant, will be an eye-opener:

Which Church has the largest number of English-speaking members? M. F. D. The Roman Catholic Church, to the best of our belief. We calculate that that Church has about 17,812,000 English-speaking members; that the Anglican (Protestant Episcopal) Church has about 17,000,000; the Presbyterian Church about 11,230,000, and the Methodist Church about 7,390,000 members.

Closely allied to this numerical representation is the tone of English classic literature. That it is not aggressively Protestant, as some have pretended, nay, that it is largely tinged with Catholic ideas is apparent from a list of the greatest masters of English given in the Standard Dictionary. This work, which is a marvel of accurate condensation, says, under the heading of Faulty Diction: "Usage to be good should be reputable, that is,

it should have the sanction of good authors or (to be the best usage) of the best authors. That a form of diction is common to all the great writers of the language gives it an authority that places it above criticism; that it has been used by a few masters, as Shakespeare, Milton, Wordsworth, Macaulay, de Quincey, Cardinal Newman, Ruskin, is regarded as justifying its use by other writers." These seven names constitute a list as remarkable by what it contains as by what it omits. But for our present purpose we would direct attention to the fact that only one of these supreme masters of English was aggressively heretical and anti-Catholic; we mean of course Milton the Arian. It is highly probable, from the intrinsic evidence of his writings, that Shakespeare was a Catholic; Macaulay has written splendid tributes to the human side of the Church; Wordsworth's sonnet on the Blessed Virgin paraphrases the doctrine of her Immaculate Conception; De Quincey frequently praises things Catholic; Ruskin often writes like one of us; and, as to Cardinal Newman, by far the best prose writer of this incomparable heptarchy, his finest literary work was written after his conversion.

Wordsworth To Our Lady. Those fourteen lines from a Protestant poet-lau-reate are well worth

reproducing during this month dedicated to Mary ever Virgin:

Mother! whose virgin bosom was uncrossed
With the least shade of thought to sin allied;
Woman! above all women glorified,
Our tainted nature's solitary boast;
Purer than foam on central ocean tost,
Brighter than eastern skies at daybreak strewn
With fainted roses, than the unblemished moon
Before her wane begins on heaven's blue coast,
Thy image falls to earth. Yet some, I ween,
Not unforgiven the suppliant knee might bend
As to a visible form in which did blend
All that was mixed and reconciled in thee
Of mother's love with maiden purity,
Of high with low, celestial with terrene.

"Our tainted nature's solitary boast;" what does this mean if not that Mary alone, of all mere human beings, was untainted with original sin? Taken in connection with the first two lines this one can hardly admit of any other satisfactory interpretation. Such perfect eulogy from a Protestant source shows that the Christian soul is naturally inclined to revere and love the Mother of the Divine Word.

THE CATHOLIC POINT OF VIEW.

The campaign goes merrily along and the day is fast approaching when the electorate of the Dominion will decide into whose hands the destinies of the country shall be entrusted for the next five years. There are, of course, many important issues involved, but for Catholics, and all others who desire to see right and justice prevail in the government of the country, the one great question which should and will overshadow all others is that which affects the rights and liberties of the minority in this province, and we firmly believe that our co-religionists and other friends throughout the Dominion will cast their votes in accordance with the estimates they may form in their own minds as to which of the two great parties and which of the two leaders can be most safely entrusted with the settlement of our difficulties. It is evident that the politicians realize this, and Mr. Laurier and his friends are, we see, making desperate efforts both on the platform and in the press to blind the electors to the real issue, and are deluging them with words to such an extent that if the Catholic voters of the east had nothing but campaign speeches and newspaper articles to assist them in coming to a decision as to whom to support there would be every reason to fear they might be led astray. Fortunately, however, the Catholics of Canada have something more tangible than mere words and glowing promises to guide them, and remembering the old proverb which says that "actions speak louder than words," they will look up the past record of the two political parties on this question and

will undoubtedly give their active support and assistance to those who have already given substantial proof of their desire to do justice under the Constitution, and they will refuse to be hoodwinked by those who, when they had the chance to aid us, refused to do so but assisted in rivetting afresh the chains of persecution with which the Catholic minority of Manitoba have been bound for six long years. This is the standpoint from which the practical, conscientious Catholics of the Dominion will, we feel sure, look at the matter, and being men of sound common sense and ripe judgment, they will have no difficulty in estimating at their true value the ingenious and ever changing explanations of the volatile Mr. Laurier and the astounding assertions made by the press—and especially the Catholic papers—which support him. The whole country knows only too well that Mr. Laurier's action in the House of Commons during the debate on the Remedial Bill amounted to nothing less than a base betrayal of the rights of his co-religionists in Manitoba. The government led by Sir Charles Tupper had nobly accepted the decision of the Imperial Privy Council, and recognizing their responsibilities had, after vainly endeavoring to induce Mr. Laurier's Manitoba friends, Messrs. Greenway and Sifton, to settle the matter themselves, brought in a measure which, if it had become law, would have given us nearly all we could possibly ask for under the Constitution. It must be borne in mind that during the negotiations between the Dominion and Provincial governments the latter body were in constant communication with Mr. Laurier and undoubtedly followed his counsel and advice in every step they took. Mr. Laurier therefore was a party to the refusal of the local authorities to act on the lines of the Privy Council's decision and Mr. Laurier completed the infamy when he deliberately tried to kill the Remedial Bill and failing in that allied himself with the McCarthyites to prevent its becoming the law of the land. If Mr. Laurier and his followers had done their duty they would have assisted the government by every means in their power to pass the measure and the Catholics of Manitoba would not to-day be suffering under the grievous persecution which now crushes them down. These are clear and straight facts which no amount of special pleading can explain away, and the Catholic electors of the Dominion will surely bear them in mind when they cast their ballots in the coming elections.

MISREPRESENTATION.

We would warn our eastern readers to be very careful about accepting all that may be telegraphed to distant points regarding the progress of the campaign in Manitoba. There is already an abundance of evidence that the enemies of the government and the opponents of Catholic rights are determined to leave no stone unturned in their efforts to gain their ends and one of their choice weapons is evidently going to be misrepresentation, by means of which they hope to sow the seeds of discord amongst our friends. There have been two very striking instances of this during the past week. The first and most serious of the two is the interpretation which Mr. Laurier and certain papers supporting him especially in the Province of Quebec have put upon a portion of the speech delivered in this city by Sir Charles Tupper. It is alleged that the Premier went out of his way to sneer at the idea of a French Roman Catholic being selected as the head of a Government for the Dominion, and Mr. Laurier has eloquently denounced Sir Charles for his supposed utterance. Now we are able to say that there is not the slightest ground for this allegation. We do not know how the reports of the Premier's speech here appeared in the Eastern press, but we can safely assert that if there was one word in those reports which could reasonably be interpreted to sustain Mr. Laurier's charge the reports were wrong and did Sir Charles a grave injustice. The other instance to which we would refer is the

attempt made in certain quarters to belittle the reception accorded to the Premier on his arrival here. In this connection the Globe has published a number of telegrams over the signatures of well-known citizens to the effect that on the whole the reception was a failure. Our readers will know how much weight to attach to these messages when we tell them that Mayor Jameson whose name was attached to one of the telegrams absolutely denies that he sent it or had anything whatever to do with it. The other parties concerned have not been heard from, but they are, most of them, fanatics of the worst kind, with little or no influence in the community in which they live and who never showed themselves more out of touch with their neighbors than in this attempt to disparage a celebration in which practically the whole city joined and which was marked from beginning to end with an amount of enthusiasm the like of which had never before been witnessed in Winnipeg.

DALTON MCCARTHY.

Dalton McCarthy will be here next Monday to speak in the interests of Mr. Laurier's noble lieutenant in this country, Mr. Joseph Martin. It is also announced that he will stump Manitoba in the interests of the other Laurier candidates here, and will himself run in Brandon, the regularly selected Liberal candidate for that constituency having retired in his favor. This is proof positive, if such proof were needed, of the alliance which has been entered into between Mr. Laurier and the great Dalton. Mr. McCarthy has declared that his sole desire is to defeat the government, and everyone knows how he goes about securing the ends he has in view. Misrepresentation and slander are the chief weapons in his armory, and appeals to the worst passions of the mob are what he revels in and with which he attempts to lead his hearers away from a calm consideration of the real issue. He has, on the whole, had a very unsuccessful, we might say disastrous career, in the Province of Ontario where he is well known, and we venture to predict his course in this Province will not be so brilliant as some people seem to expect it to be. On his arrival here he will probably receive a good reception, and as he is timed to reach Winnipeg on the 25th inst. when the people will be keeping holiday and celebrating Her Majesty's birthday it is likely a big crowd will be out in the streets to see him. But we fancy he will not prove so valuable an aid to the cause he comes here to assist as those who bring him evidently hope he will be. The people are beginning to see that they have too long allowed themselves to be fooled by men of his stamp, and the mass of the earnest voters of the country will refuse to be guided by the fire-brand who has been a miserable failure in the public life of the Dominion and who is without honor in his own country. There is no doubt at all that Mr. Laurier's alliance with Mr. McCarthy will injure him in all parts of Canada and we do not believe it will help his cause or that of his candidates in the Province of Manitoba.

SIR OLIVER MOWAT AND MR. WILFRID LAURIER.

Ever since the REVIEW first entered the field of Catholic journalism it has been a warm friend and advocate of the Mowat administration. In taking this stand we have been actuated by no political motives, but we saw in Sir Oliver's policy and the way he administered the public affairs of the Province of Ontario broad and honest statesmanship. When his opponents sought to sow the seeds of religious discord in the community and to deprive the Catholic minority of their schools Sir Oliver Mowat calmly stood by the constitution, and maintained its provisions against all comers, and for this we always gave him the credit of perfect honesty and sincerity, believing that he was actuated by that patriotism which should govern all wise statesmen in their treatment of minorities. It is

therefore much to be regretted that Sir Oliver having won popular favor by appealing to broad principles which assured justice to every class, should now allow himself to be drawn aside from the true path which he has heretofore followed, and at the expense of his own consistency publicly endorse the unpatriotic and un-Catholic attitude of Mr. Laurier on the Manitoba School question.

Bigotry and Intolerance.

have the same franchise and they exercise it just the same as the Protestants in Belfast. That they are not able to return members is because of the paucity of their numbers." Here is a nice argument! How would it do if it were applied and carried into effect by the Catholic majorities in Dublin and Cork and Limerick, and all other towns in Ireland where Catholics are in the majority?

John Dillon also referred to the tolerance of English towns compared with Belfast, mentioning the case of London, where a few years ago the high office of Lord Mayor was conferred on a Catholic. "But in Belfast," said Mr. Dillon, "where the Catholic population is one-fourth of the whole, this abominable system of religious bigotry and proscription, which has happily been forgotten in every other part of Europe, is not only in full force at the present time, but we have the member for North Belfast coming to the House and saying that it is a principle that he and those associated with him mean to adhere to."

I lost all power of locomotion absolutely all power of feeling waist down, and I was as good as a piece of wood. In the end and half alive condition I lay bed for eleven months not able to move in the least. Physically I suffer much, but mentally that of those long weary months described. I was at last told by those that there was no hope found that I was doomed to pass tander of my days a helpless, half piece of humanity. Providential after this I read of a case; to mine cured by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. It gave me new and my friends got me a supple pills. After the use of a few boxes that life was slowly returning limbs. I continued using the pills, getting stronger, until now, the use of thirty-two boxes, I am able about smartly and can do light, and I feel that I am gaining strength every day. Words cannot express the thankfulness I feel at being able to go about actively after through the terrible ordeal, and I pray that my experience may mean of bringing back hope health to other sufferers."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills at the root of the disease, driving out the system and restoring thence to health and strength. In of paralysis, spinal troubles, lryx scrofulous, rheumatism, erys scrofulous troubles, etc., these are prior to all other treatment. The also a specific for the troubles wake the lives of so many women an, and speedily restore the rich health to sallow cheeks. Men brown by over work, worry, or excess find in Pink Pills a certain cure. Soly by all dealers or y mail, post paid at 50c a box, or 125c for \$2.50, by addressing the Williams' Medicine Company, Brock Ont., or Schenectady, N. Y. Bewf imitations or substitutes alleged "just as good."

HORRORS OF THE CONFEDERAL. BY REV. J. A. POMPEN, D. is a complete Refutation A. P. A. falsehoods, and without doubt just the book want. Send ten cents in silver to THOS. J. CASEY, Publ. 1427 Oak, Kansy, Mo. Ripans Tabules cure bilkes. Ripans Tabules cure torpior.

Grand Deputies for Manitoba. Rev. A. A. Cherrier and Dr. J. K. Barrett. Winnipeg, Man. District Deputies for Manitoba. F. W. Russell, Winnipeg; Edmond Trudel, St. Boniface.

C. M. B. A. Branch 52, Winnipeg. Meets at Unity Hall, McIntyre Block every 1st and 3rd Wednesday. Spiritual Advisor, Rev. Father Gulliet; Pres., L. O. Genest; first Vice, R. Driscoll; second Vice, R. Murphy; Treas., N. Bergeron; Rec. Sec., H. A. Russell; Assistant Rec. Sec., M. E. Hughes; Fin. Sec., D. F. Allman; Marshal, E. Laporte; Guard, C. J. McNeerney; Trustees, J. O'Connor, T. Jobin, G. Gladish, E. L. Thomas and R. Murphy; Representative to Grand Council, F. W. Russell; Alternate, Dr. J. K. Barrett.

Branch 163, C.M.B.A. Winnipeg. Meets at the Immaculate Conception School Room on first and third Tuesday in each month. Spiritual Advisor, Rev. A. A. Cherrier; Pres., A. Picard; first Vice, M. Buck; second Vice, J. A. McInnis; Treas., P. Klunkhammer; Rec. Sec., P. O'Brien; Assistant Rec. Sec., A. MacDonald; Fin. Sec., Rev. Father Cherrier; Marshal, F. Wellin; Guard, L. Schmidt; Trustees, J. Markins, J. A. McInnis, J. Schmidt, J. Picard, J. Perry; Representative to Grand Council, P. Klunkhammer; Alternate, Jos. Shaw.

Catholic Truth Society of Winnipeg. Meets every Monday at 8 p. m., at 123 Water Street. Honorary President and Patron, His Grace the Archbishop of St. Boniface. Pres., L. O. Genest; first Vice, D. F. Coyle; 2nd Vice, M. E. Hughes; Rec. Sec., F. W. Russell; Asst. Sec., J. Tessier; Fin. Sec., N. Bergeron; Treas., G. Gladish; Marshal, P. Klunkhammer; Guard, L. W. Grant; Librarian, H. Sullivan; Corresponding Sec., J. J. Golden.

ST. MARY'S COURT No. 276. Catholic Order of Foresters. Meets 2nd and 4th Friday in every month, in unity Hall, McIntyre Block. Chaplain, Rev. Father Gulliet, O. M. L.; Chief Ban., L. O. Genest; Vice Chief Ban., R. Murphy; Rec. Sec., J. Brennan; Fin. Sec., H. A. Russell; Treas., Geo. Germain; Trustees, J. A. McInnis, K. D. McDonald, and J. Markins; Representative to State Court convention, J. D. McDonald; Alternate, T. Jobin.

Consumption and Lung Difficulties. Always arise from particles of corrupt matter deposited in the air-cells, by impure blood. Purify that stream of life and it will very soon carry off and destroy the poisonous matter, and like a crystal river flowing through a desert, will bring with it and leave throughout the body the elements of health and strength. As the river, leaving the elements of fertility in its course, causes the before barren waste to bloom with flowers and fruit, so pure blood causes the frame to rejoice in strength and health, and bloom with unending beauty. All Medicine Dealers sell Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R. Through Tickets. ON SALE VIA Rail, Lake and Ocean S. S. Eastern Canada, British Columbia, United States, Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, India, China, Japan, Africa, Australia. DAILY TRAINS. SUPERB EQUIPMENT. Close Connections. Choice of Routes. For tickets and further information apply to CITY OFFICES, 486 Main Street, Winnipeg. or at Depot, or write to H. SWINFORD, General Agent, Winnipeg.

Northern Pacific R. R. Time Card taking effect on Sunday, May 3, 1896. MAIN LINE. Table with columns for North Bound, Read up, South Bound, Read down, Stations, Freight No., and Read up/down.

MORRIS-BRANDON BRANCH. Table with columns for East Bound, Read up, West Bound, Read down, Stations, Freight No., and Read up/down.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE BRANCH. Table with columns for West Bound, Read up, East Bound, Read down, Stations, Freight No., and Read up/down.

Stations marked * have no agent. Freight must be prepaid. Numbers 103 and 104 have through Pullman Vestibuled Drawing Room Sleeping Cars between Winnipeg and St. Paul and Minneapolis. Also Palace Dining Cars. Close connection at Chicago with eastern lines. Connection at Winnipeg Junction with trains to and from the Pacific coast. For rates and full information concerning connection with other lines, etc., apply to any agent of the company, or CHAS. S. FEE, H. SWINFORD, Gen. Agt., Winnipeg, CITY TICKET OFFICE, 486 Main Street, Winnipeg.

SILENT SPEEDY SIMPLE STRONG SELF-THREADING SITTLE, SELF-SETTING NEEDLE Tension Thread RELEASE. Positive Thread take up. Positive feed. Self better. Bearings of the finest temper and every part adjustable does the wide range of work of any machine made. Sewing with ease from the heaviest cloth to the finest cambric. Terms of to suit the purchaser. The SINGEMANUFACTURING CO. 3 Main Street. M. HEALY, Manager.

WORTH THE WEIGHT IN GOLD. Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills. Dr. Morse's Inan Root Pills. Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills. Dr. Morse's India Root Pills. Dr. Morse's India Root Pills. To save Doctors' Bi use Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pi THE BEST FAMILY PILL USE FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS

PARALYSIS CONQUERED. AT LAST IT YIELDS TO THE ADVANCE OF MEDICAL SCIENCE. The Strong Testimony of a Man Who Was a Half Dead, Bedridden Invalid—He Now Rejoices in Renewed Health and Strength—Doctors Admit that Paralysis is No Longer Incurable. There is nothing in life sadder than to see a strong man stricken with paralysis. Alive, yet dead to the duties and activities that belong to life, the paralytic, until a comparatively recent period, was doomed to pass the remainder of his days in a hopeless and helpless condition. But since the discovery of that wonderful medicine given to the world under the name of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, those stricken with this formerly incurable disease have now the means of regaining health, strength and activity. Hundreds in various parts of the country who were helpless, bedridden invalids have been restored to health by this incurable medicine. Among those who have thus fortunately been restored to activity is Mr. Allan J. McDonald, a well-known resident of Nine-Mile-Creek, P. E. I. Mr. McDonald says: "In the fall of 1893 I injured my back, and during the year succeeding suffered great pain. I had no less than four physicians attend me at different times, but without any benefit. Before the end of the year I was forced to give up all active work and was rapidly falling into a condition of utter helplessness. On two occasions the doctors encased me in plaster of Paris, but it did no good. My limbs kept getting weaker and weaker, with a twitching motion and I dragged my feet when I tried to walk. Finally

Unhappy Italy. Sixteen thousand Italian immigrants, according to the N. Y. World, have landed at New York in a single month. The number who have been put on shore at that great distributing centre during the last decade is reckoned in hundreds of thousands. Why does the Italian quit his own bright and beautiful land to which he is so devotedly attached? There is but one answer; he is forced to quit it or starve. Oppressive taxation has brought the peasantry in many parts of Italy to the verge of starvation. Statistics show that in the five years between 1872 and 1877 as many as 40,000 families in that once prosperous land were evicted from their homes because they could not pay their taxes, and since then matters have been going from bad to worse. "The English Press" wrote "Ouida" some years since, "attributes all the official evils of New Italy to the old regimes. I did not live under the old regimes, and cannot judge of them; but this I do know, that the bulk of the people passionately regret the personal peace and simple plenty that were had under them..... The Italian people, beholding all their plenty and ancient rights slipping away from them, stand sullen and full of futile wrath to see all that for twice a thousand years had been their own falling into the coffer of the foreign speculator or money lender. This ruin is called 'Progress'—and the whole land groan and the whole people curse.

\$3.50.



Buy Geo. S. Slater and Sons famous \$3.50 Boots for men made of fine Calif. Skin. Sole Goodyear-Welt. The slipless Boots are all the rage. For Sale by

A. G. MORGAN, 412 Main St.

CALENDAR FOR NEXT WEEK.

- MAY. 24 Whitsunday or Pentecost. First class feast. 25 Whit-Monday. First class feast. 26 Tuesday in Whitsun week. First class feast. 27 Wednesday-Fast of the Ember days. Commemoration of St. Mary Magdalen de Pazzi, Virgin. 28 Thursday of the octave. Commemoration of St. Augustine, Apostle of England. 29 Friday-Fast of the Ember days. 30 Saturday-Fast of the Emberdays, Commemoration of St. Felix, Pope and Martyr.

CITY AND ELSEWHERE.

Mr. A. R. Chisholm, of Oak Lake, who was in town this week on business, went west to-day.

Branch No. 52 of the C. M. B. A. hold a regular meeting in Unity Hall, McIntyre Block this evening.

For fine tailoring go to Wm. Markinski, Rossin House Block, near C. P. R. He does ladies and gentlemen's tailoring in first class style and at reasonable rates.

Mr. H. A. Russell has given up the position he has held for the past ten years and is now with Messrs. C. D. Anderson & Co., grocers at No. 245 Main street.

Mr. D. D. Doyle, the well-known butcher, has re-opened on Market Street, directly opposite the market, where he will be glad to meet his many friends and patrons.

Mr. John J. Bann, formerly of Portage la Prairie, is now living in St. Paul, where he is doing well. In a letter received from him this week he asks to be remembered to all Manitoba friends.

There is no reference in "The Canadian" to the circular issued by the local branches re the school question, or to the Grand President's action thereon. There is, however, a significant article on the objects of the association, which it is evidently intended should be understood as embodying the views of the official organ on this matter.

Friday evening next will be the regular meeting of St. Mary's Court No. 276 of the Catholic Order of Foresters at Unity Hall. On the night appointed for last regular meeting a sufficient number of members did not turn up to form a quorum, the great meeting at which Sir Charles Tupper spoke being undoubtedly responsible for the very unusual occurrence.

"The Canadian," the official organ of the C. M. B. A. is to hand and calls for a double assessment payable for this month. This means a special assessment in addition to the regular one which is now due and must be paid before the first meeting in June. There were an unusual number of deaths last month and the extra assessment is needed to pay the policies.

A reporter of the Review meeting Mr. La Riviere on the street yesterday asked him what he thought of the attempt which the Free Press announced was to be made to induce Mr. Laurier to oppose him in Provencher. "Nothing would please me better," said Mr. La Riviere, "for I should consider it a great honor to give Mr. Laurier the greatest licking any man in Canada ever got." And the general opinion of those who know the constituency is that Mr. Laurier would not have a ghost of a show.

The Catholics of Rat Portage seized the opportunity of presenting an address and a purse of \$50 to their former pastor, Rev. J. B. Baudin, O. M. I., while en route from Fort Francis to Selkirk. The parishioners met the Rev. Father at 8 o'clock on Thursday in the school house. The Rev. Father Blais, O. M. I., the zealous and able pastor of the parish presided, and in a few eulogistic sentences thanked his parishioners for the kindness they showed him in thus honoring his brother in religion, their former pastor. The venerable recipient of the address and purse thanked his old parishioners in English and French for the honor done him.

RAT PORTAGE.

Dedication of a New Altar.

The new altar recently placed in the Church of Notre Dame at Rat Portage, was solemnly dedicated on Sunday last. The altar was built by a lay brother of the Oblates of Mary Immaculate and is a fine piece of workmanship. The Rev. Father Cherrier, parish priest of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Winnipeg, officiated at the ceremony and Grand High Mass was celebrated by Rev. Father Guillet, O. M. I., parish priest of St. Mary's, Winnipeg, with Rev. Father Baudin, O. M. I., deacon. The

choir under the leadership of the Sisters sang Farmer's Mass in B flat and an eloquent sermon was preached by Rev. Father LaRue, S. J., of St. Boniface College. In the evening Rev. Father Guillet preached a sermon in French to a large congregation. Although the weather was most unfavorable it must be said to the credit of the congregation that they attended the services in very large numbers.

Froude Tells Why.

Divorce, as a rule, is the result of unfaithfulness on the one hand or lawless passion on the other. Now the Irish are virtuous people; according to statistics the most virtuous people in Europe. But for this fact, also, "there must," as Judge Pryor says, "be some controlling influence." We will let the historian Froude tell of this controlling influence. In one of his lectures in New York in 1872, he said:

"He did not question the enormous power for good which had been exercised in Ireland by the modern Catholic priests. Ireland was one of the poorest countries in Europe, yet there was less theft, less housebreaking, less robbery of all kinds, than in any other country of the same size in the civilized world. * * * In the last hundred years, at least, impurity had almost been unknown in Ireland. This absence of vulgar crime and this exceptional delicacy and modesty of character were due to their everlasting honor—to the influence of the Catholic clergy." N. Y. Freeman's Journal.

MARRIED IN ST. MARYS.

Miss O'Brien and Mr. O'Day are United in Holy Matrimony

At 8 o'clock Tuesday morning, May 12th, Mr. John O'Day was united in the bonds of holy matrimony to Miss A. O'Brien, daughter of Mr. James O'Brien, of Kingston, Ont., and sister of Mrs. Jos. Carey. The marriage ceremony was performed by Rev. Father Guillet, O. M. I., assisted by Rev. Father McCarthy. Mr. Michael Gallagher acted as groomsmen and Miss Annie O'Day, sister of the bridegroom, as bridesmaid. There was a large attendance in St. Mary's church, among whom may be mentioned Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Carey, Mr. and Mrs. D. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Thomas, Mr. T. Deegan, Mr. and Mrs. E. Cass, Mr. A. McKinnon.

The choir of the Sodality of Mary attended the services in church, and sang a number of hymns, while their organist, Miss Golden, played the wedding march as the party left the church.

After the conclusion of the Mass office, which followed the marriage service, the guests adjourned to the residence of Mr. Joseph Carey, where a sumptuous wedding breakfast was served. At 11.35 a.m. the newly wedded couple took the N. P. train to Minneapolis where they spent their honeymoon and returned to the city Tuesday. Mr. and Mrs. O'Day will take up their residence at 298 Edmonston street.

What A Woman Can Do.

Last week I cleared, after paying all expenses, \$356.55, the month previous, \$280, and have at the same time attended to other duties. I believe any energetic person can do equally as well, as I have had very little experience. The Dish Washer is simple and every family wants one, which makes it very easy. I do not canvassing. People hear about the Dish Washer and come or send for one. It is strange that a good, cheap Dish Washer has never before been put on the market. The Mound City Dish Washer fills this bill. With it you can wash and dry the dishes for a family of ten in two minutes without wetting your hands. As soon as people see the Washer work they want one. You can make more money with it than quicker than with any household article on the market. I feel convinced that any lady or gentleman can make from \$10 to \$14 per day around home. You can get full particulars by addressing THE MOUND CITY DISH WASHER CO., St. Louis, Mo. They help you get started, then you can make money all fast. A. L. C.

A Chance to Make Money.

I have berries, grapes and peaches, a year old, fresh as when picked. I use the California Cold Process, do not heat or seal the fruit, just put it in cold, keeps perfectly fresh and costs almost nothing; can put up a bushel in ten minutes. Last week I sold directions to over 120 families; any one will pay a dollar for directions, when they see the beautiful samples of fruit, when they see many people poor like myself. I consider it my duty to give my experience to such, and feel confident any one can make one or two hundred dollars round home in a few days. I will mail sample of fruit and complete directions to any readers, for eighteen two-cent stamps, which is only the actual cost of the samples, postage, etc., to me. FRANCIS CASEY, St. Louis, Mo.

HARRY RUSSELL

Begs to announce to his friends and the public generally that he has entered the firm of C. D. Anderson & Co. and would be pleased to see all those that would favor him with a call. All goods will be found to be Fresh and First Class, and at the lowest possible price.

DON'T FORGET THE ADDRESS C. D. ANDERSON AND CO. 245 MAIN STREET.

Few doors South of Manitoba Hotel. Telephone 540.

GILMOURT H. G. BARRISTERS, etc., typ. Block, Winnipeg, Man. T. H. GIBB, W. H. HASTINGS.

LET EVANS

11 1/2 in Street. Agent for Chickering and Nordheimer Pianos. Best House in the trade for Sheet Music, Orgs, etc. Pianos tuned.

SPRN has come at last.

And so began's stock of Spring LINING and Finings.

Our Sicut cannot be beat.

Irish suits in navy blue \$5.50.

Boys' at all prices.

200 pairs suits 50 cents pr. 100 doz. tinery style 25 cents EACH.

DEAN'S, 5 Main St.

The Met Drug Store

25 MARKET ST. DIRECT OPPOSITE CITY MARKET WINNE - - MANITOBA. TELEPHONE 694.

C. M. EDDINGTON,

Being Chemist.

Use Borax Balls for your



Call on or send desinfectants. Full line of all Patent Medicines always fresh. Plch Prescriptions a specialty.

For the Sloom Toilet Nursery WE HAVE REQUISITE

W. MITCHELL, CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 394 MAIN ST. COR. PORTAGE AVE., YOUR SINCERE PATRONAGE IS APPRECIATED.

Pataize

The Berrie Meat Market directly opposite the City Hall on Market Street.

D. Doyle & Co.

RICARD & CO.

HARD & CO. RICARD & CO.

RICARD & CO. RICARD & CO.

WE MERCHANTS, 365 Main St., Winnipeg.



SEAL TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Court House" will be received at this office until Friday, June 18, 1896, for the several works read in the erection of Court House, Pri Albert, N. W. T. Plans specifications can be seen at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, at the Dominion Public Works Office, Winnipeg, and at the House, Prince Albert, on and after Friday, 18th May, and tenders will not be considered unless made on form supplied and signed with the actual signatures of tenderers. An accept bank cheque, payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, equal to FIVE PERCENT OF AMOUNT OF TENDER, must accompany each tender. This cheque will be forfeited if the party declines the contract, or if to complete the work contracted for and be returned in case of non-acceptance of tender. The Department does not bind itself to accept the best or any tender. By order, E. F. E. ROY, Secretary. Department of Public Works, Ottawa 18th May, 1896.

We have just opened up a FINE LINE OF Catholic Prayer Books Hart & MacPherson, BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS

364 Main Street, - - - Winnipeg, Man.

AUSTEN'S SHORTHAND COLLEGE.

Shovel Block, McDermott Avenue, Winnipeg, Manitoba. Shorthand and Typewriting thoroughly taught by well qualified Teachers. - Class and Individual tuition given day and evening. Pupils assisted to positions when competent. Typewriting work carefully executed. Summarised and verbatim Reports of meetings, etc., by competent notetakers. GEORGE AUSTEN, PRINCIPAL.



place to learn Shorthand and Typewriting, or to get a Business Education, is at Winnipeg Business College. Circulars free. C. A. FLEMING, Pres.; G. W. DONALD, Sec.

HATS

THE LATEST STYLES IN Soft and Hard Hats

are now in stock. Prices as usual - Right.

White & Manahan's 496 Main Street.

TROY LAUNDRY, 465 Alexander Ave. West.

REMARKS: - Goods called for and delivered. Orders by mail promptly attended to. A list with name and address should accompany each order.

All work sent C. O. D. If not received on delivery, must be called for at Office.

Work turned out within 4 hours notice will be charged 15c on the \$ extra. Customers having complaints to make either in regard to Laundry or delivery, will please make them at the Office. Parcels left over 60 days will be sold for charges.

Telephone - - - 362. Miss A. KILLEEN, - - - Prop. W I N N I P E G.

(Established 1879.)

M. HUGHES & SON,

Undertakers, -AND- Embalmers,

- 212 BANNATYNE STREET, - Opp. Ashdown's

Telephone 413. Telegraph Orders, Given Prompt Attention.

Calder!

BEST VALUE FOR THE MONEY.

That's what we pride ourselves on giving and we have the finest maple syrup in the city.

- Maple Syrup in quart sealers..... 35c Maple Syrup in 1/2 gal. sealers..... 65c Maple Syrup (in bulk) per qt..... 30c Fancy Creamery Butter (bricks)... 22c Creamery Butter (tubs)..... 20c Fancy Dairy Butter (3 lb. jars)... 20c Good Dairy Butter, Rolls..... 15c Cooking Butter..... 12 1/2c Cucumber Pickles, per doz..... 10c Gerkins Pickles, per quart..... 40c Finest Mocha and Java, per lb..... 40c Finest Soluble Cocoa, per lb..... 30c

The India Tea, per lb. 35c. Three lbs. for \$1.00.

Tel. 666, 525 Main St.

Ripans Tabules.

A STIMULANT. A TONIC. A FOOD. FOR OLD PEOPLE. FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.

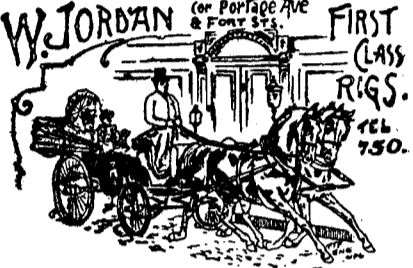
Should you find the cold, raw autumn winds chilling you to the bone and making you feel as though it would be almost impossible to stand the still colder weather yet to come. Try say a half-pint bottle a day of our Extra Porter; the cost will be but a trifle over five cents per day and may do you a great deal of good.

Porter enriches the blood, warms up the system and generally produces a cheerfulness of mind and a desire to look upon the bright side of life.

Many people say "I don't like porter or lager, if I did I would use it regularly and no doubt be benefitted by its use." Now, people, as a general thing, don't use only the medicines prescribed for them, that are palatable or that just suit their fancy, they take anything and everything the doctor sends. So we say to such people take your porter as an article of fully recognized medicinal value, whether you like it or not. Porter - and this applies equally to our ale or lager - is so mild a stimulant that none of the depressing effects sometimes felt after using stronger stimulants is experienced. Bottled in quarts, pints and half-pints, the latter one glass, no waste always fresh.

EDWARD L. DREWRY,

W I N N I P E G, Manufacturers of the celebrated Golden Key Brand Extracted Waters, Extracts, etc.



CARRIAGES KEPT AT STABLE.

Atlantic Steamship Lines.

FROM MONTREAL

Table with shipping routes and dates: Parisean-Allan Line (May 23), Laurentian-Allan Line (May 23), Otoman-Dominion Line (May 23), Scotsman-Dominion Line (May 23), Lake Ontario-Beaver Line (May 23), Lake Superior-Beaver Line (May 27).

FROM NEW YORK

Table with shipping routes and dates: Teutonic-White Star Line (May 20), Britanic-White Star Line (May 27), St. Paul-American Line (May 20), New York-American Line (May 27), State of Nebraska-Allan State Line (May 29), State of California-Allan State Line (June 12), Friesland-Red Star Line (May 20), Kensington-Red Star Line (May 27).

Cabin, \$40, \$45, \$50, \$60, \$70, \$80, Intermediate, \$30 and \$35; Steerage, \$24.50 and upwards.

Passengers ticketed through to all points in Great Britain and Ireland and at specially low rates to all parts of the European continent. Prepaid passages arranged from all points. Apply to the nearest steamship or railway ticket agent, or to

WILLIAM STITT, C. P. R. Offices, General Agent, Winnipeg.

WELLAND VALE WHEELS.



OUR LEADER "The GARDEN CITY," \$85.00.

One piece crank and axle. The equal of any other \$100 wheel in the market. This wheel was the unanimous choice of the largest body of skilled mechanics and experienced wheelmen in the city. TURNBULL & McMANUS, Opposite C. P. R. Depot.



For information and free Handbook write to TURN & CO., 361 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. Oldest bureau for securing patents in America. Every patent taken out by us is brought before the public by a notice given free of charge in the Scientific American.

Largest circulation of any scientific paper in the world. Splendidly illustrated. No intelligent man should be without it. Weekly, \$3.00 a year; \$1.50 six months. Address, TURN & CO., Publishers, 361 Broadway, New York City.

Ripans Tabules cure dizziness. Ripans Tabules cure headache.