

Northwest Review.

"AD MAJOREM DEI GLORIAM."

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FIRST ANNIVERSARY

Of His Grace's Consecration.

FESTIVITIES AND FUNCTIONS.

(The following report is based on the Northwesters' report, with important additions.)

One year ago on the 19th inst. Father Langevin, St. Mary's pastor, was consecrated a prelate of the Catholic Church. So universal is the filial feeling towards their diocesan which permeates Catholics of all kinds in this province, that where an opportunity occurs for manifesting the same in a public manner it is embraced cordially. Thursday being the first anniversary of His Grace's consecration, class seemed to vie with class, and community with community, in expressing its love and loyalty. Commemorative functions began as early as Tuesday afternoon, the 17th inst., when His Grace visited

THE ACADEMY OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.

And received a most pleasing welcome from the little ones who had for some time past been eagerly looking forward to this occasion and had prepared the following very choice programme:

PROGRAMME:

Instrumental duet, "Pas Redouble," Miss L. Landers, E. Cloutier; chorus, "Song of Welcome"; declamation, "Presentation of Flowers," Miss C. Jones; declamation in concert and alone, "Our Aspirations for the Future," Masters W. Somes, H. Hinds, J. Picard, L. Russell, R. Somes, L. Tobin, W. Markinski, M. Barry, G. Hinds. The boys informed His Grace of the noble work they will do in his diocese, when they are men. Cantata, "Happy Festival Day!" soloist, Miss S. Nagengast; declamation, "The Rainbow's Greeting," seven little girls dressed in white and wearing sashes representing the original colors of the rainbow; violet, C. Harrington; indigo, M. McDonald; blue, I. Connell; green, N. Tobin; yellow, H. Booes; orange, E. Landers; red, H. Markinski. Address, Miss E. Klinkhammer; instrumental trio, L. Landers, E. Cloutier, H. Markinski.

Each item was given in a most creditable manner and, as we have before remarked in connection with this academy, the performance of the children on all occasions of this nature is really surprising and must be in the highest degree gratifying not only to the pastor but to the parents who are under great obligations to the good Sisters for the pains they evidently take in the training of the little ones. His Grace was delighted with his reception and did not hesitate to give warm expressions to his feelings. He thanked the children for the pleasure they had given him and complimented the teachers on the success they are achieving.

On Wednesday at 9 A. M. His Grace attended a reception at

THE ORPHAN'S HOME.

The young folks mustered in full strength, and one of their number presented an address, which, to judge from the happy faces of all around was no more than an index of the feelings of affection and gratitude which pervaded every breast. His Grace, who has ever taken a keen interest in the welfare of the dear little ones, bereft of natural protectors, and taken into the special charge of holy church, was much touched by the tribute of the little orphans.

TACHE ACADEMY.

At 10 a. m. the Tache Academy was visited, an address was presented, and several vocal numbers were discoursed by the pupils.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

At 10.30 His Grace proceeded to the Industrial School, where he was met by Mr. McCall, Indian agent; M. Ed. Bournay, Inspector of Indian schools; Dr. Lambert, Dr. Moody and others. A programme of more than ordinary interest was gone through, which convinced His Grace that anything that can be done for the amelioration of the red man is not wasted, but may be turned to good account. When Father Langevin proposed, some years ago, to become a missionary of the church to the great Northwest, his ideas were mainly centred on the christianizing of the Indians; no

wonder, then, that he now feels his heart fill with the Indian children, of whom he is so fond, come to the front and take a position in the commemorations equal to that of other and more favored portions of the community.

HOLY ANGELS SCHOOL.

At 3 p. m. a visit was paid to the school of the Holy Angels, adjoining St. Mary's. The programme gone through there was varied and interesting; the decorations of the class room by the good sisters were most chaste and appropriate, and it was easy to see that the young people were enjoying the privilege of entertaining His Grace, as he was enjoying the entertainment offered.

ST. MARY'S ACADEMY.

On leaving the school the archiepiscopal party proceeded to St. Mary's Academy, where an elaborate and beautifully arranged entertainment was given. Those, who at times talk in condemnation of the education in Catholic institutions, should have been present at this gathering. Then, if they could only have been persuaded to admit it, their objections would have vanished into thin air. The programme was such as did the greatest credit to the labors of the sisters of the Order of Jesus and Mary, and would have done credit to any educational system in this great Dominion.

An orchestral selection formed the prelude to the function. Miss L. Boire was pianiste, and the other instruments were arranged as follows: Violin, Miss C. Denholm; banjos, Misses Rogerson and Landers; guitars, Misses Gelly, Tierney and Prud'homme; and mandolins, Misses Stanford, Grasse, Haverty, O'Brien, Tennant, Becher and Newton.

The "Cantate de Fete" was received with loud applause.

An instrumental duet was next given by Misses Bernhart, R. Sprado, M. and E. Prud'homme, A. Dubac, T. Stuthard, A. Boire and M. Bernier.

The elocution class showed the admirable training they had received by the recitation in concert, of "John the Beloved."

Miss Denholm's violin solo was much appreciated.

In the juvenile chorus one could not help noticing the splendid execution of Miss Edna Hooper on the mandolin. She is only a little maid of 7 years, but the business-like way in which she performed her part merited the attention it received.

The other items of the programme were an instrumental duet by eight young ladies, given on four pianos, an operetta, "The Greeting of the Flowers," another instrumental duet, "Marche de Concert," and the presentation of a congratulatory address to His Grace. Nine young ladies took up the role of presenting, poetically, a sketch of His Grace's life, while one young lady acted as historian. The recitation of this called back to the listener the lovely poem of Glassford Bell on "Mary Queen of Scots." His Grace made a suitable and feeling reply. The whole entertainment was worthy of the strongest commendation, and was an evidence that Catholics are quite capable of attaining to great heights in their educational methods.

ST. BONIFACE COLLEGE.

Even a stranger could see last evening that something of more than ordinary interest was taking up the attention of St. Boniface college. The college about 8 p. m. was one blaze of light; and professors and students moved about as if an important function was in sight. The occasion was the celebration of the first anniversary of Archbishop Langevin's consecration. By 8.20 p. m. a large and representative audience filled the auditorium of the college theatre, in the basement of the building, which was appropriately decorated for the occasion. On the arrival of the Archbishop and clergy, the Evans Hibbins orchestra struck up Prof. Hibbins' beautiful averture, "Banquet;" the professor gave an admirable rendering of "Vive la Canadienne," with variations, after which, the first part of the dramatic programme was begun. In "Une Fausse Alerte," a one act comedy, Mr. L. Dubuc played the part of the country gentleman Durandea, to perfection; his general appearance, his admirable acting, and his clear intonation, were most enjoyable. Mr. G. Rocan, to whom was assigned the part of Baptiste, the servant of Durandea, was very amusing, and occasionally by his drollery

caused quite a sensation in the audience. Mr. J. Giroux played with great skill the part of the secretary in search of employment and merited the applause he received; while Master A. Bertrand made a good messenger.

Messrs. G. Cinq-Mars, on behalf of the French students, and Mr. T. J. O'Connor, for the English speaking portion, presented addresses of loyalty and affection to His Grace. Mr. Bertrand handed to the Archbishop a lovely bouquet of flowers. The English address ran as follows: My Lord Archbishop:

We, the English-speaking students of St. Boniface College, were half inclined to grumble at St. Joseph, when last year he insisted on monopolizing the honor of Your Grace's consecration. It seemed to us that St. Patrick, who, though the glorious Apostle of Ireland, was probably either a Scotchman or a Frenchman, ought to have had some share in the inauguration of a pontificate, which includes the spiritual government of an influential body of English-speaking Catholics. But this year, celebrating as we are the eve of the great anniversary, we have the satisfaction of getting one day nearer to the feast of Ireland's patron saint. However, when we come to think of the matter more seriously, the very name of your see, My Lord Archbishop, is sufficiently cosmopolitan to satisfy even the ubiquitous Irishman. St. Boniface, an Englishman by birth and training, the apostle of Germany, was also the bishop who anointed Pepin the Short, the first king of the Carolingian dynasty of France. Thus he contributed to the uplifting of three great nationalities, just as the missionary disciples of St. Patrick bore the torch of learning and faith not only through all the British Isles, but also over most of the countries of Europe. Thus, too are we reminded of the all embracing charity and kindness of Your Grace, to whom your children are equally dear, whatever be their speech or race.

As students of your college, my lord archbishop, we thank you for the noble example you have given us of self-denial and fearlessness in battling for our educational rights, and we trust Your Grace's efforts, blessed by an overruling Providence, will soon be crowned with success. This is, we presume, the wish that is dearest to Your Grace's heart, and it is only natural that your dutiful children should share that wish.

The second part consisted of an Operette Bouffe, entitled "Le Malade Malgre Lui," which was well staged and well sung. Mr. L. Dubuc again assumed a leading part, that of "Le Grand duc de Gribouille," to which he did ample justice. The parts of the rival physicians were taken by Messrs. A. Rousseau and H. Leblanc, and it is only fair to say that they bore their parts to the life. The part of the "Maitre-d'hotel," given to Mr. J. Poitras, entailed a good deal of singing and acting, and he acquitted himself in such a way as to earn the hearty plaudits of those present. Mr. Adrien La Riviere was brimming over with comicality as the duke's gardener; his get up alone was enough to cause an ebullition of laughter from the gravest and most sedate, he suited his parts so well; and in some of the combinations he and the two doctors and the Maitre-d'hotel were enthusiastically recalled. The bastinado scene was probably the best rendered of any, it was full of life; the various parts were sustained most harmoniously, and without a hitch; and the fun was inimitable. The whole operetta was rendered in such a way as to convince an outsider of the thoroughness of the instruction given at St. Boniface college; while a glance at the course of study which is rigidly demanded by the Jesuit fathers shows that not a moment of the time allotted for college work could have been devoted to the preparation of this entertainment. The Evans-Hibbins orchestra, rendered several musical selections in a most appreciative manner; and under the able leadership of Prof. Hibbins, contributed in no small measure to the success of the evening. Among the parts contributed by them were overture, La Reine de Noir, by F. White; and a concert waltz, In Rapture Sweet, by Wobanka.

At the conclusion of the entertainment His Grace replied to the address presented to him by the students. He

tendered to them his best thanks for the way in which they had commemorated his elevation to the episcopate. He wished all the students of St. Boniface college, to know that his heart was with them all, whatever their nationality and language; and, while it was only natural that he should feel a peculiar interest in the new comers to this land who belonged to the Catholic faith, he would yet be only too glad to welcome to Manitoba all who felt inclined to settle here and make this province their home. He congratulated the students on the educational and social privileges they enjoyed here and was proud to be able to say that St. Boniface college not only held its own in classics and mathematics, but in English also. He spoke of the allusions made to the school question, and said they waited with keenest interest the deliberations of the Dominion parliament. A few hours might settle the matter for ever. He could not help feeling strongly on the latter question, as the demands of the Catholics were only for justice, liberty of conscience, and the right to give thorough, definite, regular and systematic secular and religious teaching. He assured all before him that he was most grateful for the kindness shown to him on this occasion; their loyalty and attachment to them he would never forget; and, by every means in his power, he would strive to maintain in its present advanced state of efficiency the Catholic educational system of this province. Among those who were present last evening were His Honor Judge Dubuc, the mayor of St. Boniface and Mrs. Prendergast, Messrs. Bertrand, Prud'homme, etc., from St. Boniface, as well as a large contingent from Winnipeg.

PONTIFICAL HIGH MASS.

Solemn Pontifical High Mass was celebrated in the cathedral at St. Boniface on Thursday morning, at which His Grace was celebrant; Rev. Father Ritchot, V. G., was assistant priest; Rev. Father Chartier, S. J., deacon of honor; Rev. Father Cherrier, subdeacon of honor; Rev. Father Fillion, subdeacon; Rev. Father Allard, V. G., preached the sermon.

TACHE ACADEMY.

A charming entertainment was tendered to His Grace on Thursday evening by the pupils of the Tache Academy. The reception hall and stage were tastefully decorated with banners and mottoes emblematic of the esteem and affection of the good sisters and their pupils for their beloved pastor. Just as the clock struck 8 His Grace, accompanied by more than thirty members of his clergy and several distinguished laymen, entered the hall where a large and appreciative audience were eagerly awaiting the opening of the entertainment. A choice programme comprising vocal and instrumental music together with two most interesting dramas was presented by the young ladies of the Academy, and the refinement of taste and elegance of execution displayed throughout the entire proceedings gave unmistakable evidence of the excellent training and education imparted by the Reverend Sisters to their pupils. The musical portion of the programme, both instrumental and vocal was rendered in such a manner as to elicit the hearty applause of every one present. In the vocal duets entitled "The Sailor boy and the Shepherd," Miss A. Blanchard and Miss A. Marion, fairly captivated the entire audience.

The two dramas "Gaudentia" and "Alice or an Apt Scholar" were certainly principal features of the entertainment. In the former Miss A. Keroack as Gaudentia and Miss A. Granger as Hermes—priestess of Vesta—are to be highly complimented, and deserve praise for the manner in which they acquitted themselves in their different roles. Miss G. Goulet, Miss J. Migneault, Miss L. Beliveau and Miss L. Marion also received merited applause. In the English drama Miss R. Mondor personating Alice Saunders or the Apt Scholar kept the audience in roars of laughter by the comical and natural way in which she acted the part of a rustic country girl. Miss S. J. Lisbister personated a shrewd grandmother to perfection. Miss P. Vigeant and Miss A. Samson also did very well. One of the principal characteristics of this piece was the ease

and distinctiveness with which the young ladies spoke the English language, which by the way, could not be called the mother tongue of more than one or two of these. The final dialogue, "Le Secret de l'Amour Filial," in which the Misses Goulet, Pare, Alary, A. Keroack, Blanchard and Gosselin ably took the chief parts, was concluded by an interesting vocal duet, the climax of which was the revelation of a well-kept secret, the presentation of an artistic picture of His Grace's birthplace. At the close of the programme His Grace gave a lengthy and eloquent reply in both languages. He expressed himself delightful with what he had seen and heard and unhesitatingly declared that entertainment the bouquet of his anniversary feast. The French language he said, was spoken with a perfection that could not be rivalled and, the ease and faultlessness with which they spoke English was a living answer to and trenchant refutation of the objection so often raised against them, that is, that they are unable to teach English in their schools. For the future he could refute the argument by simply inviting the people to come and see what is taught in the schools. This same programme, which was repeated last Saturday, will be performed again for the public to-morrow (Thursday) evening at St. Boniface Academy and we have no hesitation in saying that whoever assists at this entertainment will be more than pleased with the programme.

PROVENCHE SCHOOL.

The series of anniversary entertainments was fitly closed by a dramatic and musical entertainment given, on Friday evening last, by the pupils of L'Academie Provencier. The hall was crowded with a select audience from St. Boniface and Winnipeg, when His Grace, accompanied by many members of the clergy and by Mr. Robert of Montreal, entered at 8 p. m. The programme was as follows:

Overture—Recitation: Rallions—Callisthenic exercises set to words and music—Bruno, a French three act play—Song; The Wind Whispers Slow—Saynete comique: le Fantome—Bird's Nest—two short scenes—Chant: les echos—Dialogue: La Recherche du Bonheur—Trio: Les Rieurs—Dialogue between a great number of small boys on His Grace's feast—Chant de fete—Adresse—God Save the Queen.

Here again it was astonishing to note the ease with which all these French-Canadian boys spoke English. Some of the youngsters who spoke and sang in French and English were considerably under seven years of age and their performance was certainly creditable. On the whole this delightful evening reflects great credit on the management of the resourceful and devoted Grey Nuns.

At the close of the exercises His Grace spoke most eloquently in French on the benefits of a Catholic education.

MANITOBA SCHOOLS

AND THE MASSEY HALL MEETING.

Letter From Mr. Ewart to the Toronto Week.

Sir,—Every one must be glad that a meeting which might have done much to embitter the present relationships between Protestants and Catholics developed with such great good humor; and that all, except a very few ultra-serious people, so thoroughly enjoyed themselves. The ludicrous efforts of the old-time politicians to play the innocent, ingenious, and non-partizan role, and yet to make much political capital for their respective parties, was exceedingly comical, and the audience, thoroughly tickled, cheered everything and voted for everybody.

The fun commenced with the first pair of speakers and never flagged. Mr. Mulock, approved by his leader, Mr. Laurier,—a true man (cheers); a good man; a great man—moved the first resolution. He advocated "conciliation rather than force as a means of adjusting this delicate question." The Manitoba Government has "suggested an investigation of such a kind as would furnish a substantial basis of facts upon (Continued on page 2).

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WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

Second Reading. The majority of eight-
een on the second reading of the Remedial Bill is, on the whole, very satisfactory, albeit many names appear among the nays which will make Catholics ashamed of their so-called sympathizers. The Government have stood bravely to their guns. Mr. Foster's speech, which we regret we have no space to reproduce entire, was one of the ablest ever heard, in the Canadian Commons. His peroration was justly punctuated with repeated cheers and closed amid prolonged applause. "This parliament," the eloquent Minister said, "is asked to decide; it is watched by Canada, it is watched by the world. On grounds of courage, on grounds of justice, on grounds of good faith, make your answer to those who appeal, make your answer to Canada, who is watching you, to the world, which will judge of your actions." And the first definite answer has been triumphantly given. God grant the final answer may be given as definitely and soon.

No Hope Elsewhere. For no reliance can be placed on any compromise or on any other measure of relief. Those who object to the bill because it does not grant as enough or because the case must be examined further, might be compared to a benevolent crank, who, seeing a poor man receive half a loaf of bread, snatches it from his famished grasp, saying: "This is an outrage; half a loaf is not enough; I will see that you get a square meal six months hence; meanwhile, I am going to organize a commission to find out if you are really dying of hunger." What, indeed, can Mr. Greenway give that will be comparable, in permanency and completeness, to the Remedial bill? And, as to Mr. Laurier's vague promises depending upon a problematical lease of power, foolish forsooth were he who should set store by them.

That Conference. A respectable contemporary thinks it "a deplorable thing if the steps toward a settlement are obstructed by an extravagant or obstinate attitude on the part of those who represent the Roman Catholics." This is an evident allusion to what we wrote last week about the conference. And yet we still hold we are right. Some of our well-wishers seem to entertain the fond delusion that the proposed conference will restore our rights. Even that excellent paper, the Catholic Record, of London (Ont.) says: "We shall be rejoiced if the Manitoba government should do what is undoubtedly its duty in this regard, for we have no desire to see legislation forced upon the Province against its will, but we are firmly of the conviction that it is the duty of Parliament to insist on the adherence of the Province to the constitutional guarantees under which Manitoba became a Province of the Dominion, and if Manitoba persists in

its refusal to observe them, the legislation of Parliament on the subject becomes a necessity demanded by all the principles of honor and good faith." If the Record were obliged, as we are, to read the Winnipeg Tribune, it would hardly be even so moderately hopeful. The Tribune of the 19th inst. said: "The request for a conference . . . is merely a trick to deceive the members into voting for the bill . . . The course the government has taken in the matter stamps it as a fraud on its face." "That" the conference "is pre-doomed to failure may be taken for granted . . . It is impossible to see what good can come of a conference held under such auspices and attended by such peculiar circumstances." In its issue of the 20th, the same organ of Mr. Greenway's government says: "The next step will be the conference in Winnipeg. That anything but failure will result from it seems extremely doubtful. Mr. Greenway cannot concede separate schools, and that the minority will accept less is very problematical." Finally, on the 21st, last Saturday, the Tribune treats us to a flippant article comparing Greenway's stubbornness to the obduracy of Pharaoh, and asserting—in answer to a contemporary who had spoken of this as Greenway's "fourth chance"—"that Mr. Greenway has had a perpetual 'chance' ever since 1890 to restore separate schools." So he has. At first, it was not the way but the will that was wanting. Now, even if the will has been won over, the way is hard to find.

Mr. Ewart's Letter. Read Mr. Ewart's humorous and telling letter, which we copy from the Week of the 6th inst. His masterly analysis shows how that recent Toronto mass meeting, which might have been a serious protest, was really an amusing and good-humored farce. His closing paragraph makes a particularly good point. As the law now stands in Manitoba a school in which all the children are Catholic, and there are several such schools, cannot have religious exercises acceptable to Catholics; the Protestant majority insist with 'rank tyranny' that the religious exercises, if there be any, must be Protestant. The tyranny of this measure was recognized by the Toronto mass meeting.

A Terrible Percentage. The Tribune fellow who gets up the Editorial and General Notes must have gone wool-gathering last Saturday when he gravely stated that "among the diphtheria cases treated (in Philadelphia) without the anti-toxine the mortality was 125.99 per cent." How does it look when we translate this statement into another form? Out of 455 cases—the remainder implied in the Tribune's figures, 757 minus 302—573 died! Wonderful mortality indeed! The Philadelphia doctors, at that rate, would soon make Moliere rise from his grave to lash them with unparalleled zest.

A Puzzle Solved. A "Puzzled" correspondent writes to the Evening News Bulletin, wondering how it happened that His Grace the Archbishop of St. Boniface was, during the Lenten season, present at the St. Vincent de Paul society's entertainment, which concluded with a dance. "Puzzled" somewhat uncharitably takes it for granted that His Grace approved the dance. Not only the Archbishop did not and does not approve it, but, as he left the hall directly after the concert, he knew nothing about the dance till he heard of it several days later. We are authorized to state that, had His Grace known that the dance was to follow the concert and was patronized by the St. Vincent de Paul Society, he would have declined the invitation and taken good care not to be present. The shock which this affair has administered to certain Pharisees reminds us of another event with which

they found fault. The Archbishop of St. Boniface, accompanied by two well-known priests, dined with Sir Donald Smith on Ash Wednesday. The choice of the day was not left to His Grace; it was Sir Donald's only available evening, as he was leaving on the Friday morning. Under similar circumstances, when the dinner is a purely official affair, any Catholic would be justified in dining out on Ash Wednesday or any other day. It should, moreover, be borne in mind that the Archbishop and his priests religiously abstained from all flesh meat in spite of all the tempting viands laid before them, thus giving a valuable example of self-denial. It would have been much pleasanter and more gratifying in every way to refuse, as some did, on the plea of Lent and then enjoy a substantial roastbeef at home. Those who adopted the latter pharisaical course must have felt like little Jack Horner, who sat in a corner eating his goodly pie and saying, 'What a good little boy am I!'

DUPLICITY IN POLITICS.

The apologists for Mr. Laurier's treatment of the Remedial Bill say: "The bill is no good anyway. It does not go far enough." This is not honest. It is a mere subterfuge. The fact that Mr. Laurier is receiving the highest praise from the most implacable enemies of the claims of the minority, is sufficient answer to this assumption. The Winnipeg Tribune has nothing but encomiums for Mr. Laurier's conduct. That, in itself, is the best reason why Catholics should look upon his recent motion with the greatest suspicion. Mr. Laurier has two strings to his bow—one for the ultra-Protestant element in Ontario and the other for his supporters from Quebec. The latter need reminding that the bill has been accepted and endorsed by the aggrieved and persecuted minority, who are, assuredly, qualified to decide that question. His Grace the Archbishop of St. Boniface has accepted the principle of the bill and given it his approval. It is, therefore, a mere subterfuge on the part of the Quebec Liberals, or any section of them, to pretend that they oppose it on the ground that it does not go far enough, especially as, in opposing it, they are supporting a motion, the object of which is to destroy, not only the bill, but the very principles on which it is based.

We can respect the honest convictions of some of the opponents of the bill, who conscientiously believe that separate schools are wrong in principle, and whose narrow views are the result of the early prejudices in which they have been reared; but for men who profess to be Catholics, and who know that the principles for which the minority are contending are the outcome of conscientious convictions, grounded on the teaching of the Church, the pillar and ground of truth, no such excuse exists. Opposing the bill on the ground that it does not go far enough forcibly reminds us of the excuse given by the Greenway government for abolishing our schools, viz., that they were doing it for our good and to protect us from the designs of the Quebec hierarchy. Let the Quebec Liberals be honest in their treatment of us and tell us that they are sorry the exigencies of party politics and the action of their leader compel them to vote against giving us relief. The violent wrench which they must necessarily give to any clinging tendrils of Catholic conscience that may have escaped the tugs of political warfare is straining enough without adding to it the twist of deceit and hypocrisy. It is bad enough, God knows, to betray the minority, who have been looking with confidence to them for relief, without adding to that betrayal an excuse that gives to that betrayal a deep-dyed duplicity. We do not wonder at their betraying us, if they do so openly and fearlessly; but to betray their co-religionists and compatriots under the thin and unspeakably dishonest guise of friendship and solicitude for our welfare is something we cannot let pass without entering a most solemn and emphatic protest. But it was even thus; the worst enemies the Church ever has had are

those of her own household, who, Judas-like, betray her with a kiss.

FOUR OF A KIND.

Greenway, Sifton, McCarthy and Laurier—all sympathizing and devoted friends of the Catholic minority; all fearful that the Remedial bill, even though passed, will not give the relief sought. How grateful ought not the Manitoba minority to be at having such warm, true and devoted champions? The ranks of the great Liberal Party are once more closed up; they have at last a policy on which they can unite. And that policy is the same as the Irishman's at Donnybrook. They love the Catholics; but for love they knock them down. Hurrah for the Big Four! Hurrah!

A WISE BOYCOTT.

The Tribune comes out with a plaintive whine—such a whine as could be expected from a whipped cur—that a Catholic benevolent society would not advertise in its columns. When Catholic benevolent societies advertise, they do so for the purpose of appealing to the benevolence and generosity of the charitable portion of the public. They, therefore, very wisely select journals that are taken and read by the better and more charitable element in the community. As a matter of cold business, then, it would be utter folly to throw away good money for advertising in a paper that is read only by the narrow, intolerant and Catholic-hating portion of the community. For that element of the community Catholics have only pity; but for the papers that cater to their passions and prejudices they have the greatest contempt.

MR. DEVLIN'S SPEECH.

In these days of party slavery when every member of Parliament is supposed to fall into line with his leader and when to act otherwise is to incur the enmity of men with whom he has formed not only party but strong personal ties, the speech of Mr. C. R. Devlin, M. P., for Ottawa County, merits the highest encomium. Mr. Devlin, in taking the stand he has, has incurred the enmity of his leader and the censure of the party to which he is politically allied; but he has earned for himself the esteem and respect of all honest men and the lasting gratitude of the Catholics of the Dominion. In refusing to sacrifice his Catholic conscience to the demands of politics and party, Mr. Devlin has taught a lesson in political integrity and the responsibilities incumbent upon public men to act in accordance with honor and justice, that reflects the highest credit upon himself and the Catholic principles in which he has been reared. Not long ago Mr. Devlin was invited, at Montreal during the bye-election, to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Curran's elevation to the Bench, and the Manitoba school question was, we might say, the only question discussed. The Liberals, including Mr. Laurier himself, outbid the Conservatives in their zeal and determination to pass a Remedial bill restoring to the aggrieved minority in Manitoba all the rights of which they had been ruthlessly deprived by the Greenway government. Mr. Devlin delivered some telling speeches during that campaign and in every one of them he indignantly repudiated the assertions of his political opponents that the Liberals would oppose remedial legislation. Mr. Devlin was quite sincere and honest in making those promises to the electors of East Montreal, and we can imagine the chagrin and indignation he must have felt when his leader suddenly and unwisely repudiated all former utterances on that question by moving the six months hoist to the very legislation which he had previously pledged himself to support. In refusing to follow his leader and in openly and fearlessly standing by his promises Mr. Devlin has proved to all Canada that he is an incorruptible man of honor who is ready to sever his political allegiance to his leader at the dictates of conscience. To those who know how close party lines are drawn and how much so fearless a course costs, this conduct of Mr. Devlin is little short of heroic. In the name of the Catholic minority of Manitoba, whose

cause Mr. Devlin has so generously espoused, we tender to him our sincere and heartfelt thanks. In the long run his course will receive the reward it so richly deserves. In the meantime his reward is in the consciousness of doing a sacred duty to a persecuted minority and in the gratitude such a noble sacrifice must win for him in the eyes of his coreligionists throughout Canada.

HON. GEORGE FOSTER'S

Splendid Peroration on the Manitoba Schools.

"After six years we come here under circumstances such as I have detailed. What is there then for this Parliament to do? On the one hand there is a well founded repugnance to do what even though clearly within our right to do, the province can easier and far better do than ourselves. There is along with that a lot of subordinate considerations, ranging from principle through considerations, and party considerations, that have brought some to vote against this bill and against remedial legislation. On the other hand what is there? There is the genius and the spirit of the constitutional dictates of this country. There is the splendid lesson of toleration and of compromise which has been read to you in that constitution, and which has been evidenced in its harmonious workings for nearly thirty years. There is the cry of the minority, small in the area of those who suffer, but large, let me tell you, in the area of those who sympathize with it in this country: from one end to the other. There are the minorities in the other provinces demanding of you where they shall stand and how they shall be treated, if in coming years, their time of trial comes, and they will have to appeal to the same high court of parliament, and invoke this same jurisdiction. (Cheers.) There is a parliament invested knowingly, definitely, positively invested by the fathers of Confederation, in the constitution with the jurisdiction to maintain these rights and to restore them if they are taken away. This parliament is asked to decide; it is watched by Canada, it is watched by the world. On grounds of courage, on grounds of justice, on grounds of good faith, make your answer to those who appeal, make your answer to Canada, who is watching you, to the world which will judge of your actions. (Cheers.)

"History, sir, is making itself in this eventful day. Shall the chapter be a record of nobleness and adequacy, or a record of weakness and inefficiency? Shall we stamp ourselves as petty and provincial, or shall we be recorded to future ages as magnanimous and imperial? Let us plant our feet on the firm path of constitutional compact and agreement, of good faith and of honest fair dealings. Let us take, and pass on, that gleaming torch under whose kindly light the fathers of Confederation came safely out from times far more troublous, and far less advanced than these times of today, into an era of harmony and continued peace. (Cheers.)

"Let us do justice to the weak and patient minority, and thus settle for ever the question of the sufficiency of the guarantee of confederation. Let us follow with cheerful emulation the shining example of our great mother country, whose foundations were laid on the solid granite of good faith, and whose world-wide and wonderful superstructure has been joined together with the cement of a strong and generous toleration. Let us prove ourselves now, in the thirtieth year of our existence, as we did under the circumstances of our natal days, a people worthy of nationhood, and worthy to rank amongst the best and greatest of nations." (Prolonged applause.)

MANITOBA SCHOOLS.

(Continued from page 1.)

which conclusions could be formed with a reasonable degree of certainty." "Shall we, therefore, now press upon the Dominion Government the necessity of adopting this safe middle course, or shall we allow them to light the fires, or—" (Prolonged cheers.) Remembering that Mr. Laurier recently said at Merrickville: "There is not a man in this audience but who would like to see the Catholic schools restored by the Legislature of Manitoba"—and that for him the idea of an inquiry is that the public may be satisfied that Catholics have a grievance, which ought to be remedied, Mr. Mulock's speech was directly opposed to that of the gentleman who seconded his resolution (Mr. Craig), upon whom, nevertheless, the audience, with thorough impartiality and the best of good taste, showered its commendations. Mr. Craig said that "he was not in favor of a commission. He was in favor of leaving

Manitoba alone. He opposed the policy of the Government, but he was not with the Opposition.

The fun naturally got louder when Mr. McCarthy and Mr. Martin appeared for the next set-to. No inquiry, no commission, would suit Mr. McCarthy.

Noting that the resolution was "positive and absolute hostility to the Government which has taken this step."

The next two aspirants were fairly matched, and hit one another some rare blows. The Hon. Mr. Wallace moved the resolution, and leaving it at once, attacked the "positive and absolute hostility to the Government" proposition.

Mr. Maclean closed the meeting and asserted that "nobody wanted the Bill but the hierarchy of Quebec, backed up by a certain section of the Conservative party, and a certain section of the Liberal party in Quebec, and a Government, which, etc.—nobody but somebody—a remark well adjusted to the paradoxical condition into which the meeting had good humoredly drifted.

Was there ever such a meeting? Can any one tell for what it voted. Was it for Mulock, Martin or Kerr, or for Craig, McCarthy, and Wallace? Was it for Mr. Mulock's "safe, middle course"; for Mr. Martin's understanding of the second resolution; for Mr. McCarthy's "positive and absolute hostility to the Government"; for Mr. Craig's "no commission"; for— for what under the sun? Was there ever such a complacent audience, such good humored voting for everybody and everything?

The ignorance, sad lack of memory, on the part of the speakers, was another remarkable feature of the meeting. The chairman wanted to know "why was not the Parliament of Canada asked to pass coercive legislation, interfering with the educational legislation of New Brunswick? (Hear, hear; and cheers); and "why was the Parliament of Canada not moved to pass remedial or coercive legislation against Quebec" in the Jesuits' Estate matter?; just as though every school boy did not by this time know that the answer to the first question was that Parliament had no jurisdiction, and to the second that the proceedings, commenced with a view to obtaining remedial legislation, were withdrawn by the applicants themselves.

to that effect. At page 40 Mr. McCarthy is reported as having said: "My learned friend, in the first place, dealt with what he called the historical question, that is to say, the bargain, or treaty, or compact that was made prior to the passage of the Manitoba Act" and, therefore, prior to 1871. At pages 48-9 he said: "The third view is that you are to deal with the matter upon its merits, and that is a view, I am very glad to say, which was pressed upon you yesterday by my learned friend, Mr. Ewart. It is upon the merits that he invokes your interference, etc."

Rhetoric, too, of exalted order was not wanting—startling evidence of the efficiency of some schools. Read that fourth resolution:—"We ask you in our united names appended, with a Canadian voice given to each of the many names, to appeal to whatever force has made this measure a possibility, to stay its hand."

And there was acclaimed, also (and this is the comforting feature for me), Mr. Martin's declaration "that to allow religious exercises which were acceptable to Protestants only, and only to a majority of Protestants, in the schools, and to refuse to allow religious exercises acceptable to the Roman Catholics, would in my opinion, be rank tyranny."

JOHN S. EWART.

LIFE ON A FARM.

ONE OF HARDSHIP AND CONSTANT EXPOSURE.

Frequently the Most Rugged Constitutions are Broken Down—A Prominent Farmer Tells of the Wonderful Recuperative Powers of a Famous Medicine.

From the Assiniboian, Saltcoats, N. W. T.

Everyone around Yorkton knows Mr. Dan. Garry, and what a pushing active business farmer he was until la grippe took hold of him, and when that enemy left him, how listless and unfitted for hard toil he became.

He felt so utterly worn out that several boxes of the pills were taken before he found any benefit, but with the first signs of improvement he took fresh courage, and continued taking the pills for three months, by the end of which time he was again an active hustling man, feeling better than he had for years.

He felt so utterly worn out that several boxes of the pills were taken before he found any benefit, but with the first signs of improvement he took fresh courage, and continued taking the pills for three months, by the end of which time he was again an active hustling man, feeling better than he had for years.

Dear Sir,—After a severe attack of la grippe I was unable to recover my former strength and activity, I had no ambition for either work or pleasure, and to use a popular phrase, "did not care whether school kept or not."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills strike at the root of the disease, driving it from the system and restoring the patient to health and strength. In cases of paralysis, spinal troubles, locomotor ataxia, sciatica, rheumatism, erysipelas, scrofulous troubles, etc., these are superior to all other treatment.

These diseases are too well known to require any description. How many thousands are carried every year to the silent grave, by that dreadful scourge consumption, which always commences with a slight cough. Keep the blood pure and healthy by taking a few doses of Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills each week, and disease of any kind is impossible.

SHORTHAND Thoroughly taught at Winnipeg Business College and Short-hand Institute by experienced teachers. Course includes shorthand, typewriting, penmanship, and Letter-writing.

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Save Paying Doctors' Bills BY USING Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills. *THEY are the Remedy that the bounteous hand of nature has provided for all diseases arising from IMPURE BLOOD.

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Northern Pacific R.R. Time Card taking effect on Sunday, Dec. 18 1894. MAIN LINE.

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Table for MORRIS-BRANDON BRANCH. Columns: East Bound Read up, Stations, West Bound Read down. Lists stations like Winnipeg, Morris, Lowe Farm, etc.

Table for PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE BRANCH. Columns: West Bound Read d'n, Stations, East Bound Read Up. Lists stations like Winnipeg, Portage Junction, St. Charles, etc.

Stations marked "-" have no agent. Freight must be prepaid. Numbers 107 and 108 have through Pullman vestibule Drawing Room Sleeping Cars between Winnipeg and St. Paul and Minneapolis. Also Palace Dining Cars.

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A. G. MORGAN,
412 Main St.

CALENDAR FOR NEXT WEEK.

MARCH.

29 Palm Sunday.
30 Monday in Holy Week.
31 Tuesday in Holy Week.

APRIL.

1 Wednesday—Spy-Wednesday.
2 Maundy Thursday.
3 Good Friday.
4 Holy Saturday.

Ecclesiastical Province of St. Boniface.

I. **WOLY DAYS OF OBLIGATION.**

1. All Sundays in the year.
2. Jan. 1st. The Circumcision.
3. Jan. 6th. The Epiphany.
4. The Ascension.
5. Nov. 1st. All Saints.
6. Dec. 8th. The Immaculate Conception.
7. Dec. 25th Christmas.

II. **DAYS OF FAST.**

1. The forty days of Lent.
2. The Wednesdays and Fridays in Advent.
3. The Ember days, at the four Seasons, being the Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays of a. The first week in Lent. b. Whitsun Week. c. The third week in September. d. The third week in Advent.
4. The Vigils of a. Whitsunday. b. The Solemnity of St. Peter and Paul. c. The Solemnity of the Assumption. d. All Saints. e. Christmas.

III. **DAYS OF ABSTINENCE.**

All Fridays in the year.
Wednesdays } in Advent and Lent.
Fridays }

Thursday } in Holy week
Saturday }
The Ember Days.
The Vigils above mentioned.

CITY AND ELSEWHERE.

This is Lady-Day, the anniversary of the day on which the Word was made flesh.

Next week is Holy Week, a time given up to sympathy with the sufferings of our Lord, an excellent time for even the most temperate to practice total abstinence.

Mr. Elzear Couture and his wife are in the city for a few days.

Mr. Antoine Bernhart returned to the city on Sunday from his long trip to Europe.

Mr. P. Harkness, of Fort Rouge, an old timer, died last week and was buried on Sunday at St. Boniface.

Rev. Dr. Beliveau is at present at Regina ministering to the spiritual wants of the Catholics there.

Next Wednesday, being the first of the month, will be the regular meeting night of Branch No. 52 of the C. M. B. A.

His Lordship Grandin, of St. Albert, is staying at St. Boniface the guest of His Grace the Archbishop.

Mr. Joseph Couture, of St. Boniface, who has been working all winter at Darwin, arrived home last Monday.

It is announced that the seance given last week at the Tache academy will be repeated to-morrow evening when Bishop Grandin will be present.

The Montreal Star of the 19th inst. contains true distinct telegrams from Winnipeg, one of which reproduced our whole article on the proposed conference.

Rev. Father Lacombe is expected with the conference delegates to-day. Mr. A. Desjardins is, so far, the only Catholic whose name has been mentioned as a delegate.

Rev. Brother Doyle who has spent several years at St. Mary's, leaves this week with Rev. Father St. Germain for the latter's mission at Fort Ellice. His departure will be much regretted by the parishioners.

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. Ladies furs altered to latest fashions and repaired.

The Rev. Father N. Weckel occupied the pulpit at the Church of the Immaculate Conception on Sunday evening and preached on the necessity of penance. The choir at this church are busy preparing appropriate music for the Easter festival.

Mr. John W. Little, mayor of London, Ont., President of the London and Port Stanley railway and of the Huron and Erie Loan company, and member of the successful dry goods firm of Robinson, Little & Co., was in Winnipeg this week and returned home to-day.

The committee in charge of the St. Vincent de Paul concert wish to thank those who assisted in carrying out the programme on the evening of St. Patrick's Day, and also those who lent flowers and bunting used in decorating the hall and the chairs for invited guests.

The True Witness, in an able article on the school bill, points out very cleverly, by reducing them to sylogistic form, three out of about fifteen contradictions in Mr. Laurier's latest speech. Our Montreal contemporary also contains a good letter from "one of the laity" showing how laymen agree with the clergy in this school question.

The local legislature has adjourned until the 16th April. In the meantime a conference on the school question will take place between the representatives of the Provincial and Dominion Governments. The delegates of the latter body left Ottawa for Winnipeg on Monday. They are the Minister of Justice (Hon. Mr. Dickey) Sir Donald Smith, M. P., and Mr. Desjardins, M. P.

The branch lines of the C. P. R. will have a three-trains-per-week service after Sunday next. Trains for the southwestern branches will leave the city on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, returning to Winnipeg on the alternate days, at the same time as in force last month. On the West Selkirk and Stonewall branches, trains will go out from the city on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, as before returning the same days. To Estevan on Saturday, returning Monday; to Alexander on Wednesday, returning on Thursday. The determination of the company to restore the old train service will be welcome news to the towns interested.

The Catholic Truth Society have received from England a large consignment of tracts and leaflets on important subjects. These are intended for general distribution and will be placed by the members where they think they will do the most good. This is a good start in the right direction, but it is only a start, and the members intend, if possible, to follow it up and arrange for a constant supply of good, healthy Catholic literature of this nature. These leaflets are published by the parent society in England and written by some of the most eminent among the clergy and laity of the old country. The local society is now a regularly affiliated branch of the parent organization, and at the last meeting it was decided to change the name of the local body which in future will be known as "The Catholic Truth Society of Winnipeg," instead of as formerly, "The St. Joseph and Catholic Truth Society of Northwestern Canada."

Regina Notes.

Rev. Father Beliveau from St. Boniface, is with us since last Sunday, and we expect him to remain till after Easter. Rev. Father Leuret, of Wood Mountain, also remained with us for a fortnight recently and Rev. Father Zerbach, from the surrounding missions, has always been ready to devote portions of his over busy time to our services, so that it is plain, though we have no resident pastor, our needs are not neglected.

A movement for the establishment of a cottage hospital under the local branch of the National Council of Women, and the impulse given by the gracious Lady Aberdeen, has been gathering force all winter, and money and promises sufficient to justify practical work for the sick are already in the hands of these energetic ladies.

The formation of a company for the running of a creamery in Regina is under way and with slight encouragement from the Dominion or Local governments. A very necessary industry can soon be started in our midst.

The political atmosphere which has been thick with the fog of uncertainty as to the probable fate of the Remedial Bill has been cleared with a veritable thunderbolt in the shape of news that the bill has been passed and that the affirmative vote and voice of our own M. P., figured largely towards granting that justice to the Manitoba community.

To those of us accustomed to see parliamentary servants stifle their own ideas of right and justice in response to the demands of loud-mouthed intolerance, a different vote from Mr. Davin would not have caused surprise, nor would it have driven us into camps where less rights and greater wrong holds sway. It remains to be seen if a similar spirit animates partisans who share the honors and obligations and in many cases the profits arising from adherence to party, but who view the school question from an opposite standpoint and with a negative interest.

THE REMEDIAL BILL.

Resolutions Passed by Local Catholic Societies.

ST. MARY'S BRANCH NO. 52, C. M. B. A.

At the regular meeting of St. Mary's Branch No. 52 of the C. M. B. A., held last week, a portion of the evening was spent discussing the debate in the Dominion House of Commons on the Remedial Bill. The vote had not then been taken, but there was a unanimous feeling amongst the members in favor of expressing in some way their appreciation as Catholic laymen of the stand taken by the Dominion Government in defence of the constitutional rights of the minority in this country. Special reference was also made to the noble action of certain members of the Ottawa

opposition, who had been outspoken in their determination to vote for the bill regardless of party considerations, and in this connection the names of Mr. C. R. Devlin, Mr. McIsaac and Mr. Beausoliel were received with great enthusiasm, and a committee was appointed to draft a letter to these gentlemen expressing the feelings of the branch. In accordance with this action the following letter was the next day despatched to each of the three gentlemen named:

WINNIPEG, MAN., March, 18, 1896.

SIR—At a regular meeting of Branch No. 52 of the C. M. B. A., held here this evening, a resolution was unanimously passed, instructing us to convey to you the appreciation of our members of the noble stand you have taken on behalf of our schools, in the debate going on at present in the House of Commons. In common with all our fellow-Catholics in this city and country, we are watching the proceedings in the Dominion Legislature with the very greatest anxiety. As Catholic laymen we have a vital interest in this matter, and while we shall forever be grateful to all who assist in seeing that justice is done, we feel that we owe special thanks to those members who, like you, have separated from their political friends for the defence of our most cherished rights.

We beg to ask you, therefore, to accept this feeble expression of our obligation to you, and may assure you that in thus addressing you we are voicing not only our own sentiments, but those of, practically, the whole of the Catholic laity in this city and Province. We have the honor to remain,

Your obedient servants,
L. O. GENESE,
President.
H. A. RUSSELL,
Secretary.

CATHOLIC TRUTH SOCIETY OF WINNIPEG.

At the meeting of the Catholic Truth society held on Tuesday evening the following resolution was unanimously carried and copies have been forwarded to Sir Mackenzie Bowell, Sir Charles Tupper, Hon. T. M. Daly and Mr. C. R. Devlin:

"That we, the members of the Catholic Truth Society, have, as citizens of this grand Dominion, witnessed with pride the noble stand taken by the Dominion Government in what is known as 'The Manitoba School Question'; that we feel they are entitled to the admiration of all patriotic citizens for the statesmanlike way in which, after vain endeavors to induce the Manitoba Government to take up the matter and settle it in accordance with the Privy Council decision, they have recognized their own responsibility to deal with it in the manner directed by the constitution; that, as Catholics resident in Manitoba, we look upon the Remedial Bill as a measure which embodies the principles upon which a just solution of the difficulty must be based and which should be accepted and supported by all those who desire to see right and justice prevail in the government of the country; that in our opinion the action of those members of the opposition who, regardless of party considerations, have supported the Government by their vote, and promised to do so with their voice, is worthy of the deepest admiration, for it shows them to be men who when the best interests of the country are at stake, and when the most cherished rights of their co-religionists are assailed, are true Canadians and Catholics, able to raise themselves above the level of mere party politicians. Be it, therefore, resolved that this expression of our feelings be placed on our minutes and copies be sent to Sir Mackenzie Bowell, Sir Charles Tupper, Hon. T. M. Daly, as members of the Government; and to Mr. C. R. Devlin, Mr. Beausoliel and Mr. McIsaac, as representatives of members of the opposition supporting the bill.

F. W. RUSSELL,
Sec'y Catholic Truth society.
Winnipeg, March 19, 1896.

BRANCH NO. 163, C. M. B. A.

At the meeting of Immaculate Conception Branch No. 163 of the C. M. B. A. held yesterday evening, an appropriate resolution was also passed which we shall publish next week.

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W. J. MITCHELL,
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Work turned out within 4 hours notice will be charged 15c on the \$ extra.

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Silver Plums, 2 lbs. for	25c
Fancy Pealed Peaches, per lb	25c
Fancy Evap. Raspberries, per lb	35c
Fine India Tea, 35c, or 3 lbs. for	\$1.00
Fine Japan Tea, 35c, 3 lbs. for	\$1.00

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370, MULLIGAN AVENUE,
WINNIPEG.

Sergt. Oliver writes to the Evans Gold Cure as follows:

WINNIPEG, FEBRUARY 8TH 1896.

Seven months having elapsed since left your Institute, cured of all need or desire for liquor, I deem it a great pleasure, as well as a duty to humanity, to add my testimony in favor of your wonderful "Gold Cure," which has wrought such a change for the better in my life. For 14 years previous and up to entering your Institute, my life was one continual drunk, my entire wages went for whiskey, and very often I pawned my clothes to obtain sufficient money to pay for a drink. I actually hated whiskey as a beverage, but found life unbearable and a burden without it. To-day I am perfectly free from all taste or need for it and am happier in my "new life" than for many years and pray to God that it may so continue, and feel certain it will.

You may publish this if you see fit and any desirous of corresponding with me can rest assured of an answer being received.

Most sincerely,
STEPHEN OLIVER,
458 Balmoral St., Winnipeg.

ENGLISH ALE

Having purchased a stock of Lucas' Celebrated English Ale at a great reduction, we are willing, until New Year, to give our customers the benefit of our bargain. Such a chance to buy the real English Ale at local price, was never offered before, and we have no doubt it will be fully appreciated.

In any quantities—

Quarts, \$2 per doz.
Pints, \$1 per doz.

RICHARD & CO.,
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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 brighter 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 benefited 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 a mild 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.

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Manufacturers of the celebrated Golden Key Brand Aerated Waters, Extracts, etc.

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