

# Northwest Review.



"AD MAJOREM DEI GLORIAM."

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## ST. MARY'S ACADEMY.

### COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES AND PRESENTATION OF PRIZES.

A large number of people gathered in St. Mary's Academy yesterday afternoon to witness the commencement exercises. His Grace the Archbishop and His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and party were present. The pupils of the school gave a splendid entertainment and their efforts were much applauded. The programme was as follows:

Orchestra—Violin, C. Denholm; mandolin, B. Stanford, E. Grasse, M. Tennant, M. O'Brien, L. Beecher; guitars, E. Gelly, M. A. Tierney, B. Dubuc, A. Prud'homme; banjos, E. Rogerson, M. Sanders; piano, L. Daunais.

Welcome song, acc. A. Doyle.

Prologue, M. Allman.

Dialogue, "Nature's Master Piece," Helena, Eug. Chale; Lucy, B. Stanford; Mary, M. Marrin; Agnes, E. Grasse; Fidelis, R. Birch; Edith, M. Landers; Maud, M. Denholm; Jeanne, M. McInnis.

Trio—Si J'etais Roi, A. Doyle, B. Dubuc, Eug. Chale, M. Landers, Edith Grasse, G. Cass, M. Tennant, L. Daunais, M. A. Coyle, L. Beecher, M. A. Tierney, L. O'Brien.

Chorus quartette—"Village Chorister," acc., A. Doyle.

Violin solo—C. Denholm, air Suisse; pianist, M. Denholm.

Duet—"God Save the Queen," M. Landers, E. Grasse, A. Doyle, L. Daunais, B. Dubuc, L. Beecher, E. Chale, M. Tennant.

His Grace Archbishop Langevin and His Honor each gave a short address of congratulation. The company afterwards inspected the fancy work.

Prizes were presented by His Grace as follows:

Ribbons of honor, (boarders)—1st, Miss Eugenie Chale; 2nd, Edith Grasse and B. Stanford; 3rd, Exilias St. Onge; 4th, Maud O'Brien; 5th, Emma Rogerson; 6th, Anna Prud'homme; 7th, Catherine Whyms; 8th, Bertha Dubuc and Mary McDonald; 9th, May Tennant; 10th, Lorine Wood; 11th, Mary Molloy.

Day scholars—1st ribbon, Miss Margaret Coyle and Jane Kelly; 2nd, Gertrude Cass; 3rd, Mary Marrin and B. McEvenue; 4th, Constance Denholm; 5th, Mary Guilmette; 6th, Maud Denholm.

Second course boarders—1st ribbon, Miss Lucy O'Brien; 2nd, Ethel Head; 3rd, Anna Gauthier; 4th, Nora Head; 5th, Georgina Turcotte and M. Bernier; 6th, Nellie Stanford; 7th, Nora Tennant.

Day scholars—1st ribbon, Miss Julia Burke; 2nd, Beatrice Champion; 3rd, Anna Helen Parent; 4th, Rose Loney; 5th, Sarah McIlroy; 6th, Florence Bole and Edna Bole; 7th, Mary Brooks; 8th, Lena Johnston.

Third course—1st ribbon, Miss Eileen Head; 2nd, Nina Bernhart and Adrienne Dubuc; 3rd, Eleonore Prud'homme; 4th, Victoria Ohren.

Day scholars—1st ribbon, Miss Emma Kelly and A. Courtney; 2nd, M. G. Bernhardt and M. Richard; 3rd, Elizabeth Plaxton; 4th, Catherine Flanagan and B. Marrin; 5th, Edna Hooper; 6th, Violet Alderson and H. Perkins; 7th, E. Boxer and M. Gillis; 8th, S. Donoghue; 9th, Y. Cauchon.

Gold medal, presented by His Grace Archbishop Langevin for general application and success—Miss Blanche Stanford.

Silver medal, presented by His Honor John Patterson, lieutenant-governor of Manitoba, for English composition—Miss Edith Grasse.

Bronze medal, presented by His Honor John Patterson, lieutenant-governor of Manitoba, for success in painting—Miss Emma Rogerson.

Religious instruction—Medal, presented by Rev. Father Guillet, O. M. I., 1st course medal, Miss Eugenie Chale; acc., Maud O'Brien; 2nd, Marie Guilmette; 3rd, Mary Marrin; 4th, Lucie O'Brien.

Second course premiums, Misses A. Prud'homme and H. Johnson; 1st acc., A. Gauthier and C. Smith; 2nd acc., M. Bernier and C. Tierney.

Second division premiums, Misses E. Prud'homme and C. McPhillips; 1st acc., A. Dubuc and M. Bernhart; 2nd acc., G. Turcotte and T. Stuthard.

Third course premiums, Misses M. L. Patenaude and A. Courtney; 1st acc., A. Patenaude and F. Marrin; 2nd acc., Misses Madeleine Richards and E. Plaxton.

Domestic economy—Prizes presented by Rev. Father Doucet: Senior course medal, Miss Catherine Whyms; 1st acc., Mary McDonald; 2nd, Exilias St. Onge; 3rd, Mary Tennant.

Junior course prize, Miss Ethel Head; 1st acc., Anna Gauthier; 2nd, G. Turcotte; 3rd, N. Head.

Third course prize awarded to Miss M. G. Bernhart; acc., Ad. Dubuc.

Regular attendance—1st prizes, Misses Marg. Allman and Eva Murphy; 2nd prize, Miss Marie Guilmette.

Premium of success in 8th French division, Miss Bertha Dubuc; 7th English division, Miss Mary Molloy; 6th English division, Bronacha McEvenue; 5th English division, Julia Burke; 5th French division, Gertrude Cass; 4th English division, Beatrix Champion; 4th French division, Lucy O'Brien; 3rd English division, Anna Gauthier; 3rd French division, Aileen Head; prize of encouragement in 2nd English division, Miss Elizabeth Plaxton; 1st English division, Helen Perkins 1st French division, Annie Courtney; preparatory class, awarded to Miss Catherine Kelly.

## THE HOLY ANGELS' SCHOOL.

### Annual Commencement.

On Wednesday evening at 7.30, the annual commencement took place at the school of the Holy Angels on St. Mary's street. The exercises were of a most entertaining nature, and the large audience which overcrowded the neatly decorated school room, showed their appreciation of the entire programme by loud and continuous applause. The perfect order and grace, the complete absence of timidity, with which the little ones performed their different roles, were the subject of much favorable comment, and spoke highly in favor of the training which they had received from the good Sisters in charge of the school.

The programme of the exercises ran as follows:

1. Chorus, a welcome song, by the pupils of the senior department.
2. Violin solo, by Miss E. Cass.
3. Declamation, "The way to say a piece," by Master Leo Carey.
4. Recitation in chorus by the pupils of the senior department.
5. "The Doll Drill," by twelve tiny girls.
6. Chorus, The Hunter's Son.
7. Reproof of the Flower Angel, a dialogue in which Miss J. Bawlf took the part of the flower angel, and Miss M. Doyle that of the bee, whilst Misses M. Colleton, M. Egan, K. McPhillips, A. Turner, A. Egan and Colleton acted as rose, lily, daisy, heliotrope, violet and mignonette respectively.
8. A chorus, Grandma's Spinning Wheel.
9. Calisthenics, by twelve small boys.
10. Declamation, Mary Crowned by the World, in which M. Dorsey, L. Czernigiewiz, L. Coole, B. Nagle, B. Simon and E. Cass were speakers in behalf of North America, South America, England, Ireland, Asia and Africa respectively. Misses R. Cass, M. Egan, and B. Carey acting as crown bearers, 1st maid of honor and 2nd maid of honor in order.
11. Distribution of prizes.
12. Address by Miss E. Cass, who thanked the audience in a few graceful words for the encouragement they had given herself and her little companions, and for the interest which they had always taken in the pupils of the Holy Angels' school.

At the conclusion of the programme Rev. Father Guillet delivered a few words of sound advice to the children, after which the audience dispersed much pleased with the evening's entertainment and the excellent performance of the little ones.

Prizes and grades were awarded as follows:

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

Prizes presented by Rev. Father Guillet, O. M. I.; 1st course, prize awarded to Miss Lena Czernigiewiz, 1st acc. Lizzie Coyle, 2nd Ella Cass; 2nd course, prize Catherine Woodcutter and Roberta Cass, 1st acc. Bridget Nagle, 2nd Catherine Gerrity, 3rd Irene Carey; 3rd course, prize Peter Egan, 1st acc.

Otylia Czernigiewiz, 2nd John Adshhead, 3rd, Beatrice Balsillie; 4th course, prize Catherine McPhillips, 1st acc. Leo Carey, 2nd Marie Rose L'Esperance, 3rd Harold Conway; 5th course, prize Ernest Fahey, 1st acc. Frances Carroll, 2nd Annie Porteous.

### GOOD CONDUCT.

Senior department, prize awarded to Miss Lena Czernigiewiz, 1st acc. Adelaide L'Esperance, 2nd Ella Cass, 3rd Otylia Czernigiewiz.

### GOOD CONDUCT.

Junior department, prize awarded to Miss Mary Sharkey, 1st acc. H. Hubner, 2nd I. Hofley, 3rd C. Rimer.

### GENERAL APPLICATION.

Prize presented by Rev. Fr. George, O. M. I., prize competed for by Misses L. Czernigiewiz, L. Coyle, E. Cass, A. L'Esperance, C. Gerrity, C. Woodcutter, B. Oleimzak, B. Balsillie, Master P. Egan and J. Adshhead and won by E. Cass.

### REGULAR ATTENDANCE.

Prizes presented by Rev. Mother Provincial of St. Mary's Academy awarded to Miss C. Woodcutter and Master S. Dorsey, 2nd prize awarded to Miss M. Dorsey.

### PRIZE FOR SUCCESS IN CLASS.

4th English division, prize awarded to Miss L. Coyle, 4th English division, 2nd section, prize C. Gerrity, 3rd English division, prize B. Balsillie, 2nd English division, prize Master Leo Carey, 1st English division, prize Miss C. Makarska, L. Czernigiewiz, L. Coyle, E. Cass, W. Murphy, M. Dorsey, B. Nagle, A. L'Esperance, C. Woodcutter, R. Cass, R. Oleimzak, C. Gerrity, N. Johnson, C. Grant, I. Carey, W. Carroll, E. Bertrand, B. Simon, P. Egan, B. Balsillie, J. Adshhead, F. Doyle, M. Pepin, A. Dorsey, B. Carey, O. Czernigiewiz, C. Cronin, M. Hubner, M. Egan, C. McPhillips, L. Carey, J. Balsillie, M. R. L'Esperance, H. Conway, F. Jobin, M. Sharkey, M. Doyle, C. Rimer, S. Dorsey, I. Hofley, C. McDonald, J. Bawlf, A. Turner, F. McIlroy, E. McCormick, A. Porteous, F. Carroll, F. Markaska, C. Markaska, A. Egan, E. Fahey, L. Egan, F. Shea, J. McDonald, M. Colleton, A. Daoust, G. Daoust, K. Murphy, D. Jeffery, St. C. McEvenue, D. McIntyre, W. Beecher, F. Rheault, H. Hazel, J. Bassini, A. Jeffery, E. Jobin, F. Bawlf, E. Turner, A. Passey, E. Barrett, D. McDonald.

## BELFAST SHAMED.

The confidence of the Catholics of Belfast in the uprightness of Parliament, and the justice and strength of their case of appeal against the maintenance of the civil disabilities under which they labor, has not been misplaced. As will be seen from a report of the proceedings of the Hybrid Committee of the House of Commons, appointed for the consideration of the Belfast Corporation Bill, the scandal of the persistent exclusion of Catholics from any share in the representation of the City is to be remedied, if not altogether removed. The new Bill, promoted by the dominant Orange Corporation for the extension of the city boundaries, would have hardened and perpetuated the old shameful injustice by which one-fourth of the total population was debarred from having any voice in municipal matters. That injustice was laid bare, in detail, in the columns of The Tablet, and it is satisfactory to find that the Parliamentary committee, to whom the Bill was referred, were so struck by the glaring inequalities revealed in the evidence presented to them, that they intimated that they could not report the Bill to the House unless some provision were incorporated in it by which Catholics might obtain some share in the disposal of the rates and the government of the city. Meetings between representatives of the Corporation and of the Catholics were accordingly arranged and a compromise was arrived at, which was agreed to by the Municipal Council, and has just been approved by the Parliamentary Committee. According to this scheme two of the fifteen wards into which it is proposed to divide the extended city have been fixed with a view to obtain a "substantial municipal representation" for Catholics. The delimitation of the remaining thirteen wards is to be left to a committee of the Corporation. Whilst agreeing to the first part

of the proposal Sir William Houldsworth, the Chairman, hesitated to leave the settlement of the thirteen wards entirely in the hands of the Corporation. Mr. Pope, who appeared for the Corporation, said that the wards would be defined upon an understanding with the Catholics, but the committee insisted that a clause should be inserted by which the Local Government Board should have power to intervene in case of any failure to carry out the terms of the agreement. It will now be possible for Catholics to secure representatives in the Councils,—perhaps about eight out of sixty. That is moderate enough for a body which numbers one-fourth of the population. The great thing is, however, that the old hateful ascendancy has been shown up before the country, and has been publicly told to climb down.—The Tablet.

## UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA.

The annual commencement exercises of Ottawa University for the present scholastic year were held on the 19th of June. His Grace the Archbishop of Ottawa delivered an appropriate address and awarded the following degrees and honors:

### B. D.

Rev. A. Faure, O. M. I., Rev. W. Bruck, O. M. I., Rev. K. Kruse, O. M. I., Ottawa East; Rev. D. A. Sullivan, O. M. I., Lowell, Mass.; A. Van Hecke, O. M. I., Ottawa East.

### L. P.H.

A. Barron, Ottawa East; Timothy P. Holland, Moira, N. Y.; L. Manuel, Ottawa East; Walter W. Walsh, Winnipeg, Man.; W. P. O'Boyle, Lindsay, Ont.; J. P. Flynn, Lowell, Mass.; B. McKenna, Cookstown, Ireland; J. P. Fallon, Kingston, Ont.

### B. P.H.

Aur. Belanger, Ottawa, Ont.; J. J. Quilty, Mt. St. Patrick, Ont.; G. Fitzgerald, Ottawa, Ont.; L. Nevins, Ottawa, Ont.; A. Barette, Ottawa, Ont.

### DEGREES IN ARTS.

### M. A.

Rev. C. E. David, O. M. I., Ottawa, Ont.

### B. A.

W. W. Walsh, Winnipeg, Man.; J. P. Fallon, Kingston, Ont.; W. P. Boyle, O. M. I., Lindsay, Ont.; L. Nevins, Ottawa, Ont.; T. P. Holland, Moira, N. Y.; J. Garland, Syracuse, N. Y.

### B. L.

A. Leduc, Hull, P. Q.

### ARTS INTERMEDIATE.

F. Lappe, Ottawa, Ont.; J. Hanly, Beade, Ont.; O. Robillard, Hull, P. Q.; T. Clancy, Naugatuck, Conn.

### PARTIAL INTERMEDIATE.

L. Garneau, E. Gleeson, R. McDonald.

### ARTS MATRICULATION.

F. McCulloch, Lonsdale, Ont.; L. Binet, Hull, P. Q.; L. Rheanne, Montreal, P. Q.; J. Meehan, Almonte, Ont.; F. Conlon, Thorold, Ont.; P. Calvin, Peterborough, Ont.; J. Traynor, Carleton Place, Ont.; A. N. Normandin, St. Henri, P. Q.

### PARTIAL MATRICULATION.

J. Dulin, Cornwall, Ont.; J. Breen, Douglass, Ont.; A. Mackie, Cookshire, Quebec; E. R. Fortin, Pembroke, Ont.

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F. McCulloch, Lonsdale, Ont.; L. Binet, Hull, P. Q.; L. Rheanne, Montreal, P. Q.; J. Meehan, Almonte, Ont.; F. Conlon, Thorold, Ont.; P. Calvin, Peterborough, Ont.; J. Traynor, Carleton Place, Ont.; A. Normandin, St. Henri, Que.

### PARTIAL MATRICULATION.

J. Dulin, Cornwall, Ont.; J. Breen, Douglass, Ont.; A. Mackie, Cookshire, Quebec; E. R. Fortin, Pembroke, Ont.

### COMMERCIAL DIPLOMAS.

J. Cote, St. Stanislaus, Quebec; M. A. McDonald, Kingston, Ont.; Geo. J. Hall, Lowell, Mass.; J. J. Fitzpatrick, New York, N. Y.; W. J. Goodwin, Ottawa, Ont.; T. M. O'Brien, Midland, Mich.; J. W. Eagle, William's Lake, B. C.; B. Girard, Sturgeon Falls, Ont.; Geo. Arnold, Ottawa, Ont.; W. J. Slattery, Ottawa, Ont.; G. A. Kelly, Ottawa, Ont.

### MEDALS AND PRIZES.

Excellence in Christian Doctrine, English course, silver medal presented by His Grace the Most Rev. J. T. Du-

Hamel, awarded to John Quilty, Ashdod, Ont.

French course, silver medal, presented by the Very Rev. J. M. McCuckin, O. M. I., rector of the University, awarded to Leon Garneau, Ottawa, Ont.

University course, third year, silver medal presented by His Excellency Lord Aberdeen, Governor-General of Canada, awarded to John Quilty, Ashdod, Ont.

Second year, silver medal presented by Very Rev. J. Lefebvre, awarded to Ferdinand Lappe, Ottawa, Ont.

Third Form, silver medal presented by Very Rev. J. Keough, V. G., Paris, Ont., awarded to Frank Conlon, Thorold, Ont.

Second Form, silver medal presented by Rev. E. Gendreau, Mattawa, P. Q., awarded to Michael Conway, Ottawa, Ont.

First Form (Division A.) gold medal presented by Rev. O. Roucer, Haverhill, Mass., awarded to Louis Renaud, Boston, Mass.

First Form (Division B.) silver medal presented by Rev. P. Drouet, Quebec, P. Q., awarded to Joseph Murphy, Lac la Hache, B. C.

### COMMERCIAL COURSE.

Silver medal presented by A. E. Lusier, B. A., Ottawa, awarded to Jules Cote, St. Stanislaus, Que.

Silver medal presented by Rev. P. Leconte, Hull, P. Q., awarded to George Kelly, Ottawa, Ont.

Gold medal presented by Dr. P. J. Gibbons, Syracuse, N. Y., for competition among class medalists, awarded to Joseph Murphy, Lac la Hache, B. C., whose average was 90 per cent.

The Murray Gold Medal for excellence in English Literature, presented by Mr. James Warnock, Ottawa, Ont., awarded to T. F. Holland, Moira, N. Y.

Special prize, History of the Church by Rohrbacher in 29 volumes, bequeathed by the late Very Rev. Aeneas McD. Dawson, V. G., L.L. D., to the best student of Ecclesiastical History, awarded to Mr. Aurele Belanger, Ottawa.

Mr. W. W. Walsh, of Winnipeg, delivered a fitting valedictory, on behalf of his class-mates and gained the highest praise for himself by the manner in which he acquitted himself of his honorable but onerous duty. The matter and form of Mr. Walsh's address were excellent and pointed to him as a young Catholic with a brilliant future.

### A Presbyterian Christian.

It is gratifying, says The Casket, to find so influential a paper as The Presbyterian Witness, speaking out with no uncertain sound in favor of religious teaching in the schools. A thoughtful editorial article in the last number concludes with this notable declaration on the subject:

The other great instrument for religious instruction outside the home is the Sunday school. But as a force for producing character it is far behind the day-school. One hour spent on the sporadic and occasionally ill-chosen subjects of the Sunday School lessons, is a very small portion of the week to be devoted to religious instruction, especially should the teacher, as is often the case, possess little aptitude for the work. The vast issues at stake, and the somewhat languid interest taken in the religious instruction of the children, give the question more than a passing importance. We regard it as a healthy sign that England is at present in such a ferment with regard to it. The eagerness of the High Church party is most commendable. The intensity of their resolve to have their schools under their religious supervision is in some respects highly praiseworthy; for purely secular schools are an abomination. Our Sunday schools could not for a moment cope with the secularizing powers that they would exercise over the nation at large. If the discussion of the school question impresses upon our Protestant churches the responsibility for the religious development of our education, the complication of political issues that it causes for the present will not be by any means the most unfortunate incident in the history of our national Statecraft.

### 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 up 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. As there are 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 of your readers, for eight or ten two-cent stamps, which is only the actual cost of the samples, postage, etc., to me. FRANCIS CASEY, St. Louis, Mo.

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# The Northwest Review

WEDNESDAY, JULY 1.

## CURRENT COMMENT.

### Don't Prophesy Until you know.

The late general election has been full of surprises. The Liberals themselves, sanguine though they undoubtedly were, did not dare to hope for so large a majority, they expected more from Ontario than from Quebec and most of all from Manitoba. The event has upset all their calculations. Small wonder, then, if the New York Sun, their earnest supporter, and generally so well informed, uttered the following forecast, which, absurd as it now looks, contains some grains of truth. This is the conclusion of one of the Sun's editorials on the 21st inst.:

It looks, consequently, as if the outcome of Tuesday's election would be a signal triumph for the Conservatives in the province of Quebec, and as if the Liberals and McCarthyites, between them, would secure a great majority of the seats allotted to Ontario, Manitoba, of course, will be carried by the Liberals. Whether the Conservatives will emerge from the whole contest with strength enough to keep their promise of enforcing the claims of the Manitoba Catholics is very doubtful; but, if they are beaten, it will be by a heterogeneous body, united upon nothing but the purpose of upsetting the coercion programme. Even if the McCarthyites should be represented in a coalition Cabinet, pledged to sustain the right of the Protestant majority in Manitoba to settle its own school question, they could scarcely be relied upon to favor the reciprocity scheme, which Mr. LAURIER would try to force to the front.

### Broomerang Stump Oratory.

Mr. LaRiviere's enemies helped him to an easy victory. One of the parishes in Southern Manitoba was largely adverse to him, when a Winnipeg orator appeared in the bailiwick and by his violent abuse of the Catholic clergy disgusted all the malcontents and turned them into supporters of Mr. LaRiviere. Similar conversions through disgust at bigotry are reported from various parts of the Province. In fact, Mr. Dalton McCarthy's entire campaign is, in a great measure, responsible for the reversion of feeling throughout Manitoba and for the unexpected adherence of the country to Conservative principles. One result of the strife of tongues has been an awakened understanding of the school question by a multitude of intelligent electors who needed the stimulus of passionate reviling to turn them, by contrast, into sober, reflecting students of a subject they had hitherto neglected to sift for themselves.

### The Country Fairly Prosperous.

Both Government and newspaper reports show that the prospects of a plentiful harvest are more than good. In spite of late seeding, the frequent showers and hot spells have brought the crops into a condition of progress at least as satisfactory as it was last year on the 1st of July. With respect to last year's results, the Annual Report of

the Canadian Bank of Commerce, in the excellent address of the General Manager, states the case with healthy optimism: "When we turn to Manitoba," says Mr. Walker, "we realize the truth of what we have just said—that it is easier to bear low prices than a bad harvest. Many were ready to say that at the current prices for grain and cattle the farmers in the North-west could not prosper; but the past year has shown conclusively that this is not true. The grain crop of 1895 in the North-west was about 61,000,000 bushels, of which about 33,000,000 bushels was wheat, against a total grain crop of 32,000,000 bushels in the preceding year, of which 17,000,000 was wheat. Although there were the usual troubles from frost, exposure after cutting, etc., two-thirds of the wheat graded No. 1, 2 and 3 hard. Prices were such as would have disheartened anyone ten years ago; but the large yield, almost 30 bushels to the acre on the average, compensated for this. The enormous crop of oats and barley, 28,000,000 bushels, against 15,000,000 bushels for the preceding year, has as yet done little for the farmers, prices being so low and freight rates so prohibitive that there is little use at the moment for the crop except to feed stock at home. The cattle trade of the North-west continues to grow very rapidly. The first car-load of cattle was shipped out of Manitoba only in 1890, yet the export this year has been about 50,000 cattle, 10,000 hogs, 15,000 sheep and 400 horses. The totals are not large, of course, as yet; but the gain over the preceding year is almost 100 per cent. in cattle and 500 per cent. in sheep. The result of all this bounty on the part of Nature is that debts were paid to a gratifying extent, and the record of failures is considerably less than for the previous year. As the merchants have exercised for the past two years unusual care in granting credit, the country has materially advanced, and the proportions of farmers out of debt has perceptibly increased, while the load has been much lightened to almost all who are in debt." In all this there is much cause for thankfulness, not to Nature (with a big N), but to Our Father in heaven. The most hopeful sign is the tendency to eschew or pay off debts. Hitherto the curse of this Western country has been the ease with which farmers and others saddle themselves with obligation for the future and the utter callousness with which too many persons leave their just debts unpaid.

### SIR CHARLES TUPPER.

The daily papers report that on being interviewed after it was definitely known that the elections had gone against his government, Sir Charles Tupper stated that when Mr. Laurier should take steps to remedy the injustice under which the Catholic minority of Manitoba are now suffering, he would not be hampered by factious opposition, and further that if the new power should start by the principles of the trade policy under which the Dominion has been built; and which must be maintained if Canada is to become one of the great nations of the earth, they need not fear any such opposition from him as the Conservative party had been met with during the seventeen years of their regime.

We commend this noble deliverance to the careful consideration of all our readers as we are of opinion that it fully bears out the high estimate we have ourselves formed of the statesman who gave utterance to it. It must be remembered, that these words were spoken just after a most exciting political contest and when the speaker might reasonably have been expected to be keenly feeling the reverse his party had met with. The most critical opponent of Sir Charles Tupper will not be able to find the slightest trace of bitterness in what he is here reported to have said, but on the other hand every one must admit that in thus expressing himself he has given once more evidence that he is a true, constitutional, and patriotic statesman whose sole desire is, whether in or out of office, to advance to the best of his ability the interests of his beloved

country. Sir Charles Tupper has made it clear that he has no hard feeling towards Quebec for having given a verdict against him, that he is no mere politician whose only aim would be to gain office and the emoluments to be derived therefrom, but that he is a true Canadian, a great patriot, who will be ready to devote his acknowledged ability and his vast experience to assist in the development and the progress of that great confederation of which he was one of the Fathers and of which, he is so proud. This is the opinion we formed of Sir Charles Tupper from the moment of his re-entry into the public life of Canada, an opinion which was confirmed and strengthened when we heard him deliver his great speech which opened the campaign in Winnipeg, but nothing that we have ever heard or read of him has more convinced us that we were right in the estimate we had formed than the noble way in which he accepted defeat and promised to aid and assist his successor in the Premiership of the Dominion in carrying to a successful issue such legislation as is absolutely necessary to make this a happy, united and prosperous country. We are proud of Canada's "Grand Old Man": prouder of him in his hour of defeat than ever we were before—and this is saying a great deal, whilst on the other hand words could not be found in the English language which would express the contempt we feel for those miserable scribblers and others who in the exultation caused by their unexpected triumph bark like curs at his heels and with jeers and gibes and dirty insinuations seek to disparage the services and ability, and tarnish the name of one of Canada's noblest sons. We trust that Sir Charles Tupper may long be spared to assist in shaping the destinies of our grand Dominion. Such men as he are few and far between, and although his party has been beaten at the polls we do not hesitate to say that the great fight he made against tremendous odds and the patriotic stand he has taken in his hour of defeat have given him a place in the estimation of the people of the country as high, if not higher than that held by any Canadian statesman.

### MR. LAURIER.

We have often stated in these columns that we are not political partisans, but that, as the organ of the Catholics in this country and as patriotic Canadians, our sole desire is to aid those who in our opinion give the strongest proof of their earnestness in safe-guarding our liberties and in maintaining the provisions of the constitutional government under which we live. Acting on this principle we during the last campaign advocated the cause of the Conservative party because we believed they had manifested an earnest desire to give the Catholics of Manitoba the relief they are entitled to under the constitution, and we felt that in opposing their efforts in this direction Mr. Laurier and his followers were not only doing us an injustice but really, for a time at least, actually setting aside the constitution. The elections have been held and mainly through the support given him by the Catholic Province of Quebec Mr. Laurier has been returned to power and will shortly be in control of the government. We do not take back anything we have said during the course of the campaign—there is no reason why we should because we have throughout been plain and above-board, and, without any bitterness, have simply advised our readers to do that which we thought it was right for them to do, but at the same time it will not be considered inconsistent if we now announce that without any abatement of our regard for Sir Charles Tupper and his policy we are prepared to give Mr. Laurier and his followers credit for the very best intentions in their past actions and to believe that now they are in power their sole desire will be to promote the welfare of the country and to protect and cherish the rights and liberties of every section of the community. We of course still regret that Mr. Laurier did not give to Sir Charles Tupper that assistance in passing the Remedial Bill which Sir Charles has

promised he will give to his successor in whatever may be now introduced to remedy our grievances. We yet believe that the Remedial Bill would have been a just settlement under the then existing circumstances, and that if it had been passed we should now be enjoying a fair and just school law.

We are prepared, however, to let bygones be by-gones and to accept Mr. Laurier's explanations of the course which he adopted. We believe that whatever else happens under Mr. Laurier's rule our wrongs will be righted—for he will himself naturally wish to aid his co-religionists in this country, he is pledged to Quebec to do us justice, and Manitoba itself has virtually declared for us. We do not, of course know what method he will adopt, but so far as we can we shall give him loyal support, as we did the present government, in anything he inaugurates which may seem to us to shew an earnest desire on his part to restore our rights and privileges under the constitution to educate our children in accordance with the dictates of our consciences.

### RETROSPECT AND PROSPECT.

Many causes might be assigned for the defeat of the Conservative party. First comes the natural wish for a change after the monotonous rule of one party during eighteen years; the popular feeling gradually grows into an unreasoning clamor that the "outs" must have their innings. A second factor might be the prevailing hard times; the unreflecting multitude, unaware that pretty much the same condition exists all over the world, are inclined to attribute it to the party in power and to its protective policy, which now more than ever, with McKinley as a probable President of the United States, is a measure of necessary self-defence. A third and very real cause of the Liberal victory is that the Liberals were better organized and more energetic. They were starved into valiant effort. They were hungry for place and power. The impecunious workman who "beats" his way home to see his wife before she dies has a thousand ways of outwitting trainmen who are merely interested in keeping their situations. So Mr. Laurier was playing his last card; had he failed this time after so many previous failures, he would have been politically dead for ever and aye.

A fourth cause, akin to the preceding, of which it is a special manifestation, is the use the Liberals made of the Bishops' collective charge. Sir Charles Tupper's adversaries eagerly seized on this wisely impartial document and claimed that they would do all that it required, whereas, said they, the Conservatives never really intended to pass a Remedial Act and would find some excuse to drop the unpleasant business, if they returned to power. The promises made by Liberal candidates to Catholic electors of Quebec were definite and plausible. They pointed out that Mr. Laurier was in a much better position than Sir Charles to bring Mr. Greenway to see the error of his ways and mend them, that, being better able to act effectively, the Liberal chief would find it his best interest to do so, and therefore that the Liberal party presented the strongest guarantee of Remedial action. Beyond a doubt, this was one of the most potent proximate causes of the Conservative Waterloo. And so well did it work that some of the defeated party, in the bitterness of so unexpected a disaster, are now saying that the recent election was a "put-up job" between the Bishops and Mr. Laurier. For anyone who remembers the latter's recent revolt in the House of Commons against episcopal interference such a saying is too absurd to need refutation; but it demonstrates, at least, how skilful was the Liberal use of the famous "mandement."

Whatever may have been the practical effect of the foregoing causes, there is a fifth one mightier than all the others, and that is the wretched bungle which the Conservative party made of the school question during six long years. When Sir Charles Tupper was called to the rescue of a dying cause, his heroic

efforts were all in vain. Had he been called eighteen months ago, he might have saved the sinking ship. But the weight of six years of colossal blundering on the school question made it go down like lead before the marshalled hosts of the air. Not all the solemn promises of Sir Charles Tupper could drive that stubborn fact out of the clear minds of the Quebec electorate. Ontario and all the Protestant provinces might be in the dark as to the cruel wrongs inflicted on the Manitoba minority; but Quebec was well informed, Quebec knew that nothing, absolutely nothing had been done (though much had been promised) to redress a grievance branded as such by the highest court in the empire. Not all the protestations of perfervid Conservative Catholics could blot that fact from out the vision of a Catholic and therefore common-sense province. It stared them in the face at every turn, it cried out against every promise uttered by those who had done nothing. Eventually, harped upon as it was incessantly by eager opponents, it turned the scale and outweighed all other considerations.

"There is a tide in the affairs of men, Which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune, Omitted, all the voyage of their life Is bound in shallows and in miseries. On such a full sea"

is Mr. Laurier "now afloat, and he must take the current in which he serves or lose his ventures." He has, indeed, a splendid chance. Backed by a great Quebec majority solemnly pledged to right our wrongs, strengthened by Sir Charles Tupper's noble declaration of loyal support on the school question, he holds in the hollow of his hand the key that can unlock our gyves. The majority of the province whose minority he wishes to deliver from bondage is now at last won over to a sense of fair play. Its verdict, like the Privy Council's second decision, practically reversing a previous verdict, is now in favor of separate schools. Nor will the Catholic minority stand in Mr. Laurier's way, provided of course, he do his duty. The Catholics of this province have nobly stood by their guns. They have proved conclusively that they are of one mind with their priests. Still better informed than their Quebec Liberal sympathizers, they refused to throw in their lot with a party that has treated them so shamelessly here. But now they are willing, under the altered circumstances, to let Mr. Laurier do his best. They wish him, however, distinctly to understand that they will accept no sop, no half measure such as Mr. Greenway offered to the commissioners. What they insist upon is a final and lasting restoration of separate schools. If he does not secure to them this indispensable exercise of their acknowledged rights, his tenure of office will be uncomfortably short, and his party will soon return to those chilling shades from which they have so recently emerged.

### ELECTION VOTES.

One of the noticeable features of the election was the defeat in Montreal Centre of Mr. James McShane, who despite his great personal popularity, has thus been punished by his Irish Catholic constituents for his vote against the second reading of the Remedial Bill. He was the only Irish Catholic member of the late House who voted against the Bill. The full returns of the elections point to the fact that on the whole the Irish and German Catholics of the East supported those candidates who being members of the old House voted for the Remedial Bill, and without regard to their party affiliations opposed those who voted against the measure.

Smarting under their defeat the supporters of Mr. Martin threatened to take proceedings to annul the election and unseat the Hon. Hugh John Macdonald. We fancy, however, these threats will come to nothing and that Mr. Macdonald will sit in the next parliament as the member for Winnipeg.

Mr. Lariviere's opponent in Provencher just managed to save his deposit. Had he polled forty votes less

than he did he would have lost it.

Final returns indicate that Manitoba returned five Conservatives, four at least, of whom were pledged to support remedial legislation if necessary to settle the school question.

A great many supporters of Mr. Martin have since the elections discovered that Mr. Laurier's return to power means, after all, separate schools for Manitoba, but probably no Hudson's Bay railway and no locks at St. Andrew's rapids.

We were particularly pleased at the grand success of Mr. Boyd in the constituency of Macdonald where he was elected by a majority of 400. After he voted for the Remedial Bill he was roundly abused by the Liberal press of the country and it was said he would not dare to face his constituents.

The opinion is generally expressed that if Mr. W. A. Macdonald had run in Brandon as a straight supporter of the Government including their policy on the school question he would have stood a better chance of being elected.

THE BISHOPS' MANDAMENT.

A great many well meaning people point to the result of the late election in Quebec as a strong protest by the Quebec people against the mandament issued by the Bishops during the campaign. To us, who are strongly opposed to clerical interference in political matters, this if correct, would seem a very satisfactory indication.

The mandament advised that votes be given only for candidates who pledged themselves to the restoration of separate schools in Manitoba. It avoided recommending any political party; and so left party adherence free, but bound all alike to the one pledge.

CARDINAL SATOLLI'S SUCCESSOR.

A Dispatch From Washington Says Mgr. Falconio Has Been Appointed Apostolic Delegate.

RECEIVED HIS THEOLOGICAL EDUCATION IN AMERICA.

From the N. Y. Freeman's Journal.

A press dispatch dated Washington, June 15, announces that Cardinal Satolli has been relieved and his successor appointed. The Washington correspondent of the New York Journal says:

"Private advices received in this city from Rome are to the effect that Mgr. Falconio, Titular Archbishop of Acerenza, will succeed Cardinal Satolli as Apostolic Delegate to the United States at an early date.

"A visit to the Cardinal's house tonight elicited the information that Cardinal Satolli could not be present in Rome at the consistory on June 25. He will wait until the next function of the kind to receive the hat from the Pope. Nothing was known there regarding the appointment of his successor, but the indications are that Cardinal Satolli will remain in this country until Archbishop Falconio arrives."

As this Archbishop's name has not been mentioned in this connection either in Europe or the United States his appointment comes as a complete surprise. The best opinion indicates that the change was announced at the consistory in Rome on the 25th June, at which time Cardinal Satolli ceased to be Papal Alegate.

WELL FITTED FOR THE PLACE.

Mgr. Falconio is considered especially qualified to fill the place on account of his perfect knowledge of the English language and his thorough familiarity with American affairs, gained during fifteen years spent in this country and Canada. He is about fifty-five years old and an Italian by birth.

ORDAINED BY BISHOP TIMON OF BUFFALO.

At an early age he entered the Franciscan Order in his native country, but before completing his preparatory studies he was sent to the United States, where he made his theological course at St. Bonaventure's College, Allegheny, Pa., which is conducted by that Order, being ordained in 1866 by Bishop Timon of Buffalo.

He subsequently served successively as professor of philosophy and theology, vice-president and president of the same institution. He afterwards went to Newfoundland as a missionary and vicar-general of the diocese of Harbor Grace. In 1885 he was recalled to Rome by the head of the Franciscans, and was elected provincial and later procurator-general of his congregation, with headquarters at Rome.

He was appointed Bishop of Lacedonia in 1892, and in November last year was promoted to the rank of Archbishop with the titular see of Averanja.

Mgr. Falconio has long been held in high esteem by Pope Leo, like whom he has always taken the keenest interest in everything concerning the American Republic.

ST. EDMUND'S CATHOLIC COLLEGE AND THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

From The Tablet.

We reproduce in full the report of the Council of the Senate of the University of Cambridge, on the application of St. Edmund's to become an affiliated College of that University. The Report was presented to the Senate in due course, and the College has been affiliated by a grace of the Senate dated June 4. Thus a considerable step has been taken towards the reunion of Catholics with the older Universities. Its immediate effect will be the privilege granted of counting one year's residence at St. Edmund's instead of at Cambridge, and of exemption from the Previous Examination. Thus a saving in time and money will be effected. Even if this privilege is not always made use of, the students of the College will be brought into closer relations with university life and work, and as the course of studies will be in future adapted to the degree examinations at Cambridge, in accordance with the conditions of affiliation, they will find themselves well prepared to enter either the Ordinary or Tripos Examinations. It is of importance to note that a university degree is more and more in demand in every profession, and that Cambridge has not been slow in answering this demand by widening the subjects in which either an ordinary or honours degree may be taken. Besides Classics and Mathematics, both Ordinary and Tripos Examinations are held in Natural Science, Modern Languages, Medicine, Law, and Engineering.

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL OF THE SENATE ON THE AFFILIATION OF ST. EDMUND'S COLLEGE, OLD HALL, WARE.

May 11, 1896.

The Council of the Senate beg leave to report to the Senate as follows:

In January last the Vice-Chancellor received from the President of St. Edmund's College, Old Hall, Ware, an application for the affiliation of that College to the University of Cambridge.

From the President's letter it appears that St. Edmund's College claims rank as the oldest seat of liberal education belonging to the Roman Catholic body in England. It is vested in the Archbishop and Chapter of Westminster, and under their authority is governed by a President according to a constitution almost identical with that of the former English College of Douai, of which St. Edmund's College has been the successor since 1793. For many years it has furnished almost the whole of the education of the Roman Catholic clergy for the southern parts of England, and has besides prepared a large number of persons for civil and professional life. The College was affiliated to the University of London in 1840,

and since that time the higher work of the College has been regulated mainly with a view to the examinations for the London degrees in Arts. The authorities are, however, now prepared to make every endeavour to bring all the work into harmony with the Cambridge course. Following the mediæval tradition St. Edmund's is at once a college and a school, though there is a real and practical separation between the department. In January 1896, there were 32 students following the various stages of the London course, of whom 22 were 19 years of age and upwards, while the remaining 10 were under that age. These 32 students might be regarded as constituting the College. There were in addition about 120 boys in the various divisions of the school.

The Council are of opinion that the application should be granted, subject to certain conditions as to residence and as to the examinations which the students have passed. They consider that the required period of residence should be three years, as in the case of all other institutions within the United Kingdom that have up to the present time been affiliated; and as the Statute for Affiliated Institutions expressly refers to adult students, whilst it appears that in the case in question there is no absolute administrative demarcation between the school and the college, they think that the required three years should not be considered to commence until the student has reached the age of 17 years.

The Council are further of opinion that the examinations required should be directly under the control of the University. They propose, therefore, that in order to be entitled to be admitted to the privileges of affiliation, students of St. Edmund's College should be required to have passed the Cambridge Higher Local Examination in those subjects which are prescribed by Ordinance in order that a student may be entitled to exemption from the previous examination.

The Council accordingly recommend 1. That St. Edmund's College, Old Hall, Ware, be admitted as an institution affiliated to the University of Cambridge;

2. That any student of St. Edmund's College be entitled to be admitted to the privileges of affiliation who has (1) after reaching the age of 17 years resided at the College and attended lectures for a period of not less than three years; (2) passed in such subjects of the Cambridge Higher Local Examination as entitle him to exemption from the whole of the previous examination including the additional subjects.

Charles Smith, Vice-Chancellor; C. Taylor, John Peile, A. Austen Leigh, A. F. Kirkpatrick, F. W. Maitland, Alex. Macalister, H. Sidgwick, Donald Macalister, Henry Jackson, A. R. Forsyth, J. N. Keynes, F. Whitting, Richard T. Wright.

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Meets at Unity Hall, McIntyre Block every 1st and 3rd Wednesday. Spiritual Advisor, Rev. Father Gullet; Pres., L. O. Genest; First Vice, R. Driscoll; Second Vice, R. Murphy; Treas., N. Bergeron; Sec., H. A. Russell; Assistant Sec., M. E. Hughes; Fin. Sec., D. F. Altman; Marshall, E. Appotte; Guard, C. J. McNeary; Trustees, J. O'Connor, T. Jobin, G. Gladish, E. L. Thomas and E. 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; Marshall, F. Wellnitz; Guard, L. Huet; Trustees, J. Markinaki, 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 183 Ward Street. Honorary President and Patron, His Grace the Archbishop of St. Boniface. Pres., A. H. Kennedy; 1st Vice, D. F. Coyle; 2nd Vice, M. E. Hughes; Rec. Sec., F. W. Russell; Asst. Sec., G. Gladish; Marshall, P. Klunkhammer; Treas., Geo. Germain; Trustees, A. Russell; J. D. McDonald, and Jas. Malton; Representative to State Court convention, J. D. McDonald; Alternate, T. Jobin.

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 Gullet, O. M. I.; Chief Ran., L. O. Genest; Vice Chief Ran., R. Murphy; Rec. Sec., J. Brennan; Fin. Sec., A. Russell; Treas., Geo. Germain; Trustees, A. McInnis, K. D. McDonald, and Jas. Malton; Representative to State Court convention, J. D. McDonald; Alternate, T. Jobin.

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**CALENDAR FOR NEXT WEEK.**

JULY.

5 Sixth Sunday after Pentecost. Feast of the Most Precious Blood. Solemnity of Saints Peter and Paul.

6 Monday—Octave of Saints Peter and Paul.

7 Tuesday—Votive office of the Apostles.

8 Wednesday—St. Elizabeth, Queen of Portugal, Widow.

9 Thursday—Votive office of the Blessed Sacrament.

10 Friday—The Seven Brothers Martyrs.

11 Saturday—St. Pius I, Pope and Martyr.

**Ecclesiastical Province of St. Boniface.**

**I. HOLY 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

a. Whitsunday.

b. The Solemnity of SS. 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.**

The Secular clergy of the archdiocese are holding their annual retreat this week

Mr F W Russell left for the southwestern portion of the province on Monday on a short business trip

Rev. Father Guillet, O.M.I., is at present preaching the annual retreat to the Grey Nuns at St Boniface

Branch No 52 of the C M B A hold a regular meeting in Unity Hall this evening. An assessment is due and must be paid to avoid suspension

Mr Patrick McConnell, of Deloraine came into town on Sunday. He is now at St Boniface Hospital undergoing treatment for an injury to his foot

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.

Branch No 38 of the C M B A Relie Association will hold a quarterly meeting at the Academy of the Immaculate Conception on Tuesday evening at 7:30. There should be a good attendance of members

Hon Hugh John Macdonald went east on Saturday evening to attend a cabinet council at which a decision will be come to regarding the course to be pursued by the Government in view of the result of the elections

The Clergy Retreat began on Monday evening at St Boniface College. All the secular priests of the diocese, who could come, are present at the instructions given by Rev. Dom Benoit, of Notre Dame de Lourdes

Our report of the distribution of prizes at Tache academy, St Boniface, is crowded out till next week. In reply to two addresses both His Grace the Archbishop and His Honor the Lieutenant Governor spoke with high praise of the good work being done in this excellent institution

**L'Evêque--Roy.**

On Tuesday, morning, at St. Boniface Cathedral, Mr. George L'Evêque, foreman of our printing office, was married to Miss Marie Louise, daughter of Mr. Joseph Roy. The happy young couple left the following day by excursion train to spend part of their honeymoon at Norman on the beautiful shores of the Lake of the Woods. The rest of their honeymoon will be spent at St. Jean. Our best wishes go with our trusty friend George and his charming bride.

**Confirmation.**

His Grace the Archbishop on Sunday administered the sacrament of confirmation at the Church of the Immaculate Conception to thirty candidates, five of whom were adults

**ST. JEAN BAPTISTE.**

**High Mass at the Immaculate Conception Church.**

Sunday last was the day set for the solemnity of the Feast of St. Jean Baptiste, the national festival of the French Canadians which falls on the 24th June. The custom of the past few years of holding a grand demonstration in which all the Catholic societies of the city joined was for several reasons not followed on this occasion, but the members of the Winnipeg St. Jean Baptiste society with a number of their confreres belonging to the St. Boniface branch attended High Mass in a body at the Church of the Immaculate Conception. The zealous pastor of the parish who is also chaplain of the society, had made due preparations for a fitting celebration and was ably seconded in his efforts in this direction by the members of the choir, who had prepared special music. His Grace the Archbishop of St. Boniface was present and preached at the Mass, being attended by the Rev. Dom. Benoit, superior of the Canons Regular of the Immaculate Conception and Rev. Father Prouth. The celebrant was Rev. Father LaRue, S. J., of St. Boniface College, with Rev. Father Lamarche, S. J. as deacon and Rev. Father Labelle, S. J. as sub-deacon. There were also in the sanctuary, Rev. Father McCarthy, O. M. I., Rev. Father George, O. M. I., Rev. Father Corbeil and Rev. Father Haynen. The officers of the society, headed by the president, Mr J A Richard, occupied seats in the front. The choir sang the Kyrie, Gloria and Agnus Dei from Mozart's first Mass; Credo from Leonardi's Mass, and the Sanctus from Lambillotte's Paschal Mass. Mr. Tomney sang a magnificent solo at the offertory and at the close the choir rendered "Ecce Quam Bonam." His Grace delivered a stirring and touching address in French, and another in English in which he spoke of the joy which filled his heart at the unity which existed amongst all classes and nationalities of Catholics in this country, and paid a glowing tribute to the faith of the Irish people. He also spoke of the struggle they had all made for the cause of true religious liberty in this Province, and urged them all to fervently pray that their efforts might speedily be crowned with entire success.

At the close of the service Mr Richard stepped to the sanctuary rails and read an address to His Grace which elicited a happy response.

In the evening the choir again rendered special music at vespers and Benediction which were presided over by Rev. Father Haynen.

**THE SUMMER SCHOOL FAD.**

The Summer School fad started in Concord, Mass., about twenty years ago. Concord was long the hotbed of New England transcendental moonshine. Hawthorne tried the soil, but Margaret Fuller, then an habitue of the hotbed, was too much for so sensible and gifted a man. Emerson went there after his Boston Unitarian sermons failed to bring down fire from heaven, and there the dear talky-talky dreamer of wise-sounding platitudes spent his life and weaved his meaningless sentences. Thoreau, a sort of northeast attache of Emerson, made the woods of Concord his lonely home, and wrote many valuable things there, but without application to real life, because lacking in world-culture. Last of all, Bronson Olcott, the founder of the Summer School, made his home in the very house that, earlier, served as subject for Hawthorne's "House of the Seven Gables," and this is where the fad began.

Thirty years ago, when Emerson and Olcott were still in their older prime and both living in Concord, the fame of the seer—as the fond Yankees used to call Emerson—was so great that Olcott was as nobody and but little known outside of certain local New England circles, somewhat given to the study of Plato. Both men had been educated for the Unitarian ministry, but finding nothing to preach about with Unitarianism for a background, Emerson, as he himself put it, "went about lecturing to ladies and gentlemen without a religion, but seeking a new one;" and Olcott made some progress as a pedagogue. Finally, Emerson, very largely through the influence of Carlyle, settled down to something like literary work, and Olcott, having accomplished one good stroke of genius in bringing into being, and bringing up, Louise, the author of "Little Women," etc., took to platonizing by the mile and quarter section, back and forth in an interminable series of monologues called "Conversations in Philosophy."

A philosopher Mr. Olcott never was; but he had learned from Emerson and from Plato the gift of talking from sun-

rise to sunset, and keeping it up till midnight, without ever growing weary. He was a delightful old gentleman. Indeed, both men were simple and pure-minded as children; lovable and kindly as nursing mothers; but both had lost the only moorings that hold a soul face to face with exact moral, mental or religious truth, and so were useless, even pernicious, as teachers, yet the best of their kind, and hence New England was justified in making much of them.

As Emerson grew old and feeble, Olcott, though always seeming to me the older of the two—and it was my good fortune to know them both personally—appeared to make an intellectual spurt, almost in his second childhood. Thus, in the years from 1870 to 1873, he made trips to the West and became the idol of such little coteries in western towns as even then were devoting themselves to the study of Plato and dreaming of such culture as has since founded the Chicago University, etc.;—nothing to boast of even to this day, but it is all an effort to make a step upward on some other foundations than pigs and palace cars.

Finally Olcott was too old to travel and as Mohammed could not go to the mountain, the mountain went to Mohammed; in other words, the amateur Platonists of the western towns, notably from Jacksonville, Ill., concluded that it would be fine Platonism and good fun to have an orchard Summer School of philosophy, in Concord, Mass., with Mr. Olcott as the modern Plato of the Groves, etc. Emerson and many other persons, less dreamy of character, were invited; but I think Emerson never attended; nevertheless, the fad was fashionable from the start. Many of the younger and older Westerners soon became Platos themselves, in a small way; and thus the Summer School sprang—rather say ambled—into a dreamy existence scarcely a stone's throw from that same spot of the Concord Bridge, where the spirited Yankee "first fired those shots heard round the world." In one sense our Summer Schools are all echoes of that same musketry.

After awhile Olcott died, but the Summer School fad, having become contagious, broke out at Chautauqua, had and has a Chautauqua Magazine, has of late years become a sort of exoteric branch of the "University Extension Movement" as it is called, and I suppose that by this time it is making philosophers almost as fast as a patent incubator makes live chickens out of good fresh eggs—the character and wisdom of the chicken, however, as of old, largely depending on the breed and early training of the hens that laid the eggs.—Globe Review.

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