

The Northwest Review.

"AD MAJOREM DEI GLORIAM."

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NO 24

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TWO MESSAGES.

A message from the Sacred Heart:
What may its message be?
"My child, my child, give me thy heart.
My heart has bled for thee."
This is the message Jesus sends
To my poor heart to-day,
And eager from His throne He bends
To hear what I shall say.

A message to the Sacred Heart:
Oh, bear it back with speed:
"Come, Jesus reign within my heart—
Thy heart is all I need."
Thus, Lord, I'll pray until I share
That home whose joy thou art;
No message dearest Jesus, there—
For heart will speak to heart.

M. RUSSELL.

THE GOLD WULFRIC.

He walked up and down the room once or twice irresolutely, and then he turned round to me with a very fixed and determined aspect, which fairly terrified me.

"Mr. Tait," he said, "I am straining every point possible to save you, but you make it very difficult for me by your continued falsehood. I am doing quite wrong in being so lenient to you I am proposing, in short, to compound a felony. But I cannot bear, without letting you have one more chance, to give you in charge for a common robbery. I will let you have ten minutes to consider the matter; and I beseech you, I beg of you, I implore you to retract this absurd and despicable lie before it is too late forever. Just consider that, if you refute, I shall have to hand you over to the constable out there, and that the whole truth must come out in court, and must be blazoned forth to the entire world in every newspaper. The policeman is standing here by the door. I will leave you alone with your own thoughts for ten minutes."

As he spoke he walked out gravely and shut the door solemnly behind him. The clock on the chimney-piece pointed with its hands to twenty minutes past three.

It was an awful dilemma. I hardly knew how to act under it. On the one hand, if I admitted for the moment that I had tried to steal the coin, I could avoid all immediate unpleasant circumstances; and, as it would be sure to turn up again in cleaning the museum, I should be able at last to prove my innocence to Mr. Hardbourne's complete satisfaction. But, on the other hand, the lie—for it was a lie—stuck in my throat; I could not humble myself to say I had committed a mean and dirty action which I loathed with all the force and energy of my nature. No, no; come what would of it, I must stick by the truth, and trust to that to clear up everything.

But, if the superintendent really insisted on giving me in charge, how very awkward to have to telegraph about it to Emily! Fancy saying to the girl you are in love with, "I can't go to the theatre this evening, because I have been taken of to jail on a charge of stealing a valuable coin from the British museum." It was too terrible!

Yet, after all, I thought to myself, if the worst comes to the worst. Emily will have faith enough in me to know it is ridiculous; and, indeed, the imputation could, in any case, only be temporary. As soon as the thing gets into court, I could bring up the Litchfield ploughman to prove my possession of a gold Wulfric; and I could bring up Emily to prove that I had shown it to her that very morning. How lucky that I had happened to take it out and let her look at it. My case was, happily, as plain as a pikestaff. It was only momentarily that the weight of the evidence seemed so perversely to go against me.

Turning over all these various considerations in my mind with anxious hesitancy, the ten minutes managed to pass away almost before I had thoroughly realised the deep gravity of the situation.

As the clock on the chimney-piece pointed to the half-hour, the door opened once more, and the superintendent entered solemnly.

"Well, Mr. Tait," he said in an anxious voice, "have you made up your mind to make a clean breast of it. Do you now admit, after full deliberation, that you have endeavored to steal and clip the

gold Wulfric!"

"No," I answered firmly, "I do not admit it; and I will willingly go before a jury of my countrymen to prove my innocence."

"Then, God help you, poor boy," the superintendent cried despondently. "I have done my best to save you, and you will not let me. Policeman, this is your prisoner. I give him in custody on a charge of stealing a coin, the property of the trustees of this museum, valued at 175l. sterling."

The policeman laid his hand upon my wrist; "You will have to go along with me to the station, sir," he said quietly.

Thrilled and stunned as I was by the awfulness of the accusation; I could not forget to overlook the superintendent's evident reluctance and kindness.

"Mr. Hardbourne," I cried, "you have tried to do your best for me. I am grateful to you for it, instead of your terrible mistake, and I shall yet be able to show you that I am innocent."

He shook his head gloomily, "I have done my duty," he said with a shudder. "I have never before had a more painful one. Policeman, I must ask you now to do yours."

III

The police are always considerate to respectable looking prisoners, and I had no difficulty in getting the sergeant in charge of the lock up to telegraph for me to Emily, to say that I was detained by important business, which would prevent me taking her and her mother to the theatre that evening. But when I explained to him that my detention was merely temporary, and that I should be able to prove the whole story as soon as I went before the magistrates, he winked most unpleasantly at the constable who had brought me in and observed in a tone of vulgar sarcasm:

"We have a good many gentlemen here who say the same, sir,—don't we, Jim? But they don't always find it so easy as they expected when they stand up afore the beak to prove their statement."

I began to reflect that even a temporary prison is far from being a pleasant place for a man to stop in.

Next morning they took me up before the magistrate, and as the museum authorities, of course, proved a prima facie case against me, and as my solicitor advised me to reserve my defence, owing to the difficulty of getting up my witness from Lichfield in reasonable time, I was duly committed for trial at the next sessions of the central criminal court.

I had often read before that people had been committed for trial, but still that moment I had no idea what a very unpleasant sensation really is.

However, as I was a person of hitherto unblemished character, and wore a good coat made by fashionable tailor, the magistrate decided to admit me to bail if two sureties in 500. pounds each were promptly forthcoming for the purpose. Luckily, I had no difficulty in finding friends who believed in my story, and as I felt sure the lost Wulfric would soon be found in cleaning the museum, I suffered perhaps, a little less acutely than I might otherwise have done, owing to my profound confidence in the final triumph of the truth.

Nevertheless as the case would be fully reported next morning in all the papers I saw at once that I must go straight off and explain the matter without delay to Emily.

I will not dwell upon that painful interview. I will only say that Emily behaved as I, of course, knew she would behave. She was horrified and indignant at the dreadful accusation; and, womanlike, she was very angry with the superintendent.

"He ought to have taken your word for it, naturally, Harold," she cried through her tears. "But what a good thing, anyhow, that you happened to show the coin to me. I should recognise it anywhere among ten thousand."

"That's well daring," I said, trying to kiss away her tears and cheer her up a little. "haven't the slightest doubt that when the trial comes, we shall be able triumphantly to vindicate me from this terrible groundless accusation."

IV

When the trial did actually come on, the museum authorities began by proving their case against me in what seemed the most horribly damning fashion. The superintendent proved that, on such and such a day, in such and such a case, he had seen a gold coin of Wulfric of Mercia, the property of the museum. He and McTavish detailed the circumstances under which the coin was lost. The superintendent explained how he had asked me to submit to a search, and how, to avoid that indignity I had myself produced from my waist coat pocket a gold coin of Wulfric of Mercia, which I asserted to be a duplicate specimen and my own property. The counsel for the crown proceeded thus with the examination:

"Do you recognize the coin I now hand you—"

"I do."

"What is it?"

"The unique gold coin of Wulfric of Mercia, belonging to the museum."

"You have absolutely no doubt as to its identity?"

"Absolutely none whatever."

"Does it differ in any respect from the same coin as you previously saw it?"

"Yes; it has been clipped round the edge with a sharp instrument, and a slight dent has been made by pressure on the obverse side just below the W of Wulfric."

"Did you suspect the prisoner at the bar of having mutilated it?"

"I did; and I asked him whether he had a knife in his possession; He answered no, I then asked him whether he would submit to be searched for a knife. He consented; and on my looking in his pocket I found the pair of nail-scissors I now produce, with a small file on either side."

"Do you believe the coin might have been clipped with those scissors?"

"I do. The gold is very soft, having little alloy in its composition; and it could easily be cut by a strong-wristed man with a knife or scissors."

As I listened, I didn't wonder that the jury looked as if they already considered me guilty, but I smiled to myself when I thought how utterly Emily's and the ploughman's evidence would rebut this unworthy suspicion.

The next witness was the museum cleaner. His evidence at first produced nothing fresh, but just as counsel set before him a paper containing a few scraps of yellow metal, and asked him triumphantly whether he recognized them. He answered yes.

There was a profound silence; The court was interested and curious. I couldn't quite understand it all, but I felt a terrible sinking.

"What are they?" asked the hostile barrister.

"They are some fragments of gold which I found in shaking the coco-nut matting on the floor of the gallery 27 the Saturday after the attempted theft."

I felt as if a mine had unexpectedly been sprung beneath me. How on earth those fragments of soft gold could ever have got there I couldn't imagine, but I saw the damaging nature of this extraordinary and inexplicable coincidence in half a second.

My counsel cross examined all the witnesses for the prosecution, but failed to elicit anything of any value from any one of them. On the contrary, his questions put to the metallurgist of the mint who was called to prove the quality of the gold, only brought out a very strong opinion to the effect that the clippings were essentially similar in character to the metal composing the clipped Wulfric.

No wonder the jury seemed to think the case was going decidedly against me. Then my counsel called his witness. I listened in the profoundest suspense and expectation.

The first witness was the ploughman from Lichfield. He was a well-meaning but very puzzle-headed old man, and he was evidently frightened at being confronted by so many clever wig-wearing barristers.

Nevertheless, my counsel managed to get the true story out of him at last with infinite patience, dexterity and skill. The old man told us finally how he had found the coins and sold them to me for five

pounds; and how one of them was of gold with a queer head and goggle eyes, pointed, full face, upon its surface.

When he had finished, the counsel for the crown began his cross-examination. He handed the ploughman a gold coin. "Did you ever see that before?" he asked, quietly.

"To be sure I did," the man answered looking at it open-mouthed.

"What is it?"

"It's the bit I sold Mr. Tait there—the bit as I got out o' the old basin."

Counsel turned triumphantly to the Judge. "My lord," he said, "this thing to which the witness swears is a gold piece of Ethelwulf of Wessex, by far the commonest and cheapest gold coin of the whole Anglo Saxon period."

It was handed to the jury side by side with the Wulfric of Mercia; and the difference, as I know myself was in fact extremely noticeable. All that the old man could have observed in common between them must have been merely the archaic Anglo-Saxon character of the coinage.

As I heard that I began to feel that it was really all over.

My counsel tried on the re-examination to shake the old man's faith in his identification, and to make him transfer his story to the Wulfric which he had actually sold me. But it was all in vain. The ploughman had clearly the dread of perjury forever before his eyes and wouldn't go back for any consideration upon his first sworn statement. "No, no, mister," he said over and over again in reply to my counsel's bland suggestion, "you ain't going to make me for swear myself for all your cleverness."

The next witness was Emily. She went into the box pale and red-eyed but very confident. My counsel examined her admirably; and she stuck to the point with womanly persistence, that she had herself seen the clipped Wulfric, and no other coin, on the morning of the supposed theft. She knew it was so, because she distinctly remembered the inscription, "Wulfric Rex;" and the peculiar way the staring open eyes were represented with barbaric puerility.

Counsel for the crown would only trouble the young lady with two questions. The first was a painful, one but it must be asked in the interest of justice—were she and the prisoner at the bar engaged to be married to one another?

The answer came slowly and timidly, "Yes."

Counsel drew a long breath, and looked her hard in the face. Could she read the inscription on that coin now produced! handing her the Ethelwulf.

Great heaven! I saw at once the plot to disconcert her, and was utterly powerless to warn her against it.

Emily looked at it long and steadily. "No," she said at last, growing deadly pale and grasping the woodwork of the witness-box convulsively; "I don't know the character in which it is written."

Of course not, for the inscription was in the peculiar semi-runic Anglo-Saxon letters! She had never read the words "Wulfric Rex" either. I had read them to her, and she had carried them away aguely in her mind, imagining, no doubt, that she herself had actually deciphered them.

There was a slight pause, and I felt my blood growing cold within me. Then the counsel for the crown handed her again the genuine Wulfric, and asked her whether the letters upon it which she professed to have read were or were not similar to those of the Ethelwulf.

Instead of answering, Emily bent down her head between her hands, and burst suddenly into tears.

I was so much distressed by her terrible agitation that I forgot altogether for the moment my own perilous position, and I cried aloud "My lord, my lord, will you not interpose to spare her any further questions!"

"I think," the judge said to the counsel for the crown, "you might now permit the witness to stand down."

"I wish to re-examine my lord," my counsel put in hastily.

TO BE CONTINUED

DUBLIN.

On May 12 a fatal yachting casualty took place near Malahide. off the coast of Dublin. The yacht Oona capsized and five persons were drowned.

Edward Corcoran of 21 Great Britain Street, Dublin, grocer, has been adjudged a bankrupt.

CARLOW.

At the weekly meeting of the Carlow Commissioners on May 12 Mr. John Hammond in the chair; the Town Clerk read a communication from the Local Government Board sanctioning a loan of \$3,000 for the purpose of completing the Town Hall and market place the loan to be issued in one sum, and repayment to be spread over 30 years.

FERRANAGH.

The Earl of Enniskillen has refused to grant the just demands of his tenantry for a reduction in their rents.

MONAGHAN.

At a meeting of the I. N. L. held on May 9, Rev. Father Wood in the chair a resolution was adopted thanking Mr Gladstone for his efforts to do justice to Ireland.

TYRONE.

The Fintona branch of the Teacher's Association held a large meeting recently at which a lively discussion took place regarding the grievances of the teaching profession. Mr. Patrick Kelly, Eskra presided. The meeting was of opinion that it is now high time for the Government to deal with educational matters in a more liberal manner than they have done yet.

CORK.

At the meeting of the Cork Corporation on May 14th tenders were received for the erection of seventy five laborer's cottages on the site of the Blackpool Market. The tenders were referred to the law and Finance Committee, and there was general expression of opinion that it would be desirable to have the work undertaken by a local contractor; and that Irish material should be used as far as possible.

The strike among the porters in the goods department of the Cork terminus of the Great Southern and Western Rail way has terminated for the present, the strikers deciding to return to their work at the former wages pending the consideration of the subject by the Dublin Directory.

At St. Brigid's Convent Goresbridge county Kilkenny, Miss Maria Tobin in religion Sister Mary Dominic Joseph daughter of Mr. Richard Tobin of Durrus West Cork received the black veil.

KERRY.

The subsheriff of the county Kerry on May 11, resumed the work of eviction of Lord Kenmare's tenants in the Rathmore district. Eight families in one townland were left homeless and scenes of great wretchedness were to be witnessed. In most cases the tenants owned but one year's rent.

At a meeting of the Listowel Board of Guardians on May 13, the relieving officers submitted notices of 17 evictions impending on properties in the district over most of which Mr. George Sandes is agent.

LIMERICK.

On May 8th seven houses in the parish of Ashford, county Limerick, were visited by moonlighters, viz. that of Jeremiah Murphy, Pat O'Hara, John Sheahan, Jas. Kelly, and Michael Hanley, were taken. No arrests were made.

TIPPERARY.

A subscription list has been opened for the relief of the Tinalla evicted tenants, whose holdings are situated near Carrick on Suir. These tenants submitted to eviction rather than pay a rack rent.

The Balling creamery promises to be a decided success, and no doubt will be of much financial benefit to the farmers of that rich grazing country. The firm of Messrs Power & Son, Kilkenny, are entrusted with the furnishing of the machinery and other necessary arrangements in fitting up the building.

WATERFORD.

While a private soiler named O'Connell belonging to the 18th Royal Irish was making his escape from the barracks on May 7 without leave in company with a comrade, and when on the top of a wall he fell back on his head and was killed.

On May 8 Mr. R. Power, M. P. was entertained at a dinner by the members of the National and Literary Club, Waterford. About fifty members were present the chair being occupied by Ald. L. A. Ryan, J. P. the guest of the evening being on his right, and the Mayor, Alderman R. Power, on his left.

KILKENNY.

The case of Condon and Keating; arising on the will of Mr. Francis Kieran, deceased, formerly a solicitor in Duplin, who died in 1835, assessed of

considerable property, the bulk of which was devised to the family of Mr. Den Keating, of Woodsgriff, county Killkenny, has been settled, the relatives, of deceased being paid £3,000 out of the estate, and the will being admitted to probate.

Michael Nolan, of Ringville, farmer has been adjudged a bankrupt.

KING'S.

The death is announced (May 6) at the Convent of Sisters of Mercy, Birr, of Mary, in religion Sister Mary Francis, only daughter of the late Patrick Browne Tula Kinnitty; in the 67th year of her age, and 45th of her religious profession.

LONGFORD.

At a special meeting of the Longford Town Commissioners, P. Flood chairman presiding, the proposed water scheme was fully discussed and the meeting unanimously determined to support the local guardians in carrying it out.

LOUTH.

A cannon ball was discovered recently by a fisherman while fishing in the Boyne below Drogheda. The ball is considerably over two stones (28 lbs) in weight. It probably was used by some of the bands who obeyed the leadership of "stout Phelim O'Neill," in the rebellion of 1641 and who aided him in his brave efforts to "hold his own."

MEATH.

At a meeting of the Royal Hibernian Academy held on May 10th allusion was made to the necessity of having steps taken to prevent the discoveries made at Dowth, of ancient tombs and monuments from falling into decay. It was urged that the Government should take up the matter.

WESTMEATH.

According to a report of the Mullingar House League read at a meeting of the Mullingar Board of Guardians, the sanitary condition of the town is exceedingly bad.

WEXFORD.

At the New Ross Quarter Sessions a very large number of decrees for rent were granted to the Earl of Donoughmore, John Richards, Richard Nunn, J. O'Adair, H. G. Haughton, Lord Keane, Lord Templemore, Richard C. E. Beatty Lord Monck and others.

CAVAN.

The very Rev. Dr. Finnegan, of St. Patrick's College, Caven has received a telegram from Rome informing him that he has been appointed Bishop of Kilmore.

Mary Eliza Markey; in religion Sister Mary Frances, second daughter of Mr. Thomas Markey, Esq. Cootehill, made her solemn religious reception recently in the Convent of Mercy, Cootehill.

Peter Mulalay, otherwise, McSlay of Arva, draper, has been adjudged a bankrupt.

ANECDOTE OF A MISER.

A miser having lost 100 pounds, promised 10 pounds reward to any one who should bring it him. An honest poor man, who found it, brought it to the old gentleman, demanding the 10 pounds, but the miser to baffle him, alleged that there was 110 pounds in the bag when lost. The poor man, however, was advised to sue for the money; and when the cause came on to be tried, it appearing that the seal had not been broken nor the bag ripped, the judge said to the defendant's counsel, "The bag you lost had 110 pounds in it, you say! Yes, my lord," says he. "Then," replied the Judge, according to the evidence given in court, this cannot be your money; for there are only 100 pounds; therefore the plaintiff must keep it till the true owner appears."

DEPENDENT UPON ONE ANOTHER.

Self help, be it ever so wisely and thoroughly carried out, can never abrogate the duty and privilege of friendly and benevolent assistance. It will not even limit the necessity of it; for human nature is essentially dependent as well as independent, and life furnishes abundant opportunities for the exercise of all generous impulses without injury, provided the rightful conditions are obeyed. In infancy our dependence upon others is complete; as we advance in life it gradually declines, in healthful maturity it reaches its lowest point. Yes, even here it by no means vanishes. We are still dependent upon one another for happiness in a thousand ways, and continually need the helping hand as well as the sympathizing heart.

Gold Watch Free.

The publishers of the Capital City Home Guest, the well-known Illustrated Literary and Family Magazine, make the following liberal offer for the New Year: The person telling us the longest verse in the Bible, before March 1st, will receive a Solid Gold Lady's Heating Case Swiss Watch, worth \$50; if there be more than one correct answer, the second will receive an elegant Steam-Winding Gentlemen's Watch; the third, a Key-Winding English Watch. Each person must send 25 cts. with their answer, for which they will receive three months' subscription to the Home Guest, a 50 page Illustrated New Year Book, a Case of 25 articles that the ladies will appreciate, and paper containing names of winners. Address: PUBL. OF HOME GUEST, HARTFORD, CONN.

COMPARATIVE WORTH OF BAKING POWDERS.

Table listing various brands of baking powder and their comparative worth. Brands include ROYAL (Absolutely Pure), GRANT'S (Alum Powder), BUMFORD'S, HANFORD'S, REDHEAD'S, CHARM (Alum Powder), AMAZON (Alum Powder), CLEVELAND'S, PIONEER (San Francisco), CZAB, DR. PRICE'S, SNOW FLAKE (Graf's), LEWIS', PEARL (Andrews & Co.), HECKER'S, GILLET'S, ANDREWS & CO. "Regal", BULK (Powder sold loose), and BUMFORD'S, when not fresh.

REPORTS OF GOVERNMENT CHEMISTS.

As to Purity and Wholesomeness of the Royal Baking Powder.

"I have tested a package of Royal Baking Powder, which I purchased in the open market, and find it composed of pure and wholesome ingredients. It is a cream of tartar powder of a high degree of merit, and does not contain either alum or phosphates, or other injurious substances. E. G. LOVE, Ph.D." "It is a scientific fact that the Royal Baking Powder is absolutely pure. H. A. MOTT, Ph.D."

"I have examined a package of Royal Baking Powder, purchased by myself in the market. I find it entirely free from alum, terra alba, or any other injurious substance. HENRY MORTON, Ph.D., President of Stevens Institute of Technology."

"I have analyzed a package of Royal Baking Powder. The materials of which it is composed are pure and wholesome. S. DANA HAYES, State Assayer, Mass."

The Royal Baking Powder received the highest award over all competitors at the Vienna World's Exposition, 1873; at the Centennial, Philadelphia, 1876; at the American Institute, New York, and at State Fairs throughout the country.

No other article of human food has ever received such high, emphatic, and universal endorsement from eminent chemists, physicians, scientists, and Boards of Health all over the world.

NOTE—The above DIAGRAM illustrates the comparative worth of various Baking Powders, as shown by Chemical Analysis and experiments made by Prof. Schedler. A pound can of each powder was taken, the total leavening power or volume in each can calculated, the result being as indicated. This practical test for worth by Prof. Schedler only proves what every observant consumer of the Royal Baking Powder knows by practical experience, that, while it costs a few cents per pound more than ordinary kinds, it is far more economical, and, besides, affords the advantage of better work. A single trial of the Royal Baking Powder will convince any fair-minded person of these facts.

* While the diagram shows some of the alum powders to be of a higher degree of strength than other powders ranked below them, it is not to be taken as indicating that they have any value. All alum powders, no matter how high their strength, are to be avoided as dangerous.

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

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

Sketches showing the position approximately of these berths, together with the conditions on which they will be licensed, may be obtained at this Department or at the Crown Timber offices at Winnipeg and Calgary.

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

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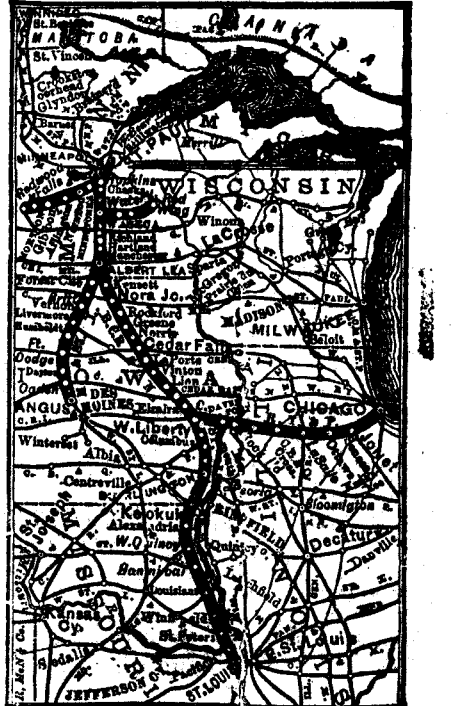
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The above is a correct map of the ALBERT LEA ROUTE, and its immediate connections. Through Trains daily from ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS TO CHICAGO, without change, connecting with all lines EAST AND SOUTH. The only line running through cars between MINNEAPOLIS and DES MOINES, Iowa. Through Trains between MINNEAPOLIS AND ST. LOUIS, connecting in Union Depot (at 10th Street) with the Southwest. Close connections made with St. P., M. & N. P., and St. P. & D. through Chicago, from and to all points North and North-West. REMEMBER! PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPING CARS on all night trains. Through Tickets, and baggage checked to destination. For time tables, rates of fare, etc., call upon nearest Ticket Agent, or address S. F. BOYD, Gen'l Tkt. & Pass. Ag't, Minneapolis.

Africa, or in the crowded cities and haunts of vice, they were found laboring with the same holy ardor and untiring energy ever engaged in the great work of saving souls and elevating the down-trodden, all inspired by the genius of him who directed and governed their movement.

The ancient See of St. Lazarus—that of Marseilles—having become vacant, Father De Mazenod was raised to the episcopal dignity. Reluctantly did he accept the honor; but in dutiful obedience bowed to the will of the Pontiff who wished to recognize his great merit.

Besides, a man of his experience and attainments was needed to administer the affairs of the important diocese of Marseilles. Bishop De Mazenod, however retained the direction of his beloved Oblates, for whom as he remarked, he had the tenderness of a mother for her children.

Under his wise rule every religious interest flourished and grew apace, as if directed by a master mind. Nothing escaped his vigilance, no want remained unsupplied. The splendid temples and charitable institutions that rose up, as if by magic, under his management, bespoke his wise forethought and fatherly solicitude for the wants of his people; and proclaimed his praise more eloquently than words.

The time having arrived, in the judgment of Christ's Vicar, to decide a question of paramount importance to the entire Christian world, the prelates of the Church were summoned to Rome, there to meet in council assembled.

The great question of the Immaculate Conception was to be passed upon. All Christendom, with exceptions here and there, believed in Mary's Immaculate Conception. Still an authoritative declaration on the subject was deemed advisable. It need hardly be said that the great De Mazenod became a conspicuous figure in that remarkable assembly of prelates. He shone as a brilliant star in a firmament of glory. All eyes were directed towards the great Oblate of Mary Immaculate, who for more than a quarter of a century, had borne that glorious title and labored with a mighty energy to make it known and loved.

His heart swelled with holy joy and his intellectual face was radiant with a smile that reflected the interior light which illumined his mind.

He was about to realize his long cherished wish of beholding his beloved Queen and Mother crowned with the most brilliant gem in her diadem of glory—that of her Immaculate Conception. Without this title Mary would be deprived of her highest glory, her richest adornment, her proudest prerogative, her holiest magnificence. Yet some there were who thought it opportune to confer upon her this glorious title; but all times and all seasons are opportune for the accomplishment of God's holy decrees. Rome, however, does not discountenance, but courts discussion, which does not weaken a good cause, but serves to bring out in more striking contrast its merits.

Truth after discussion, may be likened to the rainbow after a storm, reflecting its variegated beauty in peaceful shadows over the earth. So it was in regard to the discussion of the Immaculate Conception. After due deliberation, added by divine inspiration, the Fathers of the Council decided that Mary was conceived with out sin by a singular privilege conferred upon her by God. The Venerable Poutiff, Pius IX. of glorious memory proclaimed to the world on the 8th of December, 1854 that henceforth belief in the Immaculate Conception of the Mother of God was a dogma of Catholic Faith. That was the grandest act in the eventful and glorious Pontificate of Pius IX and will give to his name immortality. The proclamation was hailed with joy by the Christian world, who saw in Mary's newly acquired title her complete triumph over the enemies of God and the powers of darkness. Henceforth the name "Mary Immaculate" would bear additional lustre and significance and shine before the world with an aureole of increased splendor and beauty.

Bishop De Mazenod continued to direct the affairs of his diocese and the enterprises of his missionaries with unremitting zeal. From all quarters he received accounts of the rich harvests his sons were reaping in the vineyard of the Lord; everywhere they were winning golden opinions, to the joy of the great prelate, whose heart ever went out in sympathy to his beloved disciples to encourage them in their work. With his own hands he consecrated five of his followers as bishops, and several others rose to even higher dignity. Truly might he say: "Behold what a family God has given me."

What man of our day, it has been asked; has done more for the church? "To find his fellows we must remount to the holy founders of orders. His order only of yesterday as it were, counts a legion of evangelical laborers at home and abroad, from the tropics to the poles. He animated them with his fervent spirit; communicated to them his own lively faith; inspired them with that heroic confidence which defies obstacles. No seas have been found so vast and stormy, no forest so profound, no race so barbarous and rebel to the truth as to stop them in their march of self devotion in their spiritual conquest. They are Oblates of Mary—men offered, soul and body, unto God supreme, in honor of Immaculate Mary." At length, worn out by incessant labors,

virtues which gave charm and beauty to their lives are then revealed to us more strikingly. The virtues which marked the life of the holy De Mazenod shone forth with resplendent beauty in the supreme and solemn hours which closed his earthly pilgrimage. The manner in which he received his Lord and Master for the last time brought tears to the eyes of those who beheld it. When asked by one of his beloved Oblates by what virtue he wished them to be distinguished, he answered, "Charity, charity, from which may be seen the depth and tenderness of his love. Truly could he say with the Apostle of the Gentiles: 'I desire to be dissolved and to be with Christ.' Such was the end of this great servant of God, who, consumed with the ardour of divine charity, breathed forth his soul on May 21, 1861—Mary's own sweet month and whilst repeating her holy name—in the 79th year of his age.

Whether viewed as a missionary; as a prelate, or as the founder of an order his career was one of marked success. Fully entitling him to be called great as a missionary he deserves to rank with the holiest, as a prelate with the greatest, and as the founder of an order with the most illustrious. What more can be said save that his name and his fame are indissolubly united to that of the Immaculate Mother of God. This secures to him certain immortality; for a fame less than this would not be commensurate with the heroic virtues and grand achievements of his saintly life.

Since the death of this holy man his followers have in no way relaxed their zeal for souls, but have continued their great work, ever mindful of the great objects he had in view in their foundation. Canada is largely subject to their sway, the United States, from Oregon to Texas, are favored by their presence. And served by their ministrations, as well as many other more distant regions. But a few years ago an independent province was established for the United States and a novitiate house opened at Tewkesbury, Mass. for the training of subjects according to the spirit and rule of the saintly De Mazenod. Many young men of promise have already enrolled themselves under the standard of Mary Immaculate. The United States, as having been solemnly placed under her protection by the bishops thereof in council assembled, her name should be loved and her influence spread throughout their length. May it not be predicted that here, as elsewhere the sons of De Mazenod will succeed in planting, permanently, the glorious standard of the Queen of Heaven, and reaping the same grand results, thus realizing the prayer of their holy founder—the evangelization of the poor of Christ and the extension of his empire over souls.

Amendale, Md.

There is a deep significance in silence. Were a man forced for a length of time but to hold his peace, it were in the most cases an incalculable benefit in his insight. Thought works in silence so does virtue. What folly would one avoid did the tongue be quiet till the mind had finished and was calling for utterance.

To one marriage is simply a fact of his life looked back upon with satisfaction or regret, according to the pleasure or discomfort he has experienced in it, to another it has opened up a new world of responsibility and duty, as well as happiness; it has invested life with a sacred trust and a priceless value, and has given a higher and nobler aim for all endeavour than could have been gained without it.

The man who has learned to take things as they come: and to let them go as they depart has mastered one of the arts of cheerful and contented living. The utility of chasing after happiness, and the fatuity of clinging to sorrow, are illustrated on every side. A good many of the disappointments in life come from trying to fly kites after the string has broken, or from looking for gold in the fabled pot at the base of a rainbow.

It is becoming a tacitly received doctrine that the rich should not as in by-gone times, spend their lives in personal gratification, but should devote them to the general welfare. Year by year is the improvement of the people occupying a larger share of the attention of the upper classes. Year by year are the voluntarily devoting more and more energy to furthering the material and mental progress of the masses. And those among them who do not join in the discharge of these high functions, are beginning to be looked upon with more or less contempt by their own order.

At what odds with themselves our lives seem. The one thing which could round them into perfection just touches them, perhaps. One thrill of electricity awakens us in time to catch a glimpse of the vanishing vision. And then it comes to us no more forever; and we must struggle on alone towards infinite good, if there be anything in us worth saving. But is it forever! If we are worthy of the laurel shall we not be crowned. Some day, some somewhere, for those who have struggled and conquered, that waits which shall fulfill every longing. To those who give up

and fall out of the ranks, is there anywhere the mercy which shall turn defeat into victory!

MAKING REPARATION
When a person gives scandal to religion he is annoyed at what he is expected to do in order to set himself right before the people whom he has scandalized. A public retraction or a public expression of regret is to be made and this he regards as very humiliating. When he scandalises society, he is taken into court and something more is demanded of him. He must pay damages and suffer imprisonment. So the State is more severe than the church; yet does not hear so many complaints of its punishments.

'Mistah Shugarsan,' said Uncle Rastus, 'I want to get er number one codfish an'er ham an' two ba's of soap an' foah poun's brown shugah an,—I recon dat's all—an' yo' kin charge' em up to me.' 'I can't do it Uncle Rastus!' 'Hasn't yo' got de goods?' 'Oh, yes; I've got the goods.' 'I recon I must a been boycotted.' 'muttered the old man as he started for home. Dere ought ter be a law agin dia yere boycotting', deed dere ought.

Writing of the present political outlook in Great Britain John Ruskin maintains three considerations are ignored in the discussion of the Irish question: The Irish are an artistic people and can design beautiful things and execute them with indefatigable industry; secondly, they are a witty people, and can by no means be governed on scientific principles by heartless ones."

DANIEL CAREY.
Barrister, Attorney, Solicitor and Notary Public.
Commissioner for Quebec and Manitoba
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Ecclesiastical Directory
PROVINCE OF ST. BONIFACE.

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

ARCHDIOCESE OF ST. BONIFACE.
Comprising the Province of Manitoba, and a portion of the N. W. Territories, and of the Dioc. of Keewatin.
Former Bishop—Rt. Rev. J. N. Provencher first Bishop of the country now forming the ecclesiastical Province of St. Boniface, d. June 7, 1853.
Arch. Most Rev. Alexander Tache, O. M. I., D. D. cons. Bishop of Arach, and coadjutor of Bishop Provencher, Nov. 23, 1851, translated to St. Boniface June 7, 1853; nominated Archbishop of St. Boniface, the day of the erection of the metropolitan See, Sept. 22, 1871

CHURCHES AND CLERGY.
St. Boniface Cathedral, Rev. F. A. Dugas, P. P. J. Messier, F. A. Maisonneuve, O. M. I. agent for Rt. Révs. Bps of N. W. T., George Dugas chaplain of the academy Joseph McCarthy O. M. I. secretary.
St. Vital, attended from St. Boniface.
St. Mary's Wainings, Rev. M. Ouellette, O. M. I. P. P. and F. Cahill, O. M. I. Curate. Church of Immaculate Conception, Winnipeg, Rev. A. A. Cherrier.
Provincial Penitentiary, Rev. C. Cloutier
St. Patrick's Church, Selkirk and Peguis, — Rev. J. Allard O. M. I.
St. Norbert — Rev. J. M. Ritchot.
St. Agathe — Revs. C. Samoisette and P. Pelletier.
St. Francois Xavier, Rev. F. X. Kavanagh. Baie St. Paul, Rev. Fortin.
St. Charles, Rev. Danduraud, O. M. I.
St. Anne des Chenes and St. Joachim, Rev. Girard.
Lorette, Rev. J. Dufresne
St. Laurent and other missions of Lake Manitoba, Revs. F. Camper, O. M. I., H. Gascon, O. M. I., J. Campeau, A. Dupont O. M. I. and Bro. Mulvehill, catechist.
Lake Qu'Appelle Fort Ellice, and the missions West, Revs. L. Lebert, O. M. I., J. Desorby, O. M. I., J. Hugonard, O. M. I., Magnan and Lepelletier.
St. Jean Baptiste de la Riviere aux Prunes Rev. D. Fillion.
St. Joseph, Rev. M. Pelletier.
St. Pierre de la Riviere aux J. Jutra.
St. Alphonse, Rev. A. Madore, O. M. I. and Bro. J. B. Doyle.
Rainy Lake and other Missions, East Lake Winnipeg Rev. J. Maroux.
St. Leon, Rev. C. Bissette.
St. Charles and, M. D. de Lourdes Rev. L. Campeau
St. Cathbert Portage la Prairie, Rev. J. McCarthy O. M. I.
Brandon, Rev. J. Robillard
Regina, attended from St. Boniface
Woodmountain, Moose Jaw, and medicine Hat Rev. P. St. Germain O. M. I.

EDUCATIONAL AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS
Theological Seminary and College of St. Boniface—Teaching staff: Rev. Fathers Lory S. J. (director), Drummond, S. J., French S. J., Lussier, S. J.; Blain, S. J.; O'Brien, S. J.; Belliveau S. J.; Paquin S. J.; Rev. J. Cloutier and Rev. J. J. Cloutier, S. J. Students—Messrs. Cameron, Gills, Montreuil, Dubois, Turcotte, Lanigan, Brothers Gaudet S. J.; Forrier S. J.; Blouin, S. J.; Lefebvre S. J.
Course of Studies—Theology, Classics, and commercial course in English and French Pp. 180.
St. Mary's Institute, Winnipeg; two houses—Brothers of the Congregation of Mary Bro. William (director), Pupils 180.
St. Boniface Academy for Young Ladies Sisters of Charity (Gray Nuns), Boarders 60; day scholars 120.
St. Vital's school, for day scholars—Sisters of Charity, Pupils 60.
St. Norbert's school—Sisters of Charity, Boarders 20, day scholars 60.
St. Francis Xavier's school day scholars—Sisters of Charity, Pupils 55.
St. Mary's Academy (Winnipeg) day scholars and boarders—Sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary, Sister superior Mary John of God, Boarders 80, day scholars 130.
School of Immaculate Conception (Winnipeg)—Sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary, Pupils 70.
St. Joseph's Convent, (Brandon)—Sisters Faithful Companions of Jesus, Sister M. A. Rear sup. Pupils 70.
Sisters of Charity (Gray Nuns) sister Lamy sup.
St. Boniface Hospital Sister Shaughnessy, directress.
Orphan Asylum sister Boire directress; Orphan girls 38

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WINES, LIQUORS & CIGARS
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Tenders for a License to cut Timber on Dominion Lands in the District of Alberta in the North West Territories

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

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

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

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A. Anderson,
—DEALER IN—
Groceries,

PROVISIONS CANNED GOODS, ETC

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OUR MOTTO Small profits and quick turns. Free Delivery.



TENDERS.

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

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

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.
Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted Canadian bank cheque of an amount equal to per cent, of the total value of the Oats tendered must for, which will be forfeited if the party declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fail to complete the service contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.
No payment will be made to newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority.

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

F. MARIAGGI, Chef de Cuisine.

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See our all-wool Suits at 8.50.
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The very best Worsted Suits, worth \$35, for 20.00.

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T. R. COLPITS,
ARTIST.

"The Northwest Review"

IS PUBLISHED AT

No. 13 Owen Street., Winnipeg

Every Saturday morning.

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1/8 Column, 12 months	.. 75 00
1/16 Column, 12 months	.. 40 00
1/32 Column, 12 months	.. 25 00
1/64 Column, 12 months	.. 15 00

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

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

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

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

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

Correspondence conveying facts of interest will be welcomed and published.

J. J. CHADOCK,
Editor and Publisher

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

CALENDAR FOR JUNE.

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

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

NOTES AND COMMENT.

Senator Girard returned from Ottawa Saturday last.

That M. Pasteur's discoveries in the treatment of hydrophobia should be approved of we do not wonder, but that the English physicians should yield credit to the Frenchman so readily is inconceivable.

The Rev. Father Coffey, the brilliant editor of the Catholic Record, will shortly bring out a work on "Catholic Canada," which will deal, among other matters, with the Brownite and Catholic movement, the struggle for separate schools, and orangeism in Canada.

Mr. James Slavin, of Rat Portage, spent last Saturday in Winnipeg, visiting many of his old friends, who were all delighted to see him. We regret that we did not have the pleasure of meeting our esteemed friend who was good enough to call at the office. But another opportunity will come.

London Punch has these lines on the orange rangers:—

LUCUS A NON LUCENDO

Loyal? Nay Ulster, you for very shame. Should cede your long monopoly of that name Loyal to who?—to what? To power, to pelf, to place, to privilege, in a word to self. They who assume, absorb, control, enjoy all, must find it was by pleasant to be loyal.

The examination of the pupils in the French and English classes of St. Mary's Academy will occur on Tuesday and Wednesday next at 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. each day. The distribution of prizes will take place on the 18th inst at 9.30 a. m.

A very much mistaken journal is the Toronto Mail. It said in effect the other day that after the civil war in the States self-government was refused the Southern States. Now we have the historic fact that the American war was waged to prevent the setting up of a new nation not to deprive the Southern States of their legislatures. And more. No sooner had the war ended than the United States Government restored to the conquered States self government which it recognized as an unlost right.

There is a movement on foot to organize in this city a branch of the Catholic Men's Benevolent Association. A purely Catholic society is certainly needed here and the one proposed is no doubt the best that could be suggested, and we feel certain from the number of persons that have already agreed to become members that a successful beginning will be made. We expect to be able to give our readers in next week's issue a

synopsis of the constitution of this association which is so general and prosperous in other parts of Canada and in the United States.

The Moniteur de Rome, the semi official organ of the Vatican, in a studied article on the Knights of Labor, speaks in very complimentary terms of Mr. T. V. Powderly, whom it calls a level headed leader. Perhaps it is only natural that a person in Rome should exaggerate the importance of the Anarchists. But this journal is careful to distinguish between the "dynamite bomb associations, of German origin," and the Knights of Labor, an "order purely American and profoundly respectful of law." In another place the Moniteur says the order was a secret one, but that it has now ceased to be so.

Benjamin Disraeli, in the House of Commons in 1838, in summing up the Irish question, said:—"Ireland is teeming with a starving population, and suffers from an absentee aristocracy, an alien Church and the weakest executive in the world. The only remedy is revolution, which is prevented by its connection with powerful England. Therefore England is logically in an odious position being the cause of misery in Ireland. The duty of the English Minister, therefore, is to effect by his policy all changes which a revolution would do forcibly. That is the Irish question in its integrity. The moment you have a strong executive, religious equality and just administration, you will have order in Ireland."

The following appeared among the despatches of the Manitoba:—

Belfast June 5.—The Orange workmen employed at Queen's Island ship yards attacked the navvies employed by the Harbour Commission and after overpowering them and beating them badly drove them into the water. With the greatest difficulty the injured, exhausted and struggling navvies were rescued. The Orangemen numbering two thousand, the navvies 100. A repetition of the historical riots is feared. Policemen fully armed are patrolling the city, and the military are held in readiness in the barracks. Thirty Catholics were injured and twelve taken to the hospital. The body of Jas. Curran, one of the navvies has been rescued. He was the sole support of a widowed mother.

It is only in the proportion of 20 to 1 that these Orange braves will hazard their necks to gratify their malice. In anything like an even contest it is but the least respected portion of their anatomy that is visible when the trouble begins.

THE LATE JOHN KELLY.

On Wednesday of last week came the tidings of the death of John Kelly, who for years has been perhaps the foremost man in New York politics for many years. In the science of politics his knowledge was unimpeachable and he wielded an influence in all national affairs which no other man ever approached. His counsel was always solicited, his wisdom appealed to and his advice closely followed by the most prominent people of the country. Notwithstanding this it is also true that no man was ever so roundly abused by his enemies or malignantly caricatured by the foul and indecent illustrated periodicals of his own city, and it is therefore with very great pleasure that we give the following sketch of the deceased from the Buffalo Union and Times. Though but brief analysis of the character of this wonderful man, it gives some facts which many of our readers perhaps, were not ready to admit or if willing to concede them, through the frequent and foul descriptions by remorseless wretches of a gentleman unknown to them have been reduced to silence:—"Like Grant, Charles O'Connor and others of iron will he long struggled and beat back the destroyer. But at last he is fallen and with the death of Mr. Kelly one of the most remarkable men of this age and nation sinks to sleep. Cradled and nurtured in comparative poverty, his early days were a struggle. But a virtuous, pure life, indomitable will and a mind of wondrous depth and large range brought this natural leader of men to the front; and for years, as the chief of Tammany, John Kelly was the uncrowned King of New York politics. We have neither time nor space now for analysis of Mr. Kelly's character. Silent, meditative, self-reliant, of strong individuality, his mental complexion bore a striking likeness to Grant's, whom he also resembled in personal appearance. Although his life was largely spent amid the corrupting influences of politics, his record was proudly unstained. No man was ever so foully caricatured by the pencil of Nast. He was held up to view as a coarse, vulgar Irishman, whereas, Mr. Kelly was a New

Yorker by birth, of large mental endowments; a gentleman of linguistic accomplishments and artistic tastes, with a voice soft and sweet as a woman's. Great in life, John Kelly was incomparably great in death; and his last words on earth should be ever cherished as a proud heritage by his bereaved family. With his latest breath he declared, 'I have always tried to live as a good Catholic, and I wish to die a good Catholic. I wish for the services of the Church when I am dead, but want no demonstration—no display. I want my funeral to be plain and simple.'

THE OBLATES OF MARY IMMACULATE

We make no apology for the amount of space taken up in this week's number of the Review by an article on the late Father Mazenod, founder of the above order, which has long held the Northwest as a missionary field and whose members still continue to preach the revealed word of God to its inhabitants. Though not an old society (in the age of religious orders) the devoted Fathers of this missionary body have increased with wondrous growth, and are now among the most faithful laborers in the Masters Vineyard.

Though it is reasonably supposed that the Jesuit Fathers reached the Rockies in the early history of this country, the Northwest has never been recognized as a missionary field of any religious order but that of the Oblates. It is need, less for us here to rehearse the blessings that have crowned the fruitful labors of our illustrious Archbishop, who was one of the two first Oblates who began the work of Christianizing the savages of these regions, as well as of those devoted missionary priests who followed him. It needs not the flippant tongue of flattery to indicate the value of their services to this country and its inhabitants, that is measured by the abundant testimony of writers on this country. Protestants as well as Catholics. There are many of the Oblates now in the country who have spent the best part of their lives here and it must surely be a source of consolation to these devoted ministers of God to look back and recall a past of ripened labors in the Masters cause. Such is the past of His Grace the Archbishop of St. Boniface. Mgr. Grandin Fathers, Aubert, Lacombe, Tissot, and Maisonneuve and many other co-laborers. It has been spent in the service of God and of God's Church, preaching the gospel of Christ to the wild and savage aborigines, comforting the afflicted, visiting the sick and administering the sacraments and while they look forward on earth for the faithful performance of the sacred duties they assumed on their ordination day, we feel sure that they highly regard the esteem in which they are held by the people among whom they labor.

HOME RULE DEFERRED, NOT DEFEATED.

Recent despatches bring the not wholly unexpected news of the defeat of Mr. Gladstone on the Home Rule question by a majority of thirty in a House of 652. It being quite plain that a Tory Ministry could not long exist under all the facts and circumstances of the case, a dissolution has been granted to the Premier, and early elections in the three Kingdoms will, therefore, soon pronounce, in the constitutional way, upon this grave question. From the beginning it was seen that this course was inevitable. The measure in all its aspects is of a revolutionary nature, and it is not only fair but just that the people at large should be allowed to decide as to whether it is expedient or necessary, or both. It can scarcely be doubted that Ireland will triumph. Her own decision is already known. Most solemnly has she declared that Home Rule is her right, and is necessary for her peace and prosperity, and the voice of nations re-echo her demand. The recent vote in the Imperial Parliament gives, also, a broad and generous sanction to Mr. Gladstone's bill. Those of us who have long been students of Ireland's case, who have read, as they have been written by the best men of our day, the arguments in its support, and who have yet witnessed the scorn with which all efforts for relief were resisted—those, we say, who are thus informed, cannot but rejoice most heartily over the present aspect of affairs. Contrast the glorious vote of 311 with the poor result of Mr. O'Connell's efforts within thirty years, which did not, if we recollect, aright reach 40 votes! And that after a speech by the great Liberator which was regarded as "a miracle of power." It has for some time been no secret that both of the leading parties in England were willing to treat with Mr. Parnell. Knowing

this Mr. Gladstone was enabled to say that if he were not allowed to make the necessary concessions to Ireland the Tories would, for their own purposes, concede more on no far distant day. But still plainer evidence to this effect has just transpired.

During the recent debate Mr. Parnell, replying to Sir Michael Hicks-Beach asks:—"Does the gentleman deny that the intention to grant a parliament and to protect Irish industries was communicated to me by one of his own colleagues, a minister of the Crown?" (loud Parnellite and Liberal cheers.)

Sir Michael: "Yes, I do deny that cries of 'name' and 'order' to the best of my knowledge and belief. (Ironical cheers) If such a statement was communicated it was without authority from my colleagues. Who was it?"

Mr. Parnell: "The gentleman has asked a question which he knows is a very safe one to ask (cries of 'order,') I shall be glad to name the gentleman when I receive permission from him"; (loud cheers and countercheers.)

It is thus made quite plain that Home Rule is now so far within the domain of practical politics in England as to command the attention of any and every statesman who desires to secure power, whether for the purpose of his own exaltation or that of honestly discharging his duty as the servant of the Crown and the people.

Altogether, then, appearances are in favor of a change for the best interests of Ireland. Let us devoutly hope that no act of imprudence on either side will retard success. The following from Mr. Davitt to the President of the Irish National League in the United States is most righteous advice at the present time.

London, June 9.—Democracy will reverse the decision of parliament. Counsel our friends to have patience and confidence in certain victory. The national cause cannot be defeated if the Irish people the world over keep down their passions and calmly persevere in the present line. Signed
MICHAEL DAVITT

ST. MARY'S ACADEMY.

The music class in St. Mary's Academy underwent its annual examination on Thursday last. There were present the parent s of the scholars and some of the clergy. This branch of the Academy has always given the utmost satisfaction to both parents and teachers and this year was no exception. Though mostly of tender years there was exhibited on the part of the pupils a proficiency seldom achieved by the best professional teachers of the art. The skill exhibited on this occasion redounds with credit to this educational institution and deserves well the success that is evidently attending it. There is no discrimination made as to religion and it is quite evident that the institution is appreciated by our Protestant friends from the large number of their children attending. Those of the scholars who deserve special mention in this class are:—

In the elementary classes the efficiency was very marked over last year. Miss Josephine Egan played her selection very creditably, and showed a better knowledge of her piece than she did last summer. The Misses Carey, Smith, Drummond and Lawler did credit to themselves. Miss Ryan's playing was very good as well that of Miss Helen Shannon, who thoroughly understood her piece and played with much grace. In class three some excellent playing was done, notably by Miss Carman, who has a good touch and executed her executed her piece exceptionally well. Miss Florence Adams, of the same class gives great promise; her part being well sustained. Misses Catherine Shannon, McCarthy and Ester Soucisse also showed great talent. The fifth class was composed of the Misses Huges, Eva McCarthy, and Gellay who gave evidence of much ability in music and skill at the piano. Miss Josephina Soucisse was the only pupil in diversion one and exhibited a high degree of culture. Her great proficiency was in every sense a credit to the institution. The program being concluded the Rev. Father Ouellette addressed the pupils in grateful complimentary terms when the assembly dispersed highly delighted.

CORRESPONDENCE

To the Editor of the Northwest Review
Sir—In looking over the synopsis of Mr. Bernier's report of the Catholic Schools of Manitoba given in your issue of the 29th ult., it occurred to me that it was somewhat remarkable, that of the nine members on the Board of Education, seven reside at St. Boniface—while the rest of the province has but two, viz. Fathers Ouellette and Cherrier—and that the English speaking Catholics have but one representative, namely, Mr. Lloyd: I do not for a moment call

in question the competency of each individual member to discharge the duties involved, but if they were chosen from different parts of the Province and the nationalities represented more evenly, it would remove a cause for criticism in that respect, for it will hardly be conceded that all the learning and intelligence of our Catholic population is concentrated in any particular place.

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New Prints, New Muslins New Embroideries New Laces

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ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth? If so send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for Children Teething. It is invaluable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers; there is no mistake about it. It cures Dysentery and Diarrhoea, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cures wind colic, softens the Gums, reduces Inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind.

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

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Choice Butter, Fresh Eggs & Everything

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ST. BONIFACE COLLEGE

The College of St. Boniface, incorporated by an Act of Parliament, and affiliated to the University of Manitoba, is, since the 19th of August, 1885, directed by the Fathers of the Society of Jesus, under the high patronage of His Grace the Archbishop of St. Boniface. Its course of studies comprises the Greek, Latin, French and English languages and literature; History, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Higher Mathematics, Mental Philosophy, Natural Sciences and Theology. Although chiefly intended to prepare young men for the study of the liberal professions and divinity, it is also calculated to fit them for commercial pursuits. Its large and spacious grounds, secluded from the city, offers all the advantages of a country site, and are so near the cities of St. Boniface and Winnipeg as to secure all the advantages of a town residence. The College can accommodate a hundred students, of whom eighty may be boarders. The terms have been made as easy as possible. \$18 a month for boarding, and \$3 a month for those who take their meals in town and sleep in the college, beside a small additional fee for a few dormitory articles, of \$2 a year; the whole to be paid half yearly in advance. The uniform consists of a frock coat, with trousers, necktie and felt hat, all black. Each student is to be amply provided with other articles of clothing. The discipline of the College, strict in point of morality, is, as far as possible, paternal in character. The scholastic year opens on the third Wednesday of August, and ends about the 20th of June. ST. BONIFACE, AUGUST 29TH, 1885.

ECHOES FROM THE EAST.

How THE QUEBEC LIBRARY IS SUPPLIED WITH BOOKS—MR. DARSERAU'S PECULIAR TRANSACTIONS—THE MIRACLE OF ST. JANVARIUS—NOTES.

From our own Correspondent.

Montreal, June 5th.

Three years seems a comparatively long time to look back to get the true inwardness of news that is about this time agitating the hearts of our susceptible provincial politicians. I refer to the Dansereau, library affair, which is now so much talked about here and at Quebec, which the Liberals regard as an ugly bit of business indeed, but which the Conservatives see nothing in but a square, honest business transaction. In 1883 the Parliament buildings at Quebec were destroyed by fire, the library included. It was necessary to replace the library or at least part of it. From the very commencement of this business there seems to have been something which is not characterized as queer, must certainly be regarded as irregular. No body will find fault with Premier Meusseau for not appointing Mr. Lemay the government's purchasing agent for the library, his competency and ability in that direction being questioned by a great many; but still Mr. Dansereau should not have received the commission without an order-in-council, which there was not, and Mr. Mousseau was solely responsible for his appointment. Mr. Dansereau, who was about to take a trip to Europe was commissioned to make whatever purchase of books he thought proper and the sum placed at his disposal was \$15,000. When Dr. Ross became Premier considerable dissatisfaction was expressed at the result of Mr. Dansereau's work, and explanations from him were required. Following this a large number of books were delivered at Quebec—some new and a great, very great many second hand. The Government appointed two experts Messrs Dawson and Valois, to appraise the value of the books delivered and their report estimated their worth at \$9,500. Mr. Mercier during the present session brought the matter before the Legislature and as a consequence the Provincial government brought suit against Mr. Dansereau for the balance of the \$15,000, or \$5,500. Some peculiar features have come out in the discussion of the matter. It appears that Mr. Dansereau had appointed a Mr. E. G. Allen his agent in London to make desirable purchases. On account of some little differences between these two gentlemen, Mr. Allen threatened to expose some peculiar business with relation to the invoices, two of which were drawn up, the smaller one for Mr. Dansereau and the larger one for presentation for payment to the Quebec Government. The threat seems to have been carried out, for Mr. Lemay, the librarian, has made public the following letter and memorandum:—

28 Henrietta St. London Feb. 25, 1885.
Pamphile Lemay, Esq. Quebec:—

Dear Sir,—On receipt of your letter about a month since, respecting the doings of a certain person, I wrote him saying that as my bill still remained unpaid (£64 3s 6d.) I would write to you describing his transactions with me, especially with reference to the matter of the double bills, which are set forth in the memo. herewith still unpaid, and shall be glad of your advice, as to which course to pursue. I can send you copies of both bills in detail if you wish for them I mean the true bill for books and the nominal and large bill, my bill for binding, etc.

I am, dear sir, your obedient servant,
(Signed) "E. G. Allen,"
"Memorandum."

*Edw. G. Allen American Agency, Feb. 25, '85, 28 Henrietta St. London:

To P. Lemay, Esq., Dear Sir,—My bill for books for the Library of Parliament of Quebec, per Mr. Dansereau, paid by him was £490 11s 4d: was dated January 8, 1884, and was paid June 17th. The bill which he required me to draw up for him in excess of that for presentation to the government was £603 11s 7d, or an advance upon my charges of 113pds 0s 3d. There still remain due for binding 94pds 3s 6d. See bill herewith."

This document speaks for itself and certainly looks damaging to Mr. Dansereau, but his side is yet to be heard. In a two column letter to the Gazette on June the 2; he endeavors to explain his position, and devotes considerable space to prove that there is nothing out of the way in the double invoice. Mr. Allen he claims was simply an agent whom he directed to buy certain books, but by the time they were delivered in Quebec the cost had run up considerably. There has to be taken into account interest, freight, exchange, cartage, dock charges customs entries and general expenses. The addition of these items, which Mr. Dansereau estimates as equal to 23 per cent would he claims, bring the cost of the books up to about \$13,000 and he still has large cases of books at the customs, and in his cellars and garrets which when completed will be of considerable value. He stated Mr. Dansereau introduced several tables to prove that his purchases have been a good bargain for the government but there are still the estimate of the valuator for \$9,500 which it is difficult to go behind. The library committee on Wednesday last decided to take no further action in the matter until the suit between the government and Mr. Dansereau is decided in the courts, and the sooner this decision is arrived at the more comfortable will it be for all parties concerned. It is not anything to the credit of Messrs Mercier and Lindsay to acknowledge that they were acquainted with the double invoice business over a year ago and did not make the affair known to the proper authorities; but a provincial election is coming and truly the way of the provincial politician runs in

devious paths and is difficult to comprehend.

NOTES

Last Sunday at the Church of St. Jean Baptiste Quebec, the archiepiscopal decree constituting the new Parish of St. Jean Baptiste was officially promulgated, and for the first time the new bells of the church rang out in celebration of the event.

On Sunday the seventh provincial council of the Church in Quebec was declared open amid imposing ceremonies after the celebration of High Mass. A large procession of chorists priests and bishops was formed followed by his eminence Cardinal Taschereau.

On Saturday the Church of St. Andre, Avelin was totally destroyed by fire.

Great preparations are being made for the celebration of St. Jean Baptiste day, which takes place this year at Rutland St. Over 3,000 tickets have been sold in Montreal.

On Tuesday last the new sawmills at Louiseville was blessed by the curate.

On Friday last the anniversary requiem Mass for the repose of the soul of the late Archbishop Bourget were chanted at the Cathedral.

Rev. Abbe Desaulniers, parish priest of Pittsfield, Mass., and who is with Rev. Abbe Provencher's pilgrimage to the Holy Land, has written to his relatives in this city a long letter, in which he says he witnessed in the Cathedral of Naples the miracle of St. Janvier. He says: After visiting Palestine. I have arrived in Naples. Here I had the honor to witness the ever famous miracle of St. Janvier, whose blood, as you know, is kept in two small vials. It is coagulated all the year round except during the eight first days of May; on the 19th of September, the feast of St. Janvier and the 16 of December, the blood enters into effervescence and remains for quite a time. The Cathedral of Naples, where the saint's relics are deposited, was filled with the faithful who had come to venerate it during its May exhibition. The canon who was officiating saw at a glance that I was a stranger and ordering a lighted taper made me examine the vial very closely. I plainly saw the blood both liquified and in ebullition.

J. R.

MANITOBA UNIVERSITY

The public ceremonies in connection with the awarding of degrees, medals and prizes to the students of the various colleges of Manitoba University, held in the Legislative Chamber on Saturday last were very largely attended by those interested in the cause of education, and were of a most interesting and pleasant nature. His Honor the Lieut-Governor presided. Four young ladies wearing the University gown were among the students.

The Chancellor, the Most Rev. Metropolitan of Rupert's, opened the proceedings with a brief address; after which the registrar, Mr. T. A. Bernier read the list of the happy candidates.

The candidates for the degree of M.D. were presented to the chamber by Dr. Kerr; dean of the Medical College; those for a degree of B. A., from St. Boniface College, by Rev. Father Lory, rector of College; those from St. John's College Rev. Cannon O Meara, deputy warden; and those from Manitoba College by Rev. Dr. King, principal. The candidates for ad eandem degrees were presented by the registrar. In the case of a few who were unavoidably absent the degrees were proclaimed. Hearty applause greeted the winners of the degrees and medals as they were called forward to receive their honors.

It is with great pleasure we notice among the names of those honored with University degrees, Mr. J. H. Pilet a Barrister of the Province of Quebec and a graduate of McGill University. The degree of L. L. B. was conferred upon him. Mr. Pilet, since his arrival here from Montreal, has made numerous friends by his generous impulses, and his brilliant attainments fit him for a prominent position in provincial affairs. It is understood that Mr. Pilet intends to follow his profession in this Province, if so we bespeak for the gentleman a lucrative practice.

We are also pleased to see St. Boniface College, which is now under the direction of the Jesuit Fathers, coming out so creditably. The following students from this classical institution were successful in receiving honors, Messrs LaRiviere, Rocan DeLaronde and Gau-thier.

After the presentation, Lieutenant Governor Atkins made a few congratulatory remarks to the ladies and gentlemen who had been successful in taking degrees or scholarship—also wishing them a glorious future. The registrar then addressed the audience in French and the proceedings were ended.

Judge Elmore, of New Orleans, and father of Mrs. Major Bowles, and Frank Elmore, the popular journalist of this city, is visiting the city. He notices a decided improvement in the place since his last visit three years ago.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

The Quebec Legislature will probably be dissolved on Saturday.

The P. E. I. Legislature has dissolved. Nominations, 23rd inst.; polling, 30th.

Prince Jerome Napoleon publishes a protest against the passage of the proposed expulsion bill. He predicts that the Chamber of Deputies by such conduct will drive the Republic into civil war.

Princess Louise gave a garden party on Friday in the grounds of Kensington Palace for the entertainment of the colonists attending the Colonial and Indian Exhibition. A number of prominent Canadians were present as guests.

Queen Victoria's reign is now the fourth point in length chronicled by English history—Edward III. having reigned fifty Henry six, and George III, sixty years.

Five convicts who attempted to break out of St. Vincent de Paul penitentiary were sentenced yesterday. Martel getting three years additional imprisonment, Levesque two years and the others one year each. Viau, leader of the revolt, was arranged to die for murder.

Cardinal Jacobini, Papal secretary of state, has notified Baron Von Lohoefer the Prussian representative at the Vatican accepts the obligations imposed under the ecclesiastical bill of notifying Prussia of all permanent ecclesiastical appointments made by the church within the kingdom and that the Catholic Bishops of Prussia had been instructed to perform the duties assumed under the obligations.

It is understood that a collective letter from the bishops of the province lately in council at Quebec will shortly be published against Freemasonry, also that among the decrees adopted by the council is one making a reserved case of the giving or taking of bribes at elections; that is to say Roman Catholics who accuse themselves in confession of offences cannot get absolution hereafter from an ordinary priest, but have to apply to the bishop as in a case of perjury.

At the annual meeting of the Bank of Montreal, President Smithers said the bank had done much better than was expected, the net profits being \$70,000 in excess of last year. Regarding the future the feeling was not buoyant but hopeful. He pointed out regarding wheat that this country and the United States cannot compete in England with India, where grain is cultivated at a much less cost in wages. Canada would have to find a market at home for her consumption when wheat was fully higher in Chicago than in England. He denied that the bank had made great profits from the dealings with the Canadian Pacific. Bank dividends in future were not likely to be higher than the present, as they were coming down all over the world. Sir Donald Smith made the gratifying announcement that the first clipper ship with a cargo of tea from Yokohama was about to sail for Vancouver.

The decoration recently sent by His Holiness to Prince Bismarck, has had according to the radical Swiss organ the Bund the wonderful effect of turning the man of blood and iron into a member of the Jesuits. In proof of the accuracy of this statement the Bund quotes several articles of the constitution of St. Ignatius. The person most surprised at the peculiar and unrecognised transformation will be Bismarck himself, provided he devotes some of his leisure moments to the study of the Bund's information.

The Sacred Congregation of Rites has published a decree, by which it orders the examination of the writings of the venerable servants of God, Cicerio Landrini, religious of the pious schools, Bernard Maria Clausi, of the Minims of St. Francis of Pau; Madeline Sophie Barat, foundress of the religious of the Sacred Heart and Teresina Euschachio Verser, foundress of the daughters of the Sacred Heart. The persons who possess or who have knowledge of manuscripts written by these servants of God are requested to notify the Congregation of Rites within the space of 2 months.

NOTICE.

Weights and Measures

The following balances only are to be admitted to verification:
A. Balances having equal arms and on which the load is suspended below the fulcrum.
B. Balances commonly known as steelyard or Roman Balances, having equal arms.
C. Weigh Bridges.
D. Balance with equal arms and on which the load is placed above the fulcrum.
E. Hydrosstatic balances for weighing.

By order,
W. HINSMWORTH, Secretary.

Inland Revenue Department,
Ottawa, Feb 24th, 1885

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THE LARGEST STOCK OF PLATED WARE IN THE CITY

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Telephone Communication All Goods at Moderate Prices

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Call on us and we will convince you that we sell the Cheapest and Best

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THAT THE MARKET AFFORDS.

TRY OUR BUTTER!

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

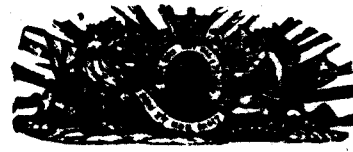
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and on the premises, Cash or on order by delivery only

TRY OUR ICE AND POT OF COFFEE.

SEE OUR BASS' ALE AND GUINNESS' STOUT, \$3.00 PER DOZEN.

Cor Princess and Market Streets



TENDERS.

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

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

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

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

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

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



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

SEALED Tenders addressed to the undersigned, and marked "Tenders for a Timber Berth," will be received at the office until Monday the 8th day of May next for a timber berth of eight square miles situated on the South side of the Saskatchewan River in the Provisional District of Alberta, in the North West Territories. Sketches showing the positions, approximate of this berth, together with the conditions on which it will be licensed, may be obtained at this Department or at the Crown Timber offices at Edmonton and Calgary.
A. M. BURGESS,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.



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

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

CHARLES JOSEPH DE MAZENOD.

A Holy Missionary—A Great Prelate—The Founder of a Society Whose Labors Have Rendered it Famous.

Mr. J. Moran of Amnendale, in the Baltimore Catholic Mirror.

It has been said that nothing is more edifying and instructive than the lives of truly great and good men—those whose works entitle them to the reverence and gratitude of mankind. It is one of such that I propose to speak, whose noble life was dedicated to the service of humanity and whose labors produced results the most beneficent and far reaching.

Charles Joseph Eugene De Mazenod—for such is the name of him whose life and works shall form the subject of these remarks—was born at Aix, in Provence, August 1st. 1782. It is not the intention to enter upon the details of his life nor to recount at length the deeds which won for him enduring fame, since to do so would require volumes and ability of the highest order. The sole aim of the writer is to draw attention to a character of imposing greatness, whose grand traits, however feebly outlined cannot fail to elicit admiration, if they do not inspire feelings of religious awe and veneration.

Eugene De Mazenod was descended from an illustrious family, distinguished for the prominent part some of its members had taken in the affairs of the nation, and not less so for the virtues which adorned their lives. From an early age he manifested the qualities and virtues which gave promise of the greatness he afterwards attained. In his youth, says his biographer, he had a grave and noble bearing stamped upon him which forcibly struck beholders. He was tall beyond his years, and a chaste beauty, which distinguished him through after life, was marked upon his features. He was also remarkable for his tender charity, and many beautiful instances of how he exercised this virtue might be cited did space permit. Thus gifted, the work of his education was easily accomplished under Christian teaching, and the influence of divine grace, which was abundantly bestowed upon him.

Like Aloysius Gonzaga of sainted memory, the youthful De Mazenod moved in high circles of society to which his rank entitled him. Like Aloysius, too, he was not dazzled by courtly splendor or charmed by its allurements. Smitten with divine love, his chaste soul could not be won from the object of his affection by the smiles of great ones or the blandishments of friends.

He was inspired by a higher and nobler ambition than the attainment of mere earthly fame—that of offering his life as a sacrifice to God and his neighbor. Nor could he be deterred from his high purpose by being reminded that he was the last male representative of the elder branch of his illustrious family, but nobly answered that the name could not become extinct in a more glorious and honorable way than by ending in the person of a priest. The perpetuity of an earthly name was to him of little consequence, since he resolved to abandon the world's riches, honors and pleasures in the hope of meriting, by a life of self-imposed labor and mortification, the more enduring recompense which God awards to such heroic conduct. The world and its votaries do not understand such lofty disinterestedness; for they take in to account not only this present life, its advantages and its methods of enjoyment. They can form no adequate conception of those pure and elevated pleasures that spring from the knowledge of having made sacrifice to God and ones fellow men, sincerity never merited to enjoy them. True, the world worships its own imagined heroes and speaks of their exploits with unstinted praise; but it has none to bestow upon those who have the courage to rise above its false maxims and set aside its imperious dictates.

Having made known his determination to join the ecclesiastical state, and obtained the approval of a wise and holy director, young De Mazenod entered the seminary of Sulpice, in Paris, the abode of sanctity and the home of learning wherein so many have been trained to walk in the ways of holiness and fitted to advance the honor and glory of God. His previous habits of piety and regularity enabled him to make rapid progress in the knowledge and accomplishments suitable for the sacerdotal life to which he aspired. Under the enlightened rule of the famous Abbey Emery, the fearless champion of justice and truth—whose voice silenced the great Napoleon in formulating and defending the rights of the Holy See against his unwarranted aggression—De Mazenod was schooled in sacred learning and the virtues befitting a great and noble mind. Between the Abbey Emery and his pupil there ever existed a holy intimacy and tender friendship which lasted until the death of the former.

Trained under such a master the splendid gifts of De-Mazenod were fully developed and brought to their highest perfection so that, on his ordination to the priest hood, he was prepared to enter upon a mission of great usefulness in whatever direction he might choose to employ his talents. Possessed of an imposing presence, highly refined manners, great fluency and lucidity of speech, besides deep and extensive acquirements, what more natural than that he should look forward to the brilliant career in the midst of the cultivated and influential. Such a mission, however attractive in results, he did not seek; it was not his choice, and to his eternal glory be it said. His great heart beat in sympathy with those who are despised and neglected—the poor of Christ, whose-

condition he found to be most deplorable.

To evangelize the poor was the mission, which he felt that divine Providence had called him, and he adopted for his device these expressive words; 'Evangelizare pauperibus misit me Deus—God has sent me to evangelize the poor.'

Never did an apostle select more beautiful words, and never did one more fully realize the grandeur of their meaning or more zealously and lovingly devote himself to the labors which they imposed. From the very beginning his efforts were crowned with the greatest success everywhere his labors produced the happiest results. Multitudes of the most abandoned sinners flocked to hear him, and were won back to God by the fervor of his preaching. He seemed to be invested with the power of imparting to his words a divine unction which penetrated all hearts, for they never failed to move sinners to repentance and inspire the just with holier emotions. He did not seek popular applause or to elicit praise from the learned. Souls were dearer to him than applause, yet he acquired both, for every where he was acknowledged to be great preacher in the highest and best sense of the term.

Finding the scope of his labors constantly enlarging, and the demands upon his zeal increasing, he perceived the necessity for calling to his aid others who wished to share his labors. He sought such as were imbued with his own exalted motives and sentiments, avowing that he desired for his associates only those who were willing to walk in the footsteps of the Apostles—men of heroic souls. Fortunately, he found no difficulty in drawing around him many holy and learned men, who at once caught his impulse and became fired with his zeal. It is a distinguished trait of great men—that they are able to mould others according to their own heart. De Mazenod was thus gifted to an extraordinary degree, for his disciples became living images or reproductions of himself.

The fame of De Mazenod and his followers soon spread far and wide. The countless souls rescued by them from sin and degradation, and restored to the peaceful way of virtue and industry, pointed to the divine character of their mission and proved the merit of their work.

But one thing more was needed to complete their organization and give stability to their efforts—the approval of the Vicar of Christ. When De Mazenod began this work, he never thought that it would assume such proportions or be attended by such results. In his humility it never suggested itself to his mind that he would become the founder of a new society. But under the guidance of divine Providence events had so shaped themselves as to point unmistakably in that direction. Urged by his followers to seek the sanction of the Holy See he at last consented to visit Rome, whether his fame as a great missionary and servant of God had preceded him.

Leo XII received him with marked kindness, praised him for the works he had accomplished; expressed himself favorably disposed towards his project, and, in recognition of his merit and distinguished services, offered to raise him to the dignity of Cardinal. But the humble missionary sought not such honors and so modestly declined. "God willed!" says his eloquent eulogist, "to bestow upon him not the purple of terrestrial dignity but the robe of eternal glory."

Like all great works undertaken for God, the project of Father De Mazenod to have his society raised to the dignity of a duly constituted body in the Church was to encounter obstacle, and from unexpected sources. He experienced much opposition—even strong and earnest protests were entered against the granting of his petition from influential quarters.

But God's blessing was upon the work and it was destined to succeed. He inspired His Vicar to look favorably upon the project despite the counsels of the unwise and the protests of the unfriendly. On the 16th of February, 1826, the Congregation of Cardinals, presided over by Cardinal Paocci, unanimously approved the rules submitted by Father De Mazenod for the government of his community, and petitioned the Holy Father to give his supreme sanction to them in due canonical form. On the following day 17th of February, 1826, the Holy Father, Leo XII., confirmed the decision of the Congregation of Cardinals, and gave his solid approbation to the institute, to the rules and constitution of the 'Oblates of Mary Immaculate.' Contrary to the usual custom this name was given by the Holy Pontiff himself under circumstances which warrant the belief that it was inspired, and in testimony as he said, of his devotion to the Immaculate Conception long before it was defined to be a dogma of faith.

Father De Mazenod and his followers with the benediction of Christ's Vicar upon them, resolved to push their missionary enterprises wherever a field opened for their zeal. Hearing of their extraordinary success, Bishops of various countries petitioned for their services both as missionaries and teachers diocesan seminaries and schools of learning, to which appeals Father De Mazenod generously responded, giving preference to the places where the wants were greatest and most likely not to be supplied by others. Soon his sons were scattered over the earth, everywhere doing glorious work for their divine master. Whole tribes of North American Indians were brought under the influence of the Gospel, which they carried to places so remote as to be considered inaccessible. Whether amidst the ice-bound coast of Labrador; the barren wastes and snow clad regions of the far North, or beneath the scorching suns of

RETAIL MEAT MARKETS

Beef, roast, per lb.	12 1/2 to 16
Beef, steak, per lb.	10 to 16
Beef, corned, per lb.	6 to 10
Beef, boiling, per lb.	6 to 8
Beef, fore quarters, per lb.	5 1/2 to 6
Beef, hind quarters, per 100 lb.	51 to 72
Veal, roast.	12 1/2 to 18
Veal, chop.	15 to 18
Pork roast.	10 to 12
Pork steak.	10 to 12
Port, farmers' per 100 lbs.	5 50 to 6 00
Mutton, roast, per lb.	12 1/2 to 18
Mutton, leg.	15 to 18
Mutton chop.	14 to 15
Ham.	14 to 15
Breakfast bacon.	12 to 15
Lard.	9 to 11
Lard, per pail.	2 25 to 3
Sausage.	10 to 12
Bologna sausage.	12 1/2 to 15
Shanks.	8 to 10
Liver.	15 to 18
Kidney.	15 to 18
Head cheese.	12 1/2 to 15
Tongue.	12 1/2 to 15
Chickens, per lb (dead).	6 to 10
Eggs, per dozen.	25 to 30
Butter, per lb.	25 to 30
Chickens (alive young) per pair.	30 to 35
Chickens (alive, old) per pair.	40 to 50
Turkeys, per lb.	10 to 15
Ducks, per lb.	10 to 12
Prairie Chickens, per brace.	40 to 70
Prime antelope cheese, per pound.	15 to 20

WHOLESALE MEAT AND CATTLE MARKET.

Michigan cows.	25 00 to 40 00
Working oxen, per yoke in demand.	90 00 to 140 00
Live cattle, per lb.	3 to 3 1/2
Calves.	5 00 to 8 00
Side bacon, per 100 lb.	8 50 to 9 75
Head bacon.	13 to 15
Hams.	13 to 15
Pork, per barrel.	15 50 to 16 00
Beef, per barrel.	12 00 to 13
Corn, per doz.	15 to 20
Cucumbers, per doz.	40 to 50
Eggs, per doz.	25 to 27

FISH.

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

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, per bush.	40 to 50
Beets, per doz.	30 to 40
Dried onions, per bushel.	2 00 to 2 50
Turnips, per bush.	25 to 30
Cabbage, each.	6 to 8
Parsley, per doz.	40 to 50
Ripe tomatoes, per bushel.	2 25 to 3 55
Carrots, per doz.	40 to 50
Parsnips, per doz.	40 to 50
quash, each.	10 to 20

FRUIT.

Cranberries, per barrel.	10 to 10 00
California Pears, per box.	4 25 to 5 00
Grapes, per lb., Ontario.	10 to 12
Lemons, per box.	7 00 to 8 07
Oranges, per box.	8 00 to 8 50
Apples, per barrel.	3 25 to 3 55
Ripe tomatoes, per bushel.	2 25 to 3 55
Green tomatoes, per bushel for pickling.	1 60

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay.	3 00 to 4 50
Straw.	2 00 to 3 00
Timothy.	8 00 to 9 00

GRAIN.

Oats, per bushel.	32 to 35
Barley, per bushel.	30 to 35
No. 1 hard wheat.	64
No. 2 hard wheat.	58
No. 1 Northern.	50
No. 2 Northern.	48
No. 1 regular wheat.	00
No. 2 regular wheat.	00
No. 3 regular wheat.	00
Rejected.	00 to 00
Flour, XXXX.	1 70
Flour, superfine.	1 55 to 1 40

WOOD.

Poplar cordwood.	3 75 to 000
Tamarac.	5 00 to 5 50
Poplar poles, per cord.	3 50 to 3

TENDERS.

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

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

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

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

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

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

FRED WHITE, Comptroller.

Ottawa, 18th May, 1886.

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Continued on 7th Page

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PROBLEMS FOR ATHEISTS

If you meet with an atheist do not let him entangle you into the discussion of sides issues. As to many points which he raises, you must learn to make the Rabbi's answer, 'I do not know, But ask him these seven questions.

1. Ask, him where did matter come from. Can a dead thing create itself?

2. Ask him where did motion come from.

3. Ask him, where life came from, save from the finger, tip of Omnipot. ence-

4. Ask him, whence came the exquisite order and design in nature? If one told you that the millions of painter's types should fortuitously shape themselves into the 'Divine Comedy' of Dante, or the plays of Shakespeare, would you not think h'm a madman.

5. Ask him, whence came consciousness.

6. Ask him who gave you free will.

7. Ask him, whence came conscience. He who says there is no God, in the face of these questions, talks simply stupendous nonsense. This, then is one of the foundations, one of the things that cannot be shaken and will remain. From this belief in God follows the belief in God's providence, the belief that we are His people and the sheep of His pasture

EASY AND PRACTICALLY SURE WAY OF TESTING ALTAR WINE.

Take a glass of water filled within an inch or so, fill a small bottle or vial with the wine to be tested; stop the orifice of the vial with the thumb, and turn thus the neck of the vial into the water, then withdraw the thumb and observe results. If the wine is pure hardly a drop will escape out of the vial, and what does escape will float on the surface of the water, if not, the sweetening extraneous matter will gradually drip to the bottom of the glass, and by testing what remains in the vial you can find out whether the wine is either partially or totally adulterated. That test is founded of course on the principle that all real wine is specifically lighter than water—there are two ways of applying the same test.

I got lately some wine, chiefly for table use, but ordered it shipped as altar-wine, warranted perfectly pure with an offer of ever so many dollars to any one who could find the least adulteration in it. The dealer is said to be a Catholic, has a large custom, I think, among the Catholic clergy, and never heard the least suspicion uttered against the purity of his wines. The wine or rather the liquid, in question has a real taste of wine but is rather too sweet I thought to be good for altar purpose. Therefore I wrote to the dealer to tell me whether he was absolutely sure in conscience that in case of necessity I could use that wine for the altar. He answered in the affirmative, renewing all his warranty deeds, etc., on the subject. However at the late mission held in my parish, up on the suggestion of a visiting priest, the above test was applied. The wine I use for the altar stood the test perfectly, but the same test applied repeatedly to that sweet beverage warranted over and over to be perfectly pure wine and fit for the altar proved to be not only adulterated but simply no wine at all.

Experto Crede Roberto.

P. S. For the benefit of the Catholic clergy, and above all for the honor of Christ in the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass I would request you to invite your Catholic exchanges to copy the above test and warning.

CAROLAN.

Carolán was certainly the most remarkable of the Irish minstrels. Born in the year 1670 he early lost his sight through small-pox but solaced himself for the deprivation by the study of music, in which he made astonishing progress. The Irish Monthly Review gives this instance of his wonderful music memory, and his extraordinary power of musical improvisation: "At the house of an Irish nobleman, where Geminiani was present, Carolán challenged the eminent composer to a trial of skill. The musician played over on his violin the Fifth Concerto of Vivaldi; it was instantly repeated by Carolán on his harp, although he had never heard it before. The surprise of the company was increased when Carolán asserted that he would compose a concerto himself, and did then and there invent a piece that has since gone by his name. He composed upon the buttons of his coat, the buttons serving for the purpose of the lines, the intervals between them for the spaces." Another story about Carolán is adduced in amusing proof of his amazing musical memory. He was about to perform one evening at a patron's house in competition with another minstrel whom he had overheard a little

previously practicing what was evidently intended to be his show piece on the occasion. When the trial came off, Carolán as the more distinguished harper was called upon to play first, and to the mingled rage and astonishment of his rival, played as his own the very piece which he was about to perform, but with a feeling and finished he never could have approached.

THE LAST BLESSING.

After the publication of the recent Decree of the Sacred Congregation of Indulgences on the Papal Blessing, it may be interesting to recall another Decree of the same Congregation on the same subject. On June 20th, 1836, it was decided that the Last Blessing, cannot be repeated in the same sickness. Though the sick person may have received it in mortal sin, or may have fallen into grievous sin afterwards, or through a long sickness may supervene, such as would require according to the spirit of the Ritual—that Extreme Unction be administered again, or though the confessor may deem it necessary to repeat absolution, still it is not lawful in the same sickness to impart this Indulgence a second time. From this decision it follows that Extreme Unction can be repeated more easily than the Last Blessing. The reason is this. The Last Blessing, which is a total and entire remission of the temporal punishment due to sin, takes effect only at the last moment of life, and hence to receive it once suffices for ever. Whereas Extreme Unction produces its effect in the act of the reception of the Sacrament, and therefore it can be received with profit several times, that is as often as extreme danger ceases and afterwards recurs.

FAULTS LEADING TO VIRTUE

The faults into which we fall often give place to great acts of virtue, which otherwise, we should never have had occasion to practice, and God permits our faults for this end. For example a dash of temper a brusque reply, a manifest impatience, just fits one for a good act of humility, which abundantly repairs the fault and the scandal it had given. The fault is committed by a sudden impulse; the reparation is made with reflection, by a victory over one's self, and with a full and deliberate will. The latter is an act much more agreeable to God.

SPEAKING EVIL OF OTHERS

Is it true. Is it kind. Is it necessary. These are very proper questions for one to ask and answer, when he finds himself about to speak evil of some one else. And if he answers any one of them in the negative then he had better omit the evil speaking. The observance of this rule will save him from doing evil himself,

THE PERSEVERING SHALL CONQUER

No grace is more necessary to the Christian worker than fidelity—the humble grace that marches on in sunshine and storm, when no banners are waving and there is no music to cheer the weary feet.

PRIVATE JUDGMENT

If a man ought to be free to exercise the right of private judgment' in religious affairs as Protestantism teaches, why should not he exercise the same right in civil and social life. Why shouldn't he decide for himself what the laws mean and which of them he will obey. They are less difficult to understand and less important than the Scriptures.

TWO KINDS OF GIRLS

One is the kind that appears best abroad—the girls that are best at parties, rides, visits, balls, etc. and whose chief delight is in such things. The other is the kind that appears best at home—the kind that are useful and cheerful in the dining room, sick-room and all the precincts of home. They differ widely in character. One is often a torment at home, the other a blessing, one is a moth consuming everything around her; the other is a sunbeam, inspiring light and gladness all around her pathway. To which of these classes do you belong?

HER AGE

You are shown a girl baby. You remark, 'What? only six months old! is it possible! I should guess she was at least a year old.' And the mother is delighted, and tells everybody that Mr. Smith is a most delightful gentleman. The baby grows. Ten years later you meet her. Impossible! you exclaim; 'such a great girl, and only ten years!' not only mother, but the great girl is delighted this time. Another ten years passes; but now you have to use different tactics, something like this: 'Twenty years, nonsense, you can't be more than six teen, if you are that!' 'Funny! Yes, and it all goes to show that sauce for the goring is not necessarily the proper sauce for the goose.

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S PRESENT.

The pectoral cross presented by the Emperor of Germany to the Holy Father is of ancient style and of the Latin form. The length of the longer arm is twelve centimetres, or nearly four and three-quarter inches; the shorter nine centimetres; with the ring attached to the longer arm, the length is sixteen centimetres. It is formed of gold, incised in its whole length and covered with brilliant and rubies; the work is all done by hand, and denotes the ability of the artist. In the centre is the head of the Saviour, surrounded by sixteen brilliant diamonds of large size. At the points are four large brilliant diamonds, in the centres smaller specimens of the same. All are of the best water. The ring has a rosette of seven brilliant diamonds, with a large ruby in the centre. Two carved angels support this rosette. A gold chain, over a yard in length, is attached to this splendid gift.

THE WISE VIRGINS AND THE PRESIDENT.

In the school attached to the church at which Mr. Cleveland often worships a class of small girls was on last Sunday being diverted with the pretty parable of 'The wise and Foolish Virgins.' After the story had been told the teacher thought it wise to question his pupils to ascertain how much they remembered.

'What did the wise virgins do,' he asked.

'They lit their lamps and married the President of the United States,' promptly rejoined a little tot of a girl, innocent of a knowledge of polygamy, and rather more familiar with fairy tales than the Scriptures.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by sick children crying and with pain of Cutting Teeth? If so send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for Children Teething. It is invaluable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, no mother there is no mistake about it. It cures Dysentery and Diarrhoea, restores the Stomach and Bowels, cures wind colic, softens the Gums, reduces Inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to taste and is the prescription of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind.

ST. MARY'S ACADEMY

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

The Sisters are happy to inform their friends and the Public that the new and commodious Building which they have recently erected will enable them to bestow additional care upon the education of their Pupils.

The Teachers will devote themselves with unremitting attention and labor to the intellectual and moral training of their Pupils, as well as to bestow their manners to the usages of polite society.

Pupils of every denomination are admitted and no interference is made with their religious convictions; they are, however, required to conform to the general rules of the Institution.

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

TERMS.—Board and Tuition per Session \$60.00. Music Lessons and Use of Piano, \$17.50. Private Singing Lessons, \$20.00. Oil Painting, \$20.00. Drawing and Painting (incl. Colours), \$7.00. Bed and Bedding, if furnished by the Institution, \$5.00. Washing \$15.00. Entrance Fee payable once \$5.00. Each Session is payable in advance. Singing in Concert, Calisthenics, Sewing and Fancy Work do not form extra charges.

The uniform which is worn on Sundays and Thursdays, consists of a Black Merino dress for winter, and black Alpaca for summer. Parents before making the above dresses will oblige by asking information at the Academy, if desirable, material will be supplied and made up at the Institution, when paid for in advance. Each pupil should be provided with a Toilet Box, a Knife, Fork, and Table Spoons, and a Goblet; also a sufficient supply of Under linen, Six Table Napkins, Six Towels and a Black and White Boguet Veil.

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

ST. BONIFACE COLLEGE

The College of St. Boniface, incorporated by an Act of Parliament, and affiliated to the University of Manitoba, is, since the 19th of August, 1885, directed by the Fathers of the Society of Jesus, under the high patronage of His Grace the Archbishop of St. Boniface. Its course of studies comprises the Greek, Latin, French and English languages and literature; History, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, higher Mathematics, mental Philosophy, Natural Sciences and Theology. Although chiefly intended to prepare young men for the study of the liberal professions and divinity, it is also calculated to fit them for commercial pursuits. Its large and spacious grounds, secluded from the city, offers all the advantages of a country site, and are so near the cities of St. Boniface and Winnipeg as to secure all the advantages of a town residence.

The College can accommodate a hundred students, of whom eighty may be boarders. The terms have been made as easy as possible. \$18 a month for board, and \$10 a month for books (take their meals in town and sleep in the college, beside a small additional fee, for a few dormitory articles, of \$2 a year; the whole to be paid half yearly in advance. The uniform consists of a frock coat, with trousers, gaiter and felt hat, all black. Each student is to be sufficiently provided with other articles of clothing. The discipline of the College, strict in point of regularity, is, as far as possible, paternal in character. The scholastic year opens on the third Wednesday of August and ends about the 20th of June. ST. BONIFACE, AUGUST 25th, 1885.

ST. BONIFACE ACADEMY

CONDUCTED BY THE SISTERS OF CHARITY.

This Institution, under the distinguished patronage of His GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF ST. BONIFACE, is conducted by Sisters of Charity. The latter would respectfully direct the attention of parents and friends of education in general to the condition of well-being and comfort in which they begin this scholastic year. The new edifice, situated a few steps from the old one, is equal to any establishment of the kind in Canada or elsewhere. Spacious apartments, well lighted and ventilated; comfortable class-rooms; vast dormitory; bath rooms; water-works; the most improved system of heating, and perfect security against fire; gardens and play-grounds, laid out in the most salubrious and agreeable sites; such are some of the principal advantages afforded by the new building. The course of studies followed by the pupils, under the direction of His GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP TACHE, comprehends religious instruction, the usual branches of English and French education, pleasing arts and domestic economy. It has received the approbation of most competent authorities. Difference of religion is no obstacle to admission, but external compliance with the rules is required from all. The St. Boniface Academy opens for its seventh year of existence. Reports of conduct and progress of each pupil will be sent occasionally to the parents and guardians.

TERMS.—Entrance fee (once for all), \$5.00. Board and Tuition, per month, \$10.00. (A deduction is made when two or more of the same family are sent.) Music and use of Piano, per month, \$5.00. Drawing, per month, \$1.00. Bed and bedding, per month \$1.00. Washing, per month, \$2.50. Payments to be made every two months in advance. Pupils coming from other institutions must furnish certificates of good conduct from the establishment they left. Every pupil should be provided with sufficient underclothing, a plain toilet case, a table knife and fork, spoons and goblet, six able napkins and a napkin ring. The uniform, strictly obligatory, is a black merino dress, and a mantilla of the same color, a straw hat trimmed in blue for summer and a white hood for winter, a white veil of plain net. Parents are invited to inquire at the Institution for certain particulars before preparing the uniform. When desired it can be furnished in advance, and, as also articles for toilet, drawing and needle work, but payment in advance is required. School books and stationery are furnished at current prices. Other books and letters are subject to the inspection of the Directress. No deduction for pupils withdrawing before the end of the two monthly term, unless in case of sickness or for other cogent reasons. Pupils receive visits of their parents, near relatives and guardians, on Sunday, between the hours of divine service and after Vespers, until 6:30 p.m. and on Thursdays from 1 to 5:30 p.m. No other visitors are admitted unless they are recommended by parents or guardians.

CHANGE OF TIME.

Through Trains with Sleeping Cars attached will be run daily between Winnipeg and St. Paul as follows: Leaving Winnipeg at 9:45 a.m. (via St. Vincent, Crookston, Barnesville, Breckenridge and Morris) arriving in St. Paul at 7:30 a.m. Returning leave St. Paul at 7 p.m. (via same route) arriving in Winnipeg at 5:25 p.m. For full information and tickets to all points in Canada and United States, also Ocean Tickets to and from any place in Europe at LOWEST RATES and by the BEST LINES. Apply to the City Ticket Office of the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway 383 Main street, Winnipeg. H. G. MOMICKEN, Agent.

AGENCY FOR THE FOLLOWING STEAMSHIP LINES ALL THROUGH CUNARD, GUYON, HAMBURG, INMAN, NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE

Table with columns for ship names, departure times, and agents. Includes 'ALBERT LEA ROUTE' and 'TRAVEL BY THE FAMOUS'.

CH. MUMM & CO'S CHAMPAGNE

IMPORTATION IN 1879, 49,312 Cases.



22,526 Cases MORE than of any other brand.

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

F. CLOUTIER

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

Groceries, Provisions

ETC., ETC. CHEAPER THAN EVR

252 Main Street

Choice Butter. Fresh Eggs & Everything AT BOTTOM PRICES

F. CLOUTIER, 252 MAIN ST

TEST YOUR BAKING POWDER TO-DAY!

and advertised as absolutely pure CONTAIN AMMONIA

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



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

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

THE TEST OF THE OVEN.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO., MAKERS OF

Dr. Price's Special Flavoring Extracts,

The strongest, most delicious and natural flavor known, and

Dr. Price's Lupulin Yeast Gems

For Light, Healthy Bread, the Best Dry Hop Yeast in the World.

FOR SALE BY ORDERS. CHICAGO ST. LOUIS



NOTICE

Weights, and Measures

The following balances only are to be admitted to verification: A. Balances having equal arms and on which the load is suspended below the fulcrum. B. Balances commonly known as steelyard or Roman Balances, having equal arms. C. Weigh Bridges. D. Balance with equal arms and on which the load is placed above the fulcrum. E. Hydrostatic balances for weighing coal.

By order, W. HIMSWORD, secretary. Inland Revenue Department, Ottawa, Feb 24th, 1884.



PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER

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

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

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

PATENTS

MUNN & CO., of the Scientific American, continue to act as Solicitors for Patents, Caveats, Trade Marks, Copyrights, for the United States, Canada, England, France, Germany, etc. Have about 1500 Patents sent free. Thirty-seven years' experience. Patents obtained through MUNN & CO. are noted in the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN the 1st best, most and most widely circulated scientific paper. \$2.50 a year. Weekly. Splendid engravings and interesting information. Specimen copy of the Scientific American sent free. Address MUNN & CO. Scientific American Office, 311 Broadway, New York.

CHURCH NOTICES.

CATHEDRAL, ST. BONIFACE.

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

Week Days—Masses at 6.30 and 7.30

ST. MARY'S CHURCH.

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

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

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

IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.

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

Sundays—Masses at 8.30 and 10.30 a.m. Vespers at 7.15 p.m.

Week Days—Mass at 7:30 a.m.

SATURDAY, JUNE 12, 1886

CITY AND PROVINCIAL NEWS

A number of Martini-Henri rifles for the use of the Saskatchewan Rifle Association. Prince Albert, were forwarded from the militia stores the other day.

At the Colonial Exhibition there are 1,630 Canadian entries: Of these 190 are from Manitoba, Northwest Territories and British Columbia.

A Northcote, Minnesota, subscriber writes that he will come to Manitoba to live in the fall. They had a heavy frost in his district on Friday night which he says, did a good deal of damage to crops.

An order in council has been passed respecting the guarantee of interest on bonds of the Winnipeg and Hudsons Bay Railway Company in accordance with the act passed during the recent session.

Letters patent have been granted the Otter Tail Gold and Silver Mining Company and to the Turtle Mountain Creamery Association.

Instead of a general trip over the Canadian Pacific once contemplated, the company will issue tickets to members of Parliament, Senators, and Parliamentary press representatives' convenience. The first through train starts as soon as the rolling stock is ready, probably in less than a fortnight.

It is officially announced that Beaty has failed to make the deposit re the Northwest Central and the charter has lapsed. The Government has invited tenders for the work from other parties and two applications have already been received; No propositions will be entertained unless accompanied by substantial guarantee.

Mr. E. T. Q. Rowan intends erecting a two story brick building on the southwest corner of Portage avenue and Main St. It will have a frontage of 35 feet on Main street and will extend 120 feet back on the avenue.

About forty men are engaged in rebuilding the burnt C. P. R. station. The walls are going up rapidly, the old wall being utilized wherever possible, and by the first of October it is expected the edifice will be completed.

A number of Hungarian families left for Whitewood this morning to settle on the lands of the Northwest Land Company. The assortment of very young settlers was large and varied. Miss Marion Scarth distributed the tickets to the travellers.

On June 1st the new C. P. R. freight tariff at all points on this section of the road, Manitoba and Northwest, and the Northwestern Navigation Company's railway came in force. The rates apply only to goods shipped by Winnipeg wholesale houses to country retailers.

Letters patent have been issued incorporating Mr. Bell, of Indian Head, Messrs Boyle, Macarthy Howard, of Winnipeg and Allen, Pakeley and Eberts, as the Bell Farm Company for colonization and cultivation purposes, with a capital of half a million dollars.

A Regina despatch says. The Long Lake Railway was opened for traffic to Craven, a distance of 25 miles. About fifty people took advantage of an invitation extended by Mr. G. R. Pugsley to take a trip to the end of the track. They returned about five p. m., in time to partake of a dinner at the Palmer House. Toasts were drunk, wishing success to Mr. Pugsley and his enterprise. Track laying will be completed to Long Lake shortly, when a boat will be put on the lake opening up a new route to Battleford.

A plucky little fellow of ten years arrived on the immigrant train the other morning, having come alone the whole way across the Atlantic and over the C. P. R. to this point. His destination was Shellmouth, and he had the full route marked out for himself. He knew the time of arrival and departure of the trains as far as Solsgrith, and also the stage from Solsgrith that was to take him to his friends at Shellmouth.

A circular has been issued from the Department of Agriculture to all issuers of marriage licenses in the province, stating that under the provisions of the act passed at the recent session the price of marriage licenses to the public will on and after July 1st, be reduced from \$7.50 to \$5 each, \$2 to be retained by the issuer as his commission and \$3 to be remitted by him to the department. Issuers are to continue charging \$7.50 for each license which may be sold by them up to and including June 30th, on which day they will make their quarterly return, stating the number of licenses on hand, when the reduction in price will be created to their account for any they may have in stock.

An anniversary service in memory of the death of the late Madame LaRiviere was held at St. Boniface Cathedral Monday last, Rev. Father Dugas officiating, assisted by the Rev. Father Cloutier and a sub deacon, His Grace Archbishop Tache occupying a seat in the chancel, with Rev. Fathers Lory, Maisonneuve, Belliveau and others. The service was very imposing. Mr. Albert Betournay presided at the organ, and Mr. L. J. A. Leveque leading the choir.

His Grace Archbishop Tache conferred the Sacrament of Confirmation on twenty seven young students of St. Boniface College on Thursday.

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

MAN. AND N. W. T.

Wood Mountain, June 7.—The Horne Cattle Company, having secured a large tract of land in this neighborhood for grazing purposes, are here arranging for the arrival of their cattle, a portion of which are on the road and will arrive shortly. They propose to bring in 26,000 head.

Half-breeds from various points in Montana say the Canadian Indians connected with the rebellion, who escaped last year, are in the most destitute circumstances. Big Bear's son is in Fort Assiniboine. The half-breeds also who escaped from Batoche are at the point of starvation. They are anxious to return, but fear arrest.

Battleford, June 5.—The medals were presented here night before last.

The rifle matches are going on. The weather is hot and dry; rain is badly needed.

The commission opened last Monday; and have taken evidence in forty five claims to date. They expect to leave for Calgary on the 12th inst.

Whitewood, June 5.—Over \$700 worth of cordwood was burned yesterday about a mile and a half east of here. It belonged to Paddy Enright. It lay along the track and burned the ties, causing a trifling delay to traffic. An Indian camp fire was the cause.

Rat Portage, June 10. The serious fire which took place this morning has been extinguished and nothing now remains on the one half of the east side of Main St but the vacant lots. Had a heavy wind been blowing, both sides of Main Street would have been favoured by the burning element. The registry office and revision clerk's office opposite the Rideout house got severely scorched. Messrs M. McQuarrie & Co had all the front of their store very much damaged. They will sustain a loss of about three hundred dollars entirely covered by insurance. George Drewery had his restaurant damaged to the extent of about \$400: covered by insurance with the Caledonian Insurance Company of \$1,000 A. J. W. Humble is insured with the Caledonian Insurance Company for \$500. A great part of Humble's stock has been saved, but greatly damaged. Ferguson's loss is about \$500, covered by insurance of \$400. The Hudson's bay Company's loss is greater than was supposed. It is believed the stock is nearly covered by insurance. The storehouse of the Company in rear of the store was completely stocked with pork and flour, which is all consumed. Mckeown's hotel had a narrow escape, being badly scorched. The windows in the front were broken. Dr McDonald was asleep in the Rideout House and had only time to get out of the house. He has lost all his clothes and instruments. Fortunately no one was injured, but one or two parties received slight bruises in removing goods. If the fire in Drewery's hotel had not been put out the Queen's hotel and Hilliard house would have been consumed. There is no doubt that the fire was caused by incendiarianism according to the reports, and an investigation is to be held as to the cause of the fire. The Gore property had no insurance, and Mrs Gore will suffer a loss of about \$7,000. The hall alone was worth \$3,500, and Humble and Ferguson's store, with the buildings ad-

joining, are valued at considerable. The fire brigade did good service under the command of Capt. Holmes and Lieut. K. bold, and the members of the brigade deserve great credit for their exertions. The citizens assisted greatly in saving goods. The fire brigade is still on the grounds in the event of a fresh outbreak.

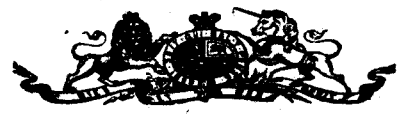
ST JEAN BAPTISTE DAY.

The national day of the French Canadian, the anniversary of St. Jean Baptiste will be celebrated at St Boniface on the 24th inst., on a quiet scale. In the morning there will be High Mass, with a sermon appropriate to the day. The foundation of a monument in memory of La Verandrye, the courageous coureurs du bois, who, one hundred and fifty years ago broke through the broad belt of rocks lying between this city and Lake Superior and won the honour of being the first European to see the broad prairies of the Northwest. The pioneer pushed as far westward as the Rocky Mountains. His compatriots are now proposing to honor his name by the erection of a monument at St. Boniface. It will not probably be built this year but the foundation will be laid on the 24th and it will then be erected as soon as possible. In the afternoon there will be a picnic for which an interesting programme of sports, consisting of races jumping, etc, will be prepared. In the evening there will be a musical literary and dramatic entertainment. The programme has not been definitely arranged yet, but a meeting of the St. Jean Baptiste Society will shortly be called to consider the matter. The society will send no delegates to Rutland or where the great celebrations of the day will be.

A GOOD WORD FOR MANITOBA.

At the annual meeting of the Freehold Loan and Savings Co., held in Toronto on the 1st of June, the manager, Mr. S. C. Woods, spoke as follows respecting business in this Province:

"There has been for the last year a gradual but certain improvement in the Province of Manitoba. The people in the City of Winnipeg and in the towns have wisely come to the conclusion that their prosperity depends not on wild and reckless speculation, but by conducting their business on business principles, and practising that same economy and push that has given permanent wealth to so many of the cities and towns in Ontario. The farmers in Manitoba no longer expect to realize large fortunes by speculation in or by the rapid rise in the price of land. They have fully recognized the fact that if they are to obtain satisfactory returns from the soil, they must sow early, summer fallow, introduce mixed farming, and practice same economy as the successful farmers in the older Provinces have found necessary. This spring seeding has been earlier than usual, a large portion of it on fallow ground, and our reports from all parts of Manitoba state that the crops never looked better. Several cheese factories have been established and more are being established. Creameries are about being introduced; cattle sheep, and pigs are being brought in large numbers. Local railways are being extended, and new ones contracted for, and the result is a marked improvement in the Province, greater confidence on the part of capitalists, and contentment on the part of the people



TENDERS.

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

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

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

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

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

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

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



This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., N.Y.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY

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

—THE—

Blue Store,

426 MAIN STREET.

Suits Worth \$12 at \$7.50

Suits Worth \$18 at \$10

Suits Worth \$22.50. \$12

Overcoats a Specialty.

RAILROAD TICKETS

CAN BE FURNISHED

City Ticket Office, 471 Main Street

TO THE

EAST WEST, NORTH AND SOUTH

YES AND TO

Anywhere else you want to go. Give us a call and we will try and please you

We give through tickets and through trains, and through baggage.

REMEMBER THE PLACE!

471 Main St., City Ticket Office

G. H. CAMPBELL, City Ticket Agent.

P. QUEALY,

BOOTS AND SHOES

Regimental Boot Maker to the WINNIPEG FIELD BATTERY AND 90TH BATT. RIFLES

All Kinds of Work Done in First-Class Style.

34 McDermott St., Winipeg.

REV. FATHER LABELLE'S

National Lottery

OF COLONIZATION

Established under the Provincial Act, Quebec, 22 Vic., Cap. 36

VALUE OF LOTS:

FIRST SERIES - \$50,000.00
Highest Lot - \$10,000.00
SECOND SERIES - \$10,000.00
Highest Lot - \$2,500.00

GRAND FINAL DRAWING

OF PRIZES

in this Lottery, will take place

Wednesday, August 11th.

The Large Prizes at this Drawing

FIRST SERIES - \$100,000.00
SECOND SERIES - \$25,000.00

Send five cent stamps for mailing and registering the tickets asked for. (8 cents United States)

To obtain tickets apply personally; or by registered letter addressed

LANGEVIN & GAREAU
St. Boniface, Man

St Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba RAILWAY.

THE ALL RAIL ROUTE TO

ONTARIO, QUEBEC, UNITED STATES.

Passenger Trains, Palace Sleeping Cars Attached, Leave Winipeg Daily for St. Paul, Without Change, where close connections are made for the South, East and West, at 9.45 a.m.

AT VERY LOW RATES.

Passengers travelling by the All Rail Route can purchase their Through Tickets at our Winipeg Agency, 38 Main Street, where Sleeping Car Accommodations, Time Tables and full information may be obtained.

H. G. McMicken.

FURNITURE

Wholesale and Retail

M. HUGHES & CO

275 to 285 Main Street

A Large Stock of

School Desks

—AND—

OFFICE FURNISHINGS & C

Constantly on Hand

UNDERTAKING

In all its branches given our prompt attention

M. Hughes & Co.

Wesley Hall Block, Winipeg

HOTEL DU CANADA.

Lombard Street, near Main.

ONLY FRENCH-CANADIAN HOTEL IN WINNIPEG.

EVERYTHING STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS. Private Rooms in connection with the Bar and Billiard Saloon.

EXCELLENT YARD AND STABLES.

Wines, Liquors and Cigars

Z. LAPORTE, PROP.

P. O. Box 526. LATE OF OTTAWA.

Still takes the cake for the cleanest yard in the city

THE BEST & CHEAPEST MEATS

IN THE CITY AT

FENROS & ROCAN

—BUTCHERS!

289 Main Street & City Market

Cash paid for Hides. Cattle Bought and Sold. Telephone connection.