

RELIGION OF RUTHENIANS

Archbishop of St. Boniface Issues An Appeal to the Ruthenians—Urges Them to Remain True to Church

Winnipeg, Sept. 2.—His Grace Archbishop Langevin, of St. Boniface, in a circular letter to the clergy, secular and regular, throughout the archdiocese, makes a special appeal for assistance in coping with the Ruthenian question. The letter was written before the meeting held in North Winnipeg by the Ruthenians, who are reported as dissatisfied, and whose complaints are endorsed by the Austro-Hungarian Consul, Dr. Schwelger. The text of the section of the circular letter dealing with the Ruthenian question, is as follows:

"You are doubtless aware that the Ruthenians of Western Canada are the objects of our most solicitous pastoral care and of that of our venerable Suffragan Bishops of St. Albert and Prince Albert, and that we have already given permission to two priests of this diocese. Rev. Fathers Sabourin and Claveloux to enter the Ruthenian Rite. In addition we propose to send three more from this diocese to study in a Basilian monastery, under the direction of the Most Reverend Father Elias Prohgeny, of the Basilian Fathers, there to prepare for entry into the Ruthenian Rite. We are glad to continue in this course, having the approbation of His Holiness Pope Pius X., given May 23rd, 1910. His Eminence Cardinal Gottl, Prefect of the Propaganda, gives us the greatest encouragement also, for he thinks with us that this is the best method of preserving the faith of these people, since it is so difficult to obtain Ruthenian priests from Galicia.

Nothing Definite as to Bishop. "We cannot tell what decision the Holy See will arrive at in reference to the matter of a Ruthenian Bishop for Canada, because we were told in Rome that at that time nothing had been done in that direction. But one thing is certain; the Ruthenians must prove themselves Catholics by turning church property over to the church, and not like the Protestants or the Cultuelles of France, in an individual or committee of layment independent of the priest or bishop, simple or regular, or of a religious corporation of which the bishop or the Archbishop is the head of the diocese.

Property Must Belong to Pope. For Catholics, the churches or church territory belong, first to the Pope, and the Bishops, Latin or Greek, are only the administrators of this property, and it is necessary for them to have a Papal indult in order to dispose of it or any part thereof.

It is an act of schism to put church property in the name of a lay committee, and we know by experience that such committees of laymen have chosen priests to suit themselves; that is how it has happened that schismatic priests, or apostate priests, or even simple laymen, have conducted religious services in the pay of Protestants in churches where Catholic priests had formerly said mass with the approval of the Archbishop. To be at the mercy of a lay committee is to be on the road to schism.

To Reassure the Ruthenians we are prepared to assure them publicly of three things. First, that they have no reason to fear for their rite, which, if should not only be preserved, but, if need be, defended by the Latin bishops. Second, that there can be no question of their property so-called, for the Ruthenians, any more than for other Catholics, but simply of the support of the clergy, according to the means of each individual. The third is, that if a Ruthenian bishop is named by the Holy See, we will be only too pleased to transfer to him all lands placed in the name of the Archbishopal corporation, or of a parochial corporation, and we know that the Reverend Basilian Fathers will hold themselves in full accord with him if there should be a question of such a transfer.

It is of primary importance, however, that the Ruthenians remain in communion with the See of Rome by inscribing their church property in the manner required by good Catholics, and also by receiving the priests sent them by the bishop of the diocese in which they live.

To Put Priests in Colonies. If the Protestants and schismatics

will leave the Ruthenians in peace, we are perfectly satisfied that they will remain faithful to the Holy See, but we are certain that if we can place in each important Ruthenian colony a resident priest of the Ruthenian Rite, these people will remain faithful to the doctrines for which their forefathers have shed their blood. What we saw during our recent visits to Kowalowka and Dobrowoda confirms us to this conviction. We will accept with gratitude, therefore, every secular priest of the Ruthenian Rite who may be sent here by the venerable Ruthenian Archbishop of Leimberg, Galicia, or by his Lordship, Mgr. Orzynski, Bishop of the Ruthenians in the United States.

An Appeal to Latin Priests. But since the number of secular Ruthenian priests who can come to this country under the rules imposed by the Holy See is extremely limited, we make an earnest appeal to Latin priests, in whose hearts burns the zeal for the salvation of souls to come to our aid. Thousands of Ruthenians hold out their hands to them and say like the mysterious voices which sounded in the ears of the great St. Patrick, "Veni adjuva nos"—come and save us.

The work which we have undertaken for the salvation of the Ruthenians is blessed by our great and good Pope Pius X.; it is indeed the will of God. We have also the firm conviction that priests who will join Father Sabourin, the missionary resident at Sifton, Man., and placed at the head of that work, will save a great number of souls.

Saving Those at Home. It is a grand work to go to the assistance of the pagans in China, Japan or Africa, but it is still more grand, more laudable, it seems to us, to save those at home in danger of being lost. The words of the great apostle, St. Paul, appeal strongly to us, because they seem to apply in a special manner to our own ties. "Si quis suorum et maxime domos domesticorum curam non habet, fidem negavit et est infidelis deterior."

He who has not the care of his own, his family especially, denies the faith and is worse than the infidel. Let us save souls, but let us save first of all the children of our own family, those whom the church most dearly cherishes. Alas! the church has lost in some countries millions of Catholics, while in pagan countries but few conversions have been made.

Protestants Teaching Defiance. It is our duty to return our most hearty thanks to the bishops of the province of Quebec, who by making sacrifices expressly for the Ruthenians, have come to our assistance, and we make an appeal to each diocese of the country, to each seminary, to send at least one priest of good will, to save from heresy cruel and pitiless those souls that are still insincere. In fact, what are the Protestants doing among the Ruthenians? They are teaching defiance in the very presence of the priests, and are trying to take from them their holy Catholic faith, with its sacraments, its Divine Eucharist, its sacred and consoling doctrines, and the devotion to the Blessed Virgin; in return, they give them nothing but a vague religion, or an indifference to all religion, even no religion at all.

We must thank also the Reverend Redemptorist Fathers, who have given three of their number to the Ruthenian rite, who are now working with great success in the midst of the great colony of Ruthenians. These good fathers have just built at their own expense, at Yorkton, a splendid church, destined to accommodate, if need be, the Ruthenians, the benediction of which took place on July 31.

School and Convent Needed. We need a Ruthenian Catholic newspaper, and even now we await the arrival of the Ruthenian editor who has been promised us. The Archbishopal corporation of St. Boniface has made the greatest sacrifices for this work, and we hope to be able to announce to those who have ably seconded the undertaking that it is in progress. We need also a parochial Ruthenian school in Winnipeg and a convent at Sifton. We are aware that there are works going on for the Ruthenians at St. Albert, at Edmonton and at Vegreville.

St. Isidore, P.Q., Aug. 18, 1904. Minard's Liniment Co., Limited. Gentlemen,—I have frequently used MINARD'S LINIMENT and also prescribe it for my patients, always with the most gratifying results, and I consider it the best all-round Liniment extant.

Yours truly, DR. JOS. AUG. SIROIS.

WINNIPEG NOW LEADS

As the Greatest Wheat Market in the World—Is Only Surpassed by Chicago As An Oat Market

	Bushels.
Winnipeg	88,269,330
Minneapolis	31,111,410
Buffalo	61,084,787
Duluth	56,084,971
Kansas City	35,354,000
Montreal	30,081,779
Chicago	26,985,112
New York	23,422,306
St. Louis	21,422,317
Philadelphia	10,321,854
Omaha	9,979,300
Milwaukee	9,371,026
Baltimore	5,821,809
Cleveland	4,874,871

The above statement of wheat receipts, prepared by C. N. Bell, of the Winnipeg Board of Trade, show Winnipeg as the great wheat market of the continent. In pursuing the above statistics it comes to mind that the importance of Winnipeg as a grain market is not fully realized by Canadians generally, hence the above statement showing the actual receipts of wheat in Winnipeg compared with the actual receipts in the principal grain markets in the United States will prove interesting if not startling.

It is to be noted that the figures for Winnipeg are taken from the Dominion government grain inspectors records filed daily with the Winnipeg Board of Trade under Dominion law, and are an exhibit of Western Canadian wheat actually received in the railroad yards in Winnipeg, and these statistics do not include grain shipped from southern Manitoba direct to Duluth via the Great Northern Railway company's lines, nor do they include local deliveries, nor grain inspected at Calgary, a percentage of which does actually pass through Winnipeg yards.

Greatest Actual Market. It will be seen from the statements that Winnipeg, by a good margin, is the greatest actual wheat market on the North American continent. During some years past it has been common with Western Canadians to predict that "some day" Winnipeg receipts would reach those of Minneapolis, which city for many years has been by a very large surplus the largest wheat receiving centre in the United States.

The fact that the receipts at Minneapolis fell off as compared with the previous year, while those at Winnipeg increased by over fifty per cent, are most significant of what will follow a mere fraction of Western Canada's law in the near future when more than lands are settled on and cultivated. The United States and Montreal wheat receipts figures given in this statement are taken from the annual report of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, and compiled from returns secured by that chamber from the boards of trade or grain dealing associations at the points quoted.

Old-time Centres Beaten. The figures from the United States points and Montreal are for the calendar year ending 31st December last, while the Winnipeg figures are for the crop year ending 31st August, 1910. It is particularly interesting to compare the receipts of wheat at Winnipeg with those at places like Chicago, Milwaukee, Kansas City and other old-time grain centres. The receipts at Buffalo are not receipts that make a large market, and indeed the receipts shown for Buffalo include a very large quantity of Manitoba wheat handled on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange and merely shipped through Buffalo in the ordinary course of transportation.

Winnipeg at Cat Market. Outside of Chicago, which is by a long lead the greatest oat receiving market in America, Winnipeg leads the list of American markets. Winnipeg's actual oat receipts during the year past totalled 30,839,900 bushels, followed by New York, 23,717,562 bushels; St. Louis, 18,582,970 bushels; Minneapolis, 14,059,280 bushels; Omaha, 10,324,800 bushels; Kansas City, 8,349,500 bushels; Duluth, 5,117,437 bushels.

MONEY COMES BACK

Nearly \$30,000,000 Taken Back From Wall St. to Finance the Crop

WALL STREET, Aug. 30.—The feature of the July statement of the Canadian chartered banks that has most interest for readers in this city is its revelation of a sharp reduction in the call loans on bonds and stocks elsewhere than Canada.

The total of these banks fell during July, from \$130,173,902 to \$102,438,087, the decrease being about \$28,000,000. Roughly, the amounts called by the banks reporting changes were: Bank of Montreal, \$17,000,000; Canadian Bank of Commerce, \$5,000,000; Royal Bank of Canada, \$2,000,000; Bank of British North America, \$2,000,000, and Bank of Nova Scotia, \$1,000,000.

The statement shows that along with the calling of loans there occurred a realization of about \$5,000,000 in Dominion and Provincial Government securities. With regard to the call loans, a substantial part may have been called in London, but it is likely that New York bore the brunt of the realizations. The Government bonds probably were sold in London. It will be remembered that the Wall Street stock market was conspicuously weak in July, and no doubt the liquidation was one of the contributory causes.

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Every Roll 1910 Patterns and Colorings. Write for Samples.

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FALSE ENTRY.

Woman Found Guilty of Violating the Homestead Law.

Medicine Hat, Alta., Aug. 30.—A case that is attracting considerable interest is that of Mrs. Edmundson, who claiming to be a widow since 1906 with a family, secured homestead privileges on making declaration. It appears that about that date she left her husband in Buffalo and took her only boy west with her. The husband hearing she was not using the child well, made enquiries through the police and was advised by Chief Meiklejohn to come and remove the boy, which he did in 1907.

The husband, Wm. H. Edmundson, told of her leaving through influence of a man three years ago and to removing the child. No steps had been taken by either to dissolve the union and she saw and spoke to him on that occasion fifteen months after the date she declared him buried. Evidence having been given by the police and Dominion lands agent, Mrs. Edmundson was sentenced to ten months in Calgary jail. Magistrate Kealy declared that the laxity of truth in making homestead declarations was far too prevalent and was sorry it was a woman to be the one caught in a straightforward case, for he would like to have inflicted a penalty of two years in the penitentiary. Mrs. Edmundson preserved stolid indifference throughout the entire proceedings.

Impudent Robbers.

St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 4.—Two of the most impudent robbers ever known to the Twin Cities first held up a St. Paul street car at an early hour of the morning and took \$5 in money, and two hours later boarded the same car at the same spot, exhibited the revolvers with which the holdup had been carried out; rode down town on the car, complimented the motorman and conductor on their mechanical skill, and stepped off finally with a pleasant smile.

The story was given out by St. Paul police. Street car officials say they know nothing of it. The police knew nothing of the robbery until the car crew, reported to action by the final insult, returned the affair at 3 a.m.

John Larson was the conductor and Harvey Johnson motorman on a Grand avenue car that reached Grand and Snelling avenues at 3.20 a.m. They found the switch jammed with stones, and both of them got out to remove the obstacles.

Two men stepped up from the shadow, flourishing revolvers. Both looked like tramps. One was about 45 year old, with gray hair and mustache; the other was about 25 years old and lithe.

The crew made no resistance, but meekly handed over the money, which amounted to \$6.

Many New Towns.

According to recent estimates it is stated that an average of three new towns will be placed on the map of Canada per week during the next eighteen months. Along the line of the Grand Trunk Pacific will spring up 150 of these embryo towns; the Canadian Pacific will build up new towns along its roadbed, wherever there are more than sixteen miles between existing stations, and the Canadian Northern, which is extending its system for 5,000 miles through the unbroken regions of the northwest, will place 35 new towns along its trail, which will be immediately surveyed and populated.

DIVORCE STATISTICS

Comparison Between the U.S. and Canada—Difficulty of Obtaining a Divorce in Canada Reduces Number

Professor F. P. Walton, Dean of the faculty of law in the McGill University, submitted a paper contrasting divorce in Canada and the States at the recent conference of the International Law Association, at the Guildhall, London. This contribution to the subject, which was read by Mr. Ackland, pointed out that in Canada the ancient view of marriage as a life long union of a man and a woman still held the field, whereas in the United States marriage was coming to be regarded as a contract of much less permanent character, which might be terminated without much difficulty by either party. It would appear that divorce had now become a primary necessity in the life of the Republic, while in the more conservative northern half of the continent it remains the luxury of the few. In Canada it is, however, there were considerable variations in the different provinces, and it was hardly possible to doubt that the same tendencies were at work there which in the United States had been carried so far as, in the opinion of many, to threaten the institution of the family.

After examining the different laws in force in the nine Canadian provinces, he stated that of the seven and a half millions who inhabited Canada, six millions had no possibility of divorce except by an Act of the Dominion Parliament. In 1891, when the population of the provinces and territories having no divorce courts was over four millions, only two Divorce Acts were passed, whereas in 1899, when the population of the same area had risen to less than six millions, the number of divorces amounted to sixteen. The conservative attitude of the parliaments of Canada in regard to divorce was due to a large extent to the fact that Roman Catholics were opposed to divorce. They had no South Dakota, which for a long time was the "Gretchen Green up to date" of the United States, "futures" divorces having now become more essential to the happiness of the community than runaway marriages.

The figures for the years from 1867 to 1906 inclusive showed that in Canada 431 divorces in all were granted during that period, whether by the Legislatures or by the Courts in the different provinces. During these 40 years in which Canada had slowly been compiling this beggarly total of 431 divorces, the states of the neighboring Republic had dissolved 1,274,341 marriages.

The population of Canada in 1867 stood to that of the United States about one to twelve, and that ratio had not been greatly varied up to the present time, when Canada had seven and a half millions as against the ninety millions of the United States. Taking this proportion as roughly accurate for the years between 1867 and 1906, if divorces had been granted in the United States on the same scale as in Canada, they would have amounted to twelve times 431, that was to 5,172, instead of 1,274,341. In other words, divorce was in the United States more than three hundred and twenty times as common as in Canada. Startling as was this contrast now, it was likely that it would become even more startling in the future. For the popularity of divorce in the United States was increasing at a very rapid rate, about three times as fast as the increase in population. In 1867 divorces were about twenty-seven per one hundred thousand, whereas in 1906 there were eighty-six divorces per one hundred thousand of the population.

He had not the least doubt that there were many cases where the American Courts performed a useful service in liberating a wife from a vicious or drunken husband, who, perhaps did not even support her. There was probably no other country where an active and intelligent woman could so easily support herself. To a considerable extent that might account for the readiness of American women to seek for divorce. But many other causes were at work. Probably the greatest of all was the impatience of all restraint which was characteristic of the present generation. The conviction that we ought to have everything that we wanted seemed to be becoming the main article in the working creed of a large part of the population. A young woman brought up to think that nothing ought to stand in the way of gratification of her caprices was pretty sure to find it irksome to have to consult the wishes and convenience of a husband. Young people entered upon a marriage with a knowledge that if they changed their minds there would be no insuperable difficulty in being off with the old love, and, perhaps, on with the new.

ANOTHER RECORD.

Frenchmen Reached Height of Over 8,000 Feet in Aeroplane.

DEUVILLE, France, Sept. 4.—Leon Morane, the French aviator, yesterday made a sensational monoplane flight, eclipsing his own world's record for altitude by flying to a height of 8,471 feet. The previous altitude record was 7,054 feet, made by himself last Monday at Havre. Just when the aviator reached his highest mark, the motor of the machine suddenly stopped and the monoplane began a long and remarkable glide toward the earth. The birdman plunged downward at a tremendous rate and reached the ground 1.24 miles from the aerodrome. The huge crowd that had gathered on the aviation field saw Morane plunging downward with frightful rapidity, and it was feared that the aviator had met with a bad accident. Several automobiles were despatched hurriedly to the place where it was expected the machine would be dashed to pieces. Morane was found dazed but not hurt, in the seat of the undamaged monoplane, holding a barometer in his hands. He explained that he had tried without success to start the motor and that the velocity of the descent caused an attack of nausea, and maddening hammering of the eardrums, while the violent gusts of wind threatened to capsize the craft. Nevertheless, he controlled the machine in its wild flight and was able at the last moment to avoid a barb wire fence and land easily.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Saskatchewan at its next Session for an Act incorporating a company to be known as The Scottish Saskatchewan Trust Corporation, with power to act as a trust company, to lend money upon such securities as may be approved and with such other powers as are usually given to a trust and loan company.

Dated at Regina this 30th day of August, A.D. 1910.
ALLAN GORDON, BRYANT & GORDON,
Solicitors for Applicant.

BURNING OF VESSEL

Crews Saved by the Gigantic Mauretania—A Thrilling Escape From An Awful Death by Crew

FISHGUARD, Wales, Sept. 5.—The steamship Mauretania arrived here today having on board Captain Pinkham and fifteen of his crew, who were picked up by the Cunarder after they had been at sea in a small boat for six days, following the burning of their vessel, the British steamer West Point. Captain Pinkham said that the fire on the West Point started in the engine room on August 27. The flames drove the engineers from their posts, and spread so rapidly that soon the donkey engines operating the pumps were disabled by the heat. An attempt was made to extinguish the fire by a bucket brigade, but the hopelessness of the effort was quickly apparent and the captain ordered the small boats lowered. From the bunkers the flames made their way to the store room and gallery preventing the provisioning of the boats, the intense heat repeatedly driving back the sailors who hoped to secure sufficient food to keep them until they were picked up by a passing vessel. Though pressed hard by the fire, the crew stood by their ship until Sunday afternoon, when the captain ordered all hands to the boats, each carrying 16 persons, cruised in the vicinity. And in the morning another attempt was made to secure much needed stores. The burning craft, which was then sinking, was again boarded, but scarcely anything of consequence was secured. Monday evening the ship foundered. The two small boats kept close together, until last Wednesday night when they drifted apart and neither again sighted the other. The other boat load was picked up by the Leyland steamer, Devonian, Friday morning, while Captain Pinkham and his companions were rescued by the Mauretania Friday at midnight. The captain and his men suffered severely and only by hard work saved their boat from sinking. "We suffered horrors," said Captain Pinkham, in telling his story. "We were without food or water and were very cold. The men had to bail the boat incessantly to keep it afloat." There was great competition amongst the saloon passengers of the Mauretania for the possession of the white Persian kitten that Captain Pinkham brought with him. The pet was auctioned off and sold for \$100, the sum being added to the purse made up for the shipwrecked crew.

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House Flies

are hatched in manure and revel in filth. Scientists have discovered that they are largely responsible for the spread of Tuberculosis, Typhoid, Diphtheria, Dysentery, Infantile Diseases of the Bowels, etc.

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