

controversial spirit were directly inspired by the recent conduct of the archdeacon, for the words used fitted his case exactly and could fit nothing else of recent occurrence. Without endorsing all that the Bishop said regarding controversy, which is often very necessary and salutary, we do congratulate him on having drawn a true word picture of controversy as conducted by the archdeacon, and as some of our readers no doubt did not read the sermon in the Telegram we give this portion of it in full. We wonder how the archdeacon felt when the bishop drew his picture and castigated him in the following terms:

"Again, we are living in a somewhat controversial age. It may be our duty sometimes to controvert false teaching. Controversy may then be necessary; but the controversial spirit is an unlovely thing. There can be no growth, but rather a counteraction and stoppage of growth, a dwarfing and stunting of spiritual life, in maintaining the truth in a spirit of controversial bitterness. Every one who has ever engaged in controversy, knows that the atmosphere of it is most ensnaring and damaging to the spiritual life. This is not a fault of the controversy—of the earnest contention of the faith, to which the hand of God calls us—but of the prejudice and narrowness of the human mind, which the controversy is the occasion of calling forth, and which makes us magnify the errors of opponents, question their motives, distrust their character and too often dislike their reasons. Our maintenance of the truth should be a large and loving maintenance of it, a maintenance which is Catholic in the breadth of its sympathies, no less than in the orthodoxy of its dogmas. But, alas! controversy is too often the grave of charity. We should carefully eschew the unguarded temper, the intolerant spirit—that "heresy of temper which is more deadly than the heresy of opinion."

The event of the past week locally was undoubtedly the sensational developments in the Molson's bank robbery case. At the time of writing this note the air is full of rumors, and if one believes all one hears on the streets and reads in the newspapers some astonishing features are yet to be brought to public notice. The only thing certain is that the bulk of the stolen money has been recovered and a young man who hitherto enjoyed the confidence of his employers and the esteem of all who knew him is in the provincial jail, to which he has been consigned as the alleged thief. We are not inclined, with the information before us, to join those who have been so free in their expressions of admiration at the astuteness and skill of the amateur "detective" through whom the present proceedings have been taken. We do not know what the evidence will reveal but just now it looks as if he blindly stumbled on the discoveries he made and that his success was more the result of chance than dexterity. It is, however, a matter for satisfaction to the whole business community that there is at least a prospect of this mysterious crime being cleared up and no matter how it has been done, all will hope that the charge will be brought home to the culprit whoever he or she may be and adequate punishment meted out. It would be most disastrous to

the business interests of the country if such crimes could be perpetrated with impunity.

We advise our readers to be very cautious about forming an opinion on the Dreyfus case before they have more information to go on than they have at present. Very little consideration is required to convince any reasonable man that the generals and others who still hold that Dreyfus is guilty must have some grounds for their belief, and it is utterly impossible to accept the cable dispatches which appear in the daily press as fair reports of the proceedings at the present court martial of the well known prisoner. These dispatches bear abundant evidence of being partial and one-sided, and we do not hesitate to say that they give and are interested to give an utterly false idea of the evidence that is being presented and of the method in which the case is being conducted. It is reasonable to believe that the prisoner will have a fair trial and will receive justice, and as the dispatches all tend to raise a suspicion to the contrary it is evident that they are altogether unreliable. "The cable liar" finds this a grand opportunity to get in some of his finest work and he is not missing the chance. Our advise is, therefore, to wait for fuller and more authentic information, and we are inclined to think that when that arrives quite a different complexion will be put on the matter to that which it now bears in the minds of the mass of the gullible public.

AN ANSWER FROM THE SADLER-ROWE CO.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 2, 1899. Rev. A. A. Cherrier, Editor Northwest Review, St. Boniface, Man.

Dear Sir—I have marked copy of the REVIEW for July 18, and notice your criticism. The pamphlet you refer to was hastily constructed, was entirely dictated to stenographer, and not written as you indicate.

The mistakes in spelling were pointed out, and why they were not corrected is beyond the writer. It is true that the compiler of that matter is not a Latin scholar in the sense of knowing all Latin, but his education has not been confined so narrowly as you seem to think.

Yours very truly, H. M. ROWE.

EDITORIAL NOTE: One of the fundamental axioms of all good education is: What is worth doing is worth doing well. Therefore that pamphlet ought to have been more carefully prepared, or not published at all. One who is not a Latin scholar should not use Latin terms. A little knowledge is a dangerous thing; Drink deep, or faste not of the Pierian spring.

SISTER FISETTE.

Justine Fisette, whose jubilee occurred last week, was born at Contrecoeur, Que., on Nov. 1st, 1829. After the usual two years of noviceship in the Grey Nuns' convent of that town, she took her vows as a religious on Aug. 7th, 1849. In 1850 Rev. Sister Valade, the Superior of the Grey Nuns who had then been six years at St. Boniface, went east to gather recruits for this pioneer mission. Finding that the Mother House in Mont-

real was then short of Sisters she called at other houses of the Order, and at St. Hyacinthe she found in young Sister Fisette a brave volunteer. Two others, Sister Lesperance, as yet only a postulant, and Sister Laurent, lately professed, had entered the Montreal convent with the understanding that they were to go to the Red River. Starting from Montreal on the 19th of June, these four Sisters did not reach St. Boniface till the 20th of September, thus spending three months in a journey which is now made in 45 hours. It took them 14 days to get to St. Paul. They crossed the State of Illinois in a horse railway. St. Paul was at that time a mere village, where Father, now Monsignor Ravoux, gave them the best accommodation his poor dwelling could afford. They had to wait a whole month at St. Paul for the yearly caravan of half-breeds from St. Boniface coming for provisions and merchandise. Finally, on the 3rd of August the Sisters began their great prairie drive of almost 500 miles. Mother Valade and Sister Fisette occupied the only wagon, drawn by one horse. The two other sisters travelled in Red River two-wheeled carts, of which there were about 60. These carts were drawn by oxen and contained, for the most part, the goods destined to the Red River settlement. From seven to nine men, well armed and mounted on excellent horses, accompanied the party to guard against Indian attacks. The Sioux were then greatly feared; but none were seen, though it was afterwards learnt that the caravan had been watched by Sioux scouts.

The caravan was delayed one week at Pembina, hoping that a barge would come to take them down the Red River, as the season was a very rainy one and the water on the trail was often up to the axles of the carts; but the barge did not come and the rest of the journey was made by land. While at Pembina, the Sisters witnessed a buffalo hunt and were treated to choice morsels of this royal game.

They brought to St. Boniface the first news of the choice of young Father Taché, then 27 years old, for Coadjutor to Bishop Provencher. In those days there were only two mails a year. Sir George Simpson was still Governor of the Hudson's Bay Co., residing in Montreal. Almost 20 years were yet to pass before Dr. Schultz was to give the name of Winnipeg to a few houses near Fort Garry. In 1850 there were only two houses there, one belonging to Mr. McDermott and the other to Mr. Drever.

Sister Fisette, assisted by Sister Lesperance, immediately opened the first girls' boarding school in the settlement. Their first pupil was Marie Bottineau, daughter of one of the famous Canadian Pioneers of Minnesota and the Dakotas. Julie Kittson, daughter of the great St. Paul millionaire, who died some ten years ago, came the next year. The "Pensionnat," as this convent was called for about 40 years, trained almost all the daughters of the most prominent settlers, Protestant as well as Catholic.

Afterwards Sister Fisette was Mistress of Novices 13 years, Superior at St. Francois Xavier 22 years at three different periods, Superior at St. Norbert three years, and Superior of the Industrial School three years. Now she, who is in her seventieth year, is Assistant to the Mother Vicar, who is just half her age, 35.

ORANGE BIGOTRY.

Universe (England). A perusal of the Orange 12th of July speeches delivered by gentlemen holding responsible positions will show who are real firebrands of the North of

Ireland. The Belfast mob who throw the stones, assault the police, and wreck Catholic houses are only dupes of such rabid orators as Lord Farnham (Grand Master of Orange Lodges), the Rev. Thomas Harrison, the Rev. Emerson-Doran, and other leading lights of Ulster Protestantism. Anathemas, hot and strong, were hurled at Home Rule, Rome Rule, and the Catholic university question, the latter coming in for special maledictions. The Rev. Emerson-Doran unloaded his over-charged soul of a cargo of abusive epithets. For His Holiness the Pope he reserved his fiercest onslaught. The Holy Father, according to this Christian minister, is the most powerful ally of the devil and the enemy of the whole human race. Irishmen are so long accustomed to this sort of thing they pass it by with a smile of contempt. And the Orange Lords and rev. gentlemen are the people who complain that the Catholics refuse to associate with Protestants in the universities, and decline to accept instruction from Protestant professors of the Emerson-Doran type.

COMMISSIONER LAIRD.

Word has been received in the city from Commissioner Laird stating that the Indian and halfbreed commissioners separated at the Lesser Slave lake, as the halfbreed commission had too much work to do to be able to keep up with the Indian commission. A treaty was arranged with the Lesser Slave Indians without any trouble whatever. The commission finding themselves about two weeks late when they arrived at the Peace River landing decided to separate, Mr. Ross and Mr. McKenzie doing the St. John district, and Commissioner Laird went to Fort Vermillion and Fort Chippewian. At the latter point the commission will reunite and proceed north. It is not expected they will be able to return before September 1. —Free Press.

Rev. Father Paquin, S. J., Rector of St. Boniface College, went to Rat Portage on business last Thursday.

The Clergy Retreat for the archdiocese of St. Boniface began yesterday under the able guidance of Rev. Father Godts, C. S. S. R.

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I have used Ripans Tablets with so much satisfaction that I can cheerfully recommend them. Have been troubled for about three years with what I called bilious attacks coming on regularly once a week. Was told by different physicians that it was caused by bad teeth, of which I had several. I had the teeth extracted, but the attacks continued. I had seen advertisements of Ripans Tablets in all the papers but had no faith in them, but about six weeks since a friend induced me to try them. Have taken but two of the advertised boxes of the Tablets and have had no recurrence of the attacks. Have never given a testimonial for anything before, but the great amount of good which I believe has been done me by Ripans Tablets induces me to add mine to the many testimonials you doubtless have in your possession now. A. T. DAWITT.

I have been a great sufferer from... for over five years. Nothing gave me any relief. My feet and legs and abdomen were bloated so I could not wear shoes on my feet and only a loose dress. I saw Ripans Tablets advertised in our daily paper, bought some and took them as directed. Have taken them about three weeks and there is such a change! I am not constipated any more and I owe it all to Ripans Tablets. I am thirty-seven years old, have no occupation, only my household duties and nursing my sick children. He has had the dropsy and is trying Ripans Tablets for him. He feels some better but it will take some time, he has been sick so long. You may use my letter and name as you like. Mrs. MARY GORMAN CLARKE.

I want to inform you, in words of highest praise, of the benefit I have derived from Ripans Tablets. I am a professional nurse and in this profession a clear head is always needed. Ripans Tablets does it. After one of my cases I found myself completely run down. Acting on the advice of Mr. Geo. Bowler, Ph. G., 538 Newark Ave., Jersey City, I took Ripans Tablets with grand results. Miss BESSIE WIDEMAN.

I could never ride in a car or go into a crowded place without getting a headache sick at my stomach. I heard about Ripans Tablets from an aunt of mine who was taking them for earache of the stomach. She had found such relief from their use she advised me to take them too, and I have been doing so since last October, and will say they have completely cured my headaches. I am twenty-nine years old. You are welcome to use this testimonial. Mrs. J. BROOKMYER.

Advertisement for Ripans Tablets. ONE GIVES RELIEF. R-I-P-A-N-S The modern standard Family Medicine: Cures the common every-day ill of humanity. TRADE MARK

My seven-year-old boy suffered with pains in his head, constipation and complained of his stomach. He could not eat like children of his age do and what he did eat did not agree with him. He was thin and of a sallow color. Reading some of the testimonials in favor of Ripans Tablets, I tried them. Ripans Tablets not only relieved but actually cured my youngster, the headaches have disappeared, boys are in good condition and he never complains of his stomach. He is now a red, chubby-faced boy. This wonderful change I attribute to Ripans Tablets. I am satisfied that they will benefit any one (from the cradle to old age) if taken according to directions. R. W. FAUCI.

A new style packet containing the Ripans Tablets packed in a paper carton (without glass) is now for sale at some drug stores—see your chemist. This low-priced sort is intended for the poor and the economical. —One of the boxes of the Ripans Tablets can be had by mail by sending forty-eight cents to the Ripans Tablets Co., 538 Newark Ave., Jersey City, N. J. A single carton (see label) will be sent for five cents. Ripans Tablets may be had of street grocers, general storekeepers, news agents and all some higher stores and barber shops. Their health, taste, indigestion and general life. One gives relief.