

School Acts, while giving them full opportunity of giving a Catholic education to the children. If this is really the case, we hope the Catholics of that city will accept the offer, and thus remove the present trouble out of the arena of politics. If the conditions are such as may be reasonably accepted. If this be the case, there will be nothing left to be desired, except that the conditions may be made permanent by legislation.

Perhaps, after all, the school trouble in Manitoba is nearer a full and satisfactory settlement than we have hitherto thought.

It will be remarked that Mgr. Falconio ended his address by expressing the hope that at last full justice will be done. This is precisely the point at which we aim."

We fail to find where, in His Excellency's reply, occurs the statement that the settlement is such as to "secure a complete Catholic education to the Catholic children of the province generally," nor could His Excellency, conversant as he is with the facts of the case, have made such a statement.

Is our contemporary aware that even in country districts we have not succeeded yet in obtaining the approval of any series of Catholic readers, like those, for instance, which are used in the Ontario Separate Schools? Is the *Record* aware that in order to obtain the Legislative and municipal grants, all our Catholic teachers must make a solemn declaration "that there have been neither religious exercises nor religious teaching during school hours after the opening of school and before half past three o'clock in the afternoon?" Is that what our contemporary considers an opening "to secure a complete Catholic education to the Catholic children of the province," when the Encyclical of our Holy Father, Pope Leo XIII., says so distinctly "Justice and reason demand that "our pupils find in the school, not "only scientific instruction, but also "moral knowledge, without which, "far from being fruitful, no education can be otherwise than absolutely baleful. Whence the necessity of having Catholic teachers, "readers and text-books approved "by the bishops, and of having the "liberty to organize the school so "that the teaching be in full accord "with Catholic faith as also with "all the duties that spring therefrom?" It seems to us that much indeed is still to be done before we can consider our schools, even in country districts, as in harmony with these principles. Therefore much remains also to be done "to secure a complete Catholic education to the Catholic children of the province generally."

Again, the *Record* speaks of the peaceful acceptance of the *concessions* which have been made. The Delegate has used the word "partial reparations," which we consider as a much more appropriate expression, where there is no question of favor on the part of the majority, but simply a question of strict justice in restoring rights guaranteed us by the Constitution of the land and recognized by the Supreme tribunal of the British Empire.

Why then did not the *Record* take its information from the NORTH WEST REVIEW which has the only authorized report (in English) of His Excellency's reply to the address of the Catholics of Winnipeg? Instead of making an exception for the Catholics of that city alone, it would then have said that: "He (the Delegate) was glad to learn through the Archbishop that already with the exception, however, of Winnipeg and SOME OTHER CENTRES OF MIXED POPULATION, SOMETHING had been done—"

Our Contemporary adds information which it claims to have regarding the kind and favorable dispositions of the Public School supporters and trustees of Winnipeg at this moment. How thankful we should be to the *Record* if it would tell us the source of that important information. We are in Winnipeg and in constant touch with the Catholics of the city, but we have still to learn that such favorable dispositions are in existence. We are actually getting ready to open a bazaar with a view to raise money for the support of our Catholic Schools in the City. How much more gladly would we accept our lawful share of the government grant than to have to resort to such an amount of trouble as is always involved in the carrying out of a bazaar. The Catholics of Winnipeg have been and are still misrepresented as to their attitude regarding the school question. They, and we along with them, are considered as political partisans; yet how many have severed their party connection, precisely because there was at stake for Catholic conscience a question of principles of a far higher order than those involved in politics. Although not without personal feelings and views in political matters, we claim to stand aloof from political parties, ready however, to give our allegiance to such and such only as may prove a protector of the Constitution, as well as a defender of an aggrieved minority whether Catholic or Protestant.

May we, in conclusion, express the wish of seeing our worthy contemporary join hands with us to bring about that full and satisfactory settlement, which it considers as nearer than it had hitherto thought, but which, we regret to say, does not appear to us to be as yet in sight.

DEATH OF MR. DUFLOS

Mr. George Duflos—whom many English-speaking people dubbed "Count," as they do every French gentleman—shot himself accidentally last Saturday and died of the wound on Monday. He had returned from shooting and was passing from one room to another with his gun in his hand when the weapon, striking against a door frame, discharged its contents into his side close to his heart. His wife saw her husband fall and nursed him tenderly till he breathed his last. He was fully conscious and prepared bravely with truly Christian fortitude, for the last rites of Holy Church, which he faithfully received.

Mr. Duflos was 37 years of age and came to settle at Fannystelle some ten years ago. He was a graduate of one of the greatest Catholic (Jesuit) colleges in France, possessing ample means, highly educated, accomplished and amiable. He is deeply mourned by his large circle of friends, who all sympathize with his afflicted widow. Mr. Duflos' only child died a couple of years ago in France.

The funeral takes place this morning at 10.30 in the church of Fannystelle. Madame Duflos, to whom we tender our sincerest condolence, will soon take her husband's remains to France.—R. I. P.

PERSONAL.

Mr. J. J. McGee, clerk of the privy council for Canada, arrived from Ottawa last Saturday for the purpose of administering the oath of office to the new Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, the Hon. Colonel McMillan, who kindly drove him round the city. Mr. McGee is a brother of the illustrious Thos. D'Arcy McGee, and has been 18 years Clerk of the Privy Council. He is one of the most highly respected

SMOKERS' THANKSGIVING

Every smoker will have a holiday to-morrow to offer thanks. Our store will be open to supply the needful to celebrate the day with our finest Havanas.

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NOTICE.

The attention of all our subscribers and exchanges is earnestly directed to the fact that the NORTHWEST REVIEW is now published, not in St. Boniface, but in Winnipeg. Consequently, all communications and exchanges should be addressed "P.O. Box 499, Winnipeg."

ted and influential Catholics of the capital. The ceremony of swearing in the new Governor took place last Monday noon. Mr. McGee returned to Ottawa that same afternoon.

Rev. Father Corcoran, parish priest of La Salette, Ont., on his way to the coast, called on Rev. Father Cherrier last week and seemed to be very eager to obtain correct information on the school question.

Rev. Father John Macdonald preached an eloquent sermon last Sunday at the Immaculate Conception.

The new addition to Rev. Father Cherrier's residence is now complete, and an electric light connection has been made, which is a great improvement.

This evening at 5, in Maw's building (second flat) a bazaar will open in aid of the Catholic schools of Winnipeg. The zeal of the ladies in charge bids fair to make it a great success. The St. Mary's fancy table is under Mrs. N. Bawlf; the Immaculate Conception table, Mrs. C. O'Connor; Fish Pond, Mrs. A. J. McInnis; and Refreshment table, Mrs. Geo. Germain.

Rev. Father Fournier is at the Archbishop's palace.

Rev. Father Beaudin, O.M.I., came in yesterday from St. Charles and returned the same day.

LAND WITHOUT VICE—Cont'd.
people, without any earthly reward,"
An Interesting Interview.

"An elderly Padre, or Spanish Priest, with a benevolent countenance, named Father Visorlet, living in one of the ancient cities of the Incas, with whom I pleasantly discussed the question, said: 'No one ever died of starvation in this country; no one goes hungry. Is that not so?' I had to confess it was my observation. Then the Father said, with a smile, 'Are there any prisons in your country?' There were none in this land through which I travelled for months.

"He added, 'Are there there not more criminals, relatively, in your land than in ours?'

"I believe there are more crimes

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A comparison between the years 1885 and 1899 shows the following results:

GRAIN PRODUCED.		
	1885.	1899
Wheat.....	7,429,440 bush.	27,922,230 bush.
Oats.....	6,364,263 bush.	22,318,378 bush.
Barley.....	1,113,481 bush.	5,379,156 bush.
Total.....	14,907,184 bush.	55,619,764 bush.

Increase, 40,712,580 Bushels.

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in Pittsburg and in some of our interior counties—such as one may hear of in a day's attendance at County Court—than there is in all of South America, which has an area as great as North America.

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To the Public.

There is no profession or occupation excepting perhaps that of a doctor, where knowledge, skill and experience count more than they do in that of the compounding pharmacist. The simplest mistake, the taking up of a wrong weight or the taking down of the wrong bottle, may be followed by the most serious and even fatal results. It is, therefore, that we wish to call particular attention to the Prescription Department in our establishment.

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