VOL 10, NO. 33

WINNIPEG MANITOBA, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1894.

§ \$ 2.00 per Year. | Single Copies 5 cents

CHURCH NOTICES.

nđ. for

ool

he

e

pos

ad+

do.

ıted⊳

CH

low

sell

ed

1.

CATHEDRAL ST. BONIFACE. Sundaus-Masses at 8 and 10.30, a. m. Vespers at 3 p. m. Week Days—Masses at 6. 30 and 7.30, a. m.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH. Situated on the collect of St. Mary and Hargrave Streets, served by the Oblates of Mary Immaculate. Very Rev. Adelard Langevin. Superior of the Oblates Rector, Rev. Fathers McCarthy. and O'Dwyer, assistants.

stants.

Catechism for Boys in the church at 3 p. m.
Catechism for girls in St. Mary's Convent,
Notre Dame Street at 4 p. m.
Sundays,—Masses at 7.00 8.30 and 10.30 a. m

Sundays,—Masses at 7.00 8.30 and 7.30. Vespers at 7.15 p. m. Week Days—Masses at 6.30 and 7.30. IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.

IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.

Situated on Austin St. in Point Douglas
Rev. A. A. Cherrier, Rector.

Catechism for boys, who have made theiist Communion, at St. Joseph's school
McWilliam St. west, cor. Ellen St. for younger boys and girls learning the short
Catechism, and for those studying the
Catechism for Perseverance, at the ImmaCatac Conception church, by the Rev. Father
Cherrier.

errier. undays—Masses at 8.90 a.m. with short truction, and at 10.30 a.m. with sermon. epsters at 7.15 p. m. Week days—Mass at 7.30 a. m.

Ecclesiastical Province of St. Boniface.

I. AOLY DAYS OF OBLIGATION.

1. All Sundays in the year.
2. Jan. 1st. The Circumcision.
3. Jan. 6th. The Epipnany.
4. The Ascension.
5. Nov. 1st. All Saints.
6. Dec. 8th. The Immaculate Conception.
7. Dec. 25th Christmas.

II. DAYS OF FAST.

DAYS OF FAST.

1. The forty days of Lent.

2. The Wednesdays and Fridays in Advent

3. The Ember days, at the four Season's
being the Wednesdays, Fridays and

3. The first week in Lent.

b. Whitsun Week.

c. The third week in September.

d. The third week in dyent.

4. The Vigils of

a. Whitsunday.

b. The Solemnity of SS. Peter and Paul.

c. The Solemnity of the Assumption.

d. All Saints.

d. Ali Saints. e. Christmas. III. DAYS OF ABSTINENCE. All Fridays in the year.
Wednesdays in Advent and in Lent.
Fridays

Thursdays
Saturdays
The EmbreDays.
The Vigits above mentioned.

LEGAL

DRENDERGAST & HUGGARD, Barristers Commissioners, etc. Solicitors for The Gredit Foncier Franco-Canadien. James E. Prendergast. J. T. Huggard. Offices over P. Prendergast. Main Street. Winnineg, Manitoba.

GILMOUR & HASTINGS, Sarristers etc, McIntyre Block, Winnipeg, Man. T. H Hilmour, W. H. Hastings.

HOTELS.

THE STEWART HOUSE, graduated prices, fine sample rooms for commercial travellers. Thomas Cassin, proprietor. Manitou,

THE ROYAL HOTEL, corner of Stephen Avenue and McTavish Street, Calgary, alb. First-class accommodation for the travelling public. Porters meet all trains. Terms moderate. Mrs. E. C. Clarke, Proprietress





Meets at Unity Hail, McIntyre Block every ist and 3rd Wednesday.

List of officers as follows:—Spiritual Advisor, Rev. F: Fox; Chancellor, F. W. Advisor, Rev. F: Fox; Chancellor, F. W. Russell; President, I. O. Genest; ist Vice-President, G. Gladnich; 2nd Vice-President, R. Murphy; Recording Secretary; H. R. Russell; Assistant Rec. Sec., John Mc-Bussell; Assistant Rec. Sec., John Mc-Bussell; Assistant Rec. Sec., D. F. Allman; Treasurer, N. Bergeron; Marshall, T. Whight; Treasurer, N. Bergeron; Marshall, T. Whight; Guard, T. McNerney;—Trustees, P. Marrin, A. Guard, T. McNerney;—Trustees, P. Marrin, A. Guard, T. McNerney;—Trustees, P. Marrin, A. Smith; Alfernate, E. Cass.

C.M.B.A. Branch 163, Winnipeg

Meets at the Immaculate Conception School Soom on first and third Tuesday in each wonth. Transaction of business commences the So'clock sharp.

Month. Transaction of Dusiness can be so'clock sharp.

List of officers as follows:—Chancellor, Rev A. A. Cherrier; President, J. Shaw; lst Vice Pres., J. Markinski; 2nd Vice-Pres., M. Buck Recording Sec., A. Picard; Assistant Rec. Sec Recording Sec., A. Picard; Assistant Rec. Sec D. McDonald; Financial Sec., F. J. Connell; Treasurer, Rev. A. A. Cherrier; Marshall, N. Laoroix; Guard, F. Welnitz; Trustees, J. Schmidt, D. Macdonald, M. Buck, F. Welnitz Peter Klinkhammer. Representative to the Grand Council, Rev. A. A. Cherrier; Altersate, P. Klinkhammer. District Deputiesfor Manitoba, Rev. A. A. Cherrier, 191 Austin Street Winnipeg, P. Shea.

Grand Deputy of the C. M. B. A. for Manitoba and British Columbia, J. K. Barrett, Li.D., address, 1225th Street Eouth, Winnipeg, Man.

St. Joseph and Catholic Truth Society

OF WESTERN CANADA. CONFERENCE OF WINNIPEG. deets in their Hall 188 Water street, oppo-e Manitoba Hotel, every Mouday at eight

te Manitoba Hotel, every Mouday at eight by M.
List of officers as follows:—Hor. President Lucier; President, T. M. Woodford; Ist ice President, D. F. Coyle; 2nd Vice President, F. Brownrigg; Recording Secretary, b. J. Coyle; Assistant Recording Secretary, b. J. Coyle; Assistant Recording Secretary, b. Bergeron; Orresponding Secretary, F. W. Russell; Oresponding Secretary, F. W. Russell; Orrey. Directors, W. O'Connell Powell.

Leo. Germain. A. Lucier, A. H. Kenneday, W. Russell, T. M. Woodford. and J. C. Oyle; Warshall, E. M. Woodford. and J. C. Oyle.

ST. MARY'S COURT No. 278.

Catholic Order of Foresters.

Mects 2nd and 4th Friday in every month,; in unity Hall, McIntyre Block.
Chaplain, Very Rev. Father Langein. O. M. I.; Chief Ranger T. D. Deegan; V. C. R. L. O. Genest; R. Secy, Thos. Jobin; Financial Secy, H. A. Russell; Treas, G. Germain; Tustees, J. Egan, H. A. Russell, T.J. Tustees, J. Conductor, E. R. Dowdall; Jr. Conductor, E. Pounds; Inside Sintinel, F. Conductor, E. Pounds; Inside Sintinel, F. Could, Outside Sentinel, Angus McDougall. J. D. M. Donald Delegate to Annual Session, R. Murphy Alternate 30

Success in Life

depends on little things. A Ripans Tabale is a little thing, but taking one Occasionally gives good digestion, and that means good blood, and that means good brain and brawn, and that means

THE WORLD'S ANNUAL COALOUTPUT

The Planetary Cellars Are Not Altogether Inexhaustible,

The coal pit is not inexhaustible. bottom may not be in sight, nor its future cleaning up be of any immediate concern, but its eventuality is none the less a predetermined fact. It may or may not be of any appreciable concern when its last con-tribution to human service is dumped in a cool bin, as in the unforseen process of its manufacture and storage it has evidenced a creative design, in which the provision of fuel for man's use was not limited to an exhaustive article. The formation of fuel was not arrested when anthracite and bituminous coal became a mineral fact, nor was the process of formulation stopped when what is known as the creative week had its Saturday night. This may qualify, but it does not annul the fact of a limit to future coal supplies.

The world's annual output of coal has, it is estimated, reached a total of 485,000,000 tons, and the countries contributing to that enormous total were as follows, together with the amounts they produced in 1890: Great Britain and Ireland, 128,000,000 tons; America, United States (estimated for 1891), America, United States (estimated for 1891), 141,000,000 tons; Germany 90,000,000 tons; France, 28,000,000 tons; Belgium, 20,000,000 tons; Austria, 9,000,000 tons; Russia (1888), 6,000,000 tons; others 9,000,000 tons. During the last twenty years there has been a marked increase in the consumption of coal, which was, no doubt, commensurate with increased industrial activity. Thus, comparing European countries alone the average annual output for the period of 1881-90 was upward of 62,000,000 tons greater than during the previous decade, and that rate of increase bade fair to be maintained, so that the world's consump tion of coal would soon reach 500,000,000 tons per annum, if it had not already done

In an investigation made by a royal com missioner as to the ascertainable sources of coal in Great Britain it was ascertained that not more than 146,773,000,000 tons were available at depths not exceeding 4,000 feet from the surface, a reserve which, at the present rate of increase of bepulation and of coal consumption. would

Women on Dutch Railways

The British consul at The Hague says that, as regards the employment of women and children on railways, it is stated that the latter are mostly made use of at the several railway works, their parents being glad of the one or two florins they are able to come for comparatively light work. Then to earn for comparatively light work. They are occasionally put to similar work on the permanent way, being paid at the rate of 75 or 80 cents. The women are chiefly em ployed in cleaning the carriages, working on an average eight hours a day on the State railway, with light work on alternate Sundays, and getting 14 florins 25 cents wages per fortnight; on the Holland railway ten hours a day without Sunday work, with a hour ways of 1 floren 20 cents on also hours a day without Sunday work, with a daily wage of 1 floren 30 cents, or else watching the lines, turn about with their husbands, the "wegwachters" or cantonniers. On the State railway their work averages twelve hours (the men taking the night duty) and they are paid at the rate of 25 cents a day being lodged besides, the husbands earning 90 cents a day. On the Holland railway the average hours of work are about the same. average hours of work are about the same, the women receiving pay at the rate of 55 cents a day, 1 florin 65 cents a week being,

them. For women with families the work is considered trying, especially when they are kep: on duty as long as sixteen hours, as is the case at certain points, where the traffic happens to be very heavy. As regards the general conditions under which the persons in the employ of the great Dutch railway companies carry on their work, the testimony of the numerous witnesses examined by the commission, with a few exceptions went to, show that they are well satisfied both as to the wages they receive and as to the treat-ment awarded them. One witness was of the opinion that the wages of railway servants compared favorably with those of nost factory hands.

"Could you lend me an X ?" "My boy, replied Charley Cashgo, "ever since my school days when I studied algebra X has stood me for an unknown quan-

Miss Paud-Oh, Mr. Cude, I'm just from the manieure's and you don't know hew nice my hands feel. Dude—No; but give them to me and I'll find out.

Better than Law. — Mr. Suburb—My neighbor has a big dog that the last a big dog that the last a last ll afraid What do you advise?" --Get or. what do you advise?" a bigger one. Five dollars,

A Painful State of Affair Mathilde

I'm sure I wish I knew what Mr.

Snippy's intentions are. Flora—Inten-Why, Snippy never had such a thing

in his life. "What make old Chief Son-of-a-Gun so happy to-night?" "He robbed a traveling opera troupe last night and scooped a trunk full of wigs. He claims they're

scalps.;" Deserved the Name.-Jones-Smith is about your closest friend, isn't he? Bor. Yes, confound him! It's almost impossible to borrow a cent from him.

Professor-You seem to be very dull. When Alexander the Great was your age he had already conquered the world. Stadent-Well, you see, he had Aristotle for a teacher.

A Dangerous Counterfeit .- "This is the most dangerous counterfeit I ever came across," remarked the actor, as he felt the lath-and-canvas bridge giving way under his feet.

Maud-He asked me to marry him, but said he had only a broken heart to offer me. Marie—Did you accept him under those conditions? Maud—Yes, his bank account was intact.

Frankness Rewarded.—Dr. Bluff.—My lear fellow, this supposed sickness of yours is all imagination. Mr. Gruff—All right doctor; I suppose, then, you'll be contented with an imaginary fee!

An Unstylish Bride.—Amy—Was Sue married at high moon? Mabel-No; she never had any style about her. Amy—At what hour did the ceremony take place? Mabel-Twelve o'clock.

KEEP COOL.

Oh, never mind how hot it is;
Keep cool.

Just wear a pleasant, smiling phiz;
Keep cool.

Don't fret and fuss and kick and stew,
As if the joys of life were few.
This weather is good enough for you.
Keep cool.

It ought to be hot in August:

Keep cocl.

Of course you know the reason why:

Keep cool.

The corn and things have got to grow;

Warm weather helps them on, you know
The universe must have a show.

Keep cool.

Just take things easy for a while;
Keep cool.
Don't try to put on too much style;
Keep cool.
Wear outing shirts, if you're a man;
If not, do just the best you can.
You'll find this is the wisset plan;
Keep cool.

AN ENGLISH BIGOT.

Rebuked by a Radical Newspaper.

administers the following castigation to

a rabid anti-Catholic fanatic. In Oxford, England, the other day a meeting was held in support of a mission to the Catholics in Ireland. Speeches were delivered by clergymen of the State-manufactured religion. Among these was one Rev. J. Arkell, who described the Catholic church as one of "Satan's great masternieces." And a fellow named W. B. D)herty-ralso a reverend-had the insolence to say that "retain so much paganism that tuey could hardly recognize them as Christi verted. When we compare the kindness, Irish peasants with the brutality and demoralization prevailing in many of our English towns and country districts, it is simply astonishing that any one can tolerate the audacious assertions of these reckless parsonical bagmen. Doherty would be much better employed if, instead of spouting falsehoods on English platforms, he went down into the slums of our great towns and endeavored to rescue the British pagans from the terrible condition under which they exist.

On Indulgences,

It is a pity that so many Protestants should be so ill-informed about the doctrine of indulgences as to suppose that it means the torgiveness of a sin, or the permission to commit a sin.

By an indulgence is meant not the forgiveness of a sin, or a permission to commit a sin, but a remission through the means of the municipality. That is the merits of Jesus Christ, of the whole or part of the debt of temporal punishment due to sin. The guilt and everlasting schools not conducted according to the mind and intelligence of this short paragraph will jeg their members of the debt of temporal punishment due to sin. The guilt and everlasting schools not conducted according to the mind and intelligence of this short paragraph will jeg their members of the debt of temporal punishment due to sin. The guilt and everlasting schools not conducted according to the mind and intelligence of the short paragraph will jeg their members of the debt of temporal punishment due to sin. The guilt and everlasting schools not conducted according to the mind and intelligence of the short paragraph will jeg their members of the debt of temporal punishment due to sin. The guilt and everlasting due to sin. The guilt and punishment of which have, through the regulations and the law of 1890 should merits of Jesus Christ, been already for- not receive any share of the public given in the sacrament of penance.

Indulgences do not secure heaven, but hasten the time of entering it to those who aving obtained torgiveness of their sins, and put themselves in a state of grace before death.

promise made by Jesus Christ to St. Peter: "And whatsoever thou shalt loose upon earth shalt be loosed also in heaven." (St. Matt. xvi. 19.) These words contain an ample and universal power given to St. Peter and his successions of the street and the successions of the street and the successions of the successions of the street and the successions of the street and the successions of the street and sors of loosing a properly disposed person from everything that may hinder him from going to heaven; and the debt of temporal punishment does hinder for a time at least a justified soul from going into eternal bliss; that is, until that debt

be paid or remitted. It may be said, at least according to their principles, that Protestants give in their way, a kind of plenary or full intheir way, a kind of plenary or full indulence to every one, when they say that works of penance are not necessary, but Catholics believe that from all of us poor sinners works of penance are required and that the power of binding and that the power of binding the power of binding and the power of binding ed, and that the power of binding and loosing, which includes that of granting an indulgence, was left to the legitimate successors of the Apostless, in whom alone this power is still vested.

Thus the criminal Corinthian was subjected to a very severe penance by St. Paul, At length however, upon the solicitation of the brethren, the Apostle granted to that repentant sinner an indulgence, suspended the punishment inflicted upon him, and readmitted him to the communion of the faithfull

1 Cor., v. and 2 Cor. ii.) Experience proves that this granting of an indulgence is very useful; it encourages the faithful to deeper repentance, to have more frequent recourse to the sacraments of penance and to exercise works of charity and devotion; for it is the doctrine of the Catholic Church that in order to obtain an indulgence the soul must be in a state of grace, that is must be free from mortal sin; and the conditions for gaining a plenary indulgence almost always are, that the applicant should worthily receive the sacraments of penance and the Holy Eucharist as a preparation for the indulgence and are are and are the sacraments. gence, and perform some outward works f piety. Therefore an indulgence granted under such conditions, far from being an inducement to sin, encourages us to repent and do penance, and other works

MANITOBA SCHOOL QUESTION. Catholics cannot conform themselves to monuments to the devotion of the Ob

Senator Bernier's Able Appeal in Behaif of the Catholic Schools.

Hon. Senator Bernier, on July per mission to draw attention to that vital question in Manitoba-Separate Schools. Herewith we append the speech in full:

Before the Orders of the Day are taken up, with the consent of the House I should like to say a few words on a question which the Catholic members of Manitoba have very much at heart. I quite understand that this is not the proper time to make long speeches, but I wish to say a few words. At the opening of this session, I had the honour Reynold's Newspaper in a late issue of making a motion for the production of papers in connection with the Manitoba schol question. I expected these papers would have been brought down early in the session, and would be printed and distributed amongst the members so that all the facts connected with that question would be before the House and discussed, and it was my intention then to make a motion founded on these documents. It is a disappointment to me the inhabitants of the West of Ireland not to have had those documents printed and distributed, but I have to deal with could hardly recognize them as Christians." Now Doherty is a purely Irish name, and there is hardly any Doherty who is not a Roman Catholic. Probably this State Church Doherty was himself of that faith, or perhaps his parents of that faith, or perhaps his parents when the support of the property of th to inform the government, the House hospitality and affection shown by the and the country, that whatever may be the outcome of that appeal, we have no intention to recede from the position which we took at the outset, and it is the intention of the Catholic members of Manitoba to pursue their case as strong. ly as any constitutional means will allow.

> cident in connection with this question. I want to refer to the legislation of the Manitoba Legislature during this 'ast spring. These are public statutes to which I may refer. By the law of 1890 we contended that we had a right through the municipalities to levy scool taxes to maintain our schools. We were deprived of our share of the public money taxes from the Catholic ratepayers by money. The new enactment goes on:

Nor in the municipal grant under section 115 and 116 of this Act, nor shall any school assessment be levied or school taxes be collected for the benefit of such school.

Though it may be the logical outcome of the first law, the first law being unjust to us we contend that this in an aggrava. Catholics believe that the power of tion of the injustice. But the law goes granting indulgences was left by Christ further. The Act of 1894 goes so far as o the Church. It is included in the to confiscate our real and personal estates. Under the law that existed before 1890 we bought land for school purposes, erected buildings and school-houses and furnished them. All this property by the law of 1894, is confiscated. That law defines the duties and the powers of the municipalities when the organization of a school district fails to be continued by reason of non election of school trustees or abandonment or non-performance of duties by school trustees. One of the duties of school trustees is to maintain the schools according to that law, and by the non-performance of this duty, by not

conforming themselves to that law, the school district comes under this clause: ereditors of sach school district, if any

Hon, gentlemen will see that all lands apon which schools are built, the schoolhouse itself, the furniture and even the money, if they could lay their hands upon it, would be confiscated. The municipality would have the right, and it is even their duty, to realize on this property, real and personal. What would be the result? First, they will have to pay the liabilities. I may mention that our school districts were generally without liabilities. And what will they do with the residue? They wilf act with the residue according to sub-Section (2) of sect. (2) of this Act of 1894, which sub-sect. reads as follows:

"(2) Any funds which shall avise "from the administration of the said "property shall, after payment of fliabilities, be kept in a special account to the credit of such school district and disposed as nearly as may be in acordance with the provisions of section '89 of this Act."

This Act means Chap. 127, Revised Statutes of Manitoba. Now, the provisions of section 89 of the Revised Statutes, which says:

And the residue of such proceeds shall be applied to the erection of a new school-house in the old school district, or to other public school purposes of such old school district.

of piety. It is a happy corrective of sin in that way, it mnans clearly that money it cons, raspberries, currants, etc. was a St. Paul, Minn., this week, unanimously and a preservative against falling again must be applied to school purposes aclusted into sin.

Then the voted not to use Pullman cars during into sin.

that School Act, the consequence will be late Fathers and the community of that the money realized from the sale of school property purchased by our own nature, the practical in all that pertains money will be used to builn school-houses to the training of the youthful Indian for other people who have never contributed any portion of it. That is regular church is enthroned on the borders of spoliation. I merely want to state facts their lovely lake. Volumes could be which may be of some importance to hon. written on this the most satisfactory Inspoliation. 20th last, in the Dominion Senate, gentlemen, and leave it to them to ap- dian school in Canada to-day but space after routine business, obtained preciate the high-handed policy of the compels me to say in conclusion that Manitoba Government. As to the North-the excursion from Regina to the "Vallwest schools, it has been stated many ey" is not considered complete without a times that the Catholic institutions were | visit to the "mission." not subject to the regulations of the North-west schools as established at present in the North-west. I will merely read here an official document coming from the North-west Territory, and here again I shall leave the facts to be appreciated by this hon. House. At the beginning of this year, 1894, a sister, who used to be a teacher in Battleford, applied for certificate. It is recognized that the messaged the qualifications in that she possessed the qualifications in this way:

It is hereby certified that the Rev. Sister Lucio (Herminie Vilandre) has passed the non-professional examination, held in Nicolet, June, 1893, for second standing (Model School Diploma, P. Q.)

(Sgd.) JAMES BROWN, Sec. C. P. Instruction.

REGINA, 12th April 1894. No.—The holder of this may (on satisfactory prof of age and character) be admitted to a Normal School to be trained for a professional certificate.

How. strange as it appears, it is recogthow strange as it appears, it is recognized she has the proper qualifications of a second class non-professional certificate. Still she is given permission ficate. Still she is given permission only to teach with a third class permit.

And until the next Normal school session. Rev. Sister Lucie is hereby given permission to teach in the Territories with a third class standing until the opening of the Normal school session for second class teachers for September 1894.

MADAM.—Inclosed please find non-professional second class certificate in your favour on the strength of your standing in the province of Quebec. Permission is given you to teach with a third class standing until the opening of the Normal session in the propening of the Normal session in the properties of your favour teach with a third class standing until the opening of the Normal session for one year. All answers to be in by the last of September.

Please prepay letters, and don't all speak at once.

A Gentle Pointer.

A Gentle Pointer. A. L. sloner.

(Signed) JAMES BROWN

Secretary C. P. I. Rev. Sister Lucie.

Battleford, Sask. This shows plainly, notwithstanding the statement that our religious orders were not subject to the regulations of the Normal school, that they are. Had this information been before the House, I am sure that the statement would not have been made. It has been stated also that we could not mention any books to which but we maintained our schools. After paying taxes for the other schools, we were still maintaining our schools out of school teachers, and I could refer to one our own money, and we imposed school seatence in which the Jansenists are

attack on the mind and intelligence of

Allow we to quote also the following lines :

"The human mind revolted from the fetters in which the clergy had attempt-'ed to confine it.

There are many sentences in this book of a similar character. I do not discuss at the present present moment whether these opinions are right or not but we contend that they are not right, and in matters of religious views we have the right that our should be respected everywhere. Here they are not, and consequ ently this book is an objectionable one to us. That is a book which is put on the list of text-books for Normal schools in the North-west Territories. I do not intend to make a long speech. I simply want to call again the attention of the Government to the subject and to give the House certain facts in relation to our postion in Manitoba and the North-west. have to thank the House for the kind hearing that has been given me, and] hope that these new facts will lead this House and the public at large to think over this serious matter and ultimately to see that the Catholics of Manitoba and of the North-west should receive justice.

Regina Notes.

The blighting grasp of an unprecedented drouth which has shattered hopes for a good season's crop in this morning. An extraordinary feature of district was delayed last week when a three hours rain came as a message of What promise for another year. Grass is will springing up anew; prairie fires which had raged for weeks were extinguished and the garden and root crops may yet return a fair yield.

prairie or in a prairie town a week's chants. "Ave Maria." Tantum Ergo," outing amongst woods and valleys, rocks, and "O Salutaris," which they gave springs and lakes, canvas and fishing with a remarkable conception of harmony. lines is something to be coveted and I venture to say comparatively few of took an affectionate farewell of Father Regina's citizens are aware what facili. Drummond and Father Langevin, and ties for such enjoyment lie within a half the latter presented each of them with a days drive from their homes.

The writer recently made such a trip Industrial school and must admit that everything, the picturesque Indian villages with their two pretty mission churches, the grand hay meadows, lakes miles in extent, wooded ravines extend-ing far up into the prairie, rugged hills of no easy ascent, and all fringed with When it is said that it must be applied an abundance of fruit, cherries, saska-

Sisters have much of the picturesque in

Our Legislative Assembly has been in session for a week, but no question of large public importance has been discussed. The speech of His Honor has been pretty well canvassed by the "press" but we fall to see where attention has been drawn to its flat contradiction of speeches by M. P's and others when it places on record that public schools in the Territories when not Catholic are "Protestant." If memory does not deceive me it has been repeatedly asserted at Ottawa that there are no "Protestant Public Schools in the Territories."

A Deep and Perplexing Problem.

Our "devil" sprung the following problem on us the other day, and having worried ourselves nearly to death over it, we have decided to give our readers a chance to solve it.

in jail; and another man steals one hun-dred and fifty dollars and five cents and gets seven years and two lunar months in the Pendentiary; how much has a man got to steal in order to get off "Scot

To the person sending to this office, the Now, here is the letter communicating I nearest solution to the above problem we will send the Northwest Review free

Those who have embarked in the publication of any Catholic journal knows the hardships to be encountered. Financial assistance is generally the one thing lacking, and to the shame of Catholics little or no interest is ever taken in publications devoted to them Every Catholic family should at least have one Catholic paper always in the house. Therefore, wake up Catholics of Manitoba, and do not let die the only organ the champion of your rights and liberties as citizens of this fair young province go to the wall for lack of sup-port. We do not wish to receive "alms" taxes and the machinery of the law enabled us to collect those taxes, but in the legislation of the session of 1894, the Legislature of Manitoba has gone a great dear further. They have enacted that we shall not be able to collect any school where the contract between the direct terms of the contract of the month, and we would like is the shall not be able to collect any school taxes from the Catholic reterms. have been carried over from month to month, and year to year, after perusing this short paragraph will jog their mem-"the jealousy of their rivals. Neither minion It is true that the REVIEW is small. "piety, nor wit, nor virtue could but good goods are very often done up in save them." small parcels, and as small as it may appear you would miss it! It is also true that those are hard times and that money is scarce; it is neverthelss true that at times this is a windy country which makes it still all the truer that no publication can exist on wind. No not even a Catholic journal. So with those windy facts in view please call to-day and arrange for a settlement, if you cannot pay all, pay part, and we will guarantee you a cordial reception. Enough

Placed in Position.

KINGSTON, Aug. 4.—A statue to mark the spot where half a century ago fourteen hundred Irish emigrants who had succumbed to fever which broke out on boats coming up the St. Lawrence were buried, presented by Archbishop Cleary was placed in position on the General Hospital grounds on Aug. 3rd. statue is about 5 feet high and the pedestal is of white marble 6 feet high. On one side is the cross and on the other suitable inscriptions.

South Sea Singers.

Music From the Pacific at Early Mass in St. Mary's Church.

St. Mary's church was crowded to the doors at early mass (7 o'clock) Sunday the service was the singing of eighteen or twenty of the South Sea Islanders, who visited the church as announced clothed in garments of civilization and cocoanut oil which made their faces shine in the early morning sun. The space allotted to them was on the gospel side To anyone resident for years on the of the middle aisle. They sang three At the close of the service the Islanders small souvenir of their visit in the shape of a silver medal. The entire body of from a point north of Regina down the clergymen bade them good-bye at the Qu'Appelle Valley to Fort Qu'Appelle door, the Islanders parting from them with every demonstration of affection

and respect. Wouldn't Travel in Pallmans.

The New England delegates to the national convention of Catholic Abstinence societies, which is being held in