martyrdom willingly undergone in the declared that they opposed the interests of religion and the saving of sure, by the entire Catholic population of Canada, It is scandalous that an irresponsible scribbler should be given such prominence in a paper which claims to be published in the interests of Catholicity, but after all the outrage is only another illustration of the demoralizing effects which are bound to follow Laujournalism.

In its Editorial columns the "Freemam " says : - " We are in favor of but in practice-wherever they can be had." Well, they can be had right here in Manitoba if the Dominion government would do their duty. A Remedial Bill is all that is required—and if the "Freeman" was only as faithful to the interests of the religion which it professes as it is to the welfare of its political matters, it would acknowledge this, and instead of being a weapon in the bands of our enemies would become one of our staunchest and ablest advocates.

#### TO CORNWALL ELECTORS.

An election contest takes place in the constituency of Cornwall, Province of Ontario, in less than two weeks from now, and the REVIEW, as the organ of the Catholics of Manitoba, desires to have a word with the Catholic electors there. We are aware that they form an important proportion of the whole electorate of the riding and that their votes will have a considerable bearing on the result, so we hope they will not think we are taking too great a liberty if we address ourselves to them with the view of making them better acquainted with the record of the two political parties on the Catholic school question of Manitoba and able to judge therefore which of them they can conscientiously vote for. We desire to assure them in the first place that the REVIEW is not a partisan journal, it is published in the interests of the Catholics of Manitoba and in their interests only, and if we have to give our wholesouled support at present to one political party and our determined opposition to the other, it is not because the one is Conservative and the other Liberal but because the one has proved itself ready | fluence we shall be left absolutely to the to give us our rights under the constitution whilst the other bas deceived us with false promises and basely betrayed could be found in any part of the world. us into the hands of our enemies.

There is no need for us to go into a

detailed history of our school trouble. Every man, woman, and child, almost, in Canada must now be aware of the is done notwithstanding solemn profact that we were robbed of our schools by an intolerant majority in Manitoba, that our property was confiscated and our funds appropriated. Equally wellknown are all the stages of that long and tedious legal battle which we carried on, with the ultimate result that success rewarded our perseverance and determination and we got a decison of the Privy Council of England that we have a grievance which must be remedied by the restoration of our schools and that if the Provincial Legislature will not pass the necessary legislation then it is the duty of the Dominion Parliament to take the matter in hand and carry through what is called a "Remediat Bill." It is scarcely necessary either to refer to all the respectful petitions we sent to Mr. Greenway and the Provincial Legislature to carry out the decision of the Privy Council only to be spurned by them and treated with the most outrageous contempt. When convinced we had nothing to hope for in that quarter we appealed to the then Dominion Government, who heard our petition and most nobly determined to shoulder their responsibility. They did this by bringing in a Remedial Bill which was satisfactory to us and which, if carried, would have given us our separate schools under a fair and just law but the measure was bitterly opposed by Mr. Laurier and his friends and through their obstructive tactics did not the voters in the Province of Quebec. become law. Then followed the general It is certainly not what we anticihis followers in Quebec repeatedly themselves Liberals, we did not be-

Remedial Bill simply on the ground souls, and whose death was a loss to the that it did not go far enough and would whole church, will be resented, we are not restore to Manitoba Catholics their rights under the constitution. He announced that if he were returned to power he would first try conciliation by sending to Manitoba a commission with Sir Oliver Mowat at its head and if that failed he would pass a measure which would restore our rights "in their fullness and their entirety." Both these rierism even into the field of religious promises have been falsified. He did not send up a commission with Sir Oliver Mowat at its head, but instead of that he despatched here the Hon. Israel Tarte separate schools not only in principle to hold hole-and-corner meetings with our bitterest enemies and, having cor cluded an arrangement under which the chains of persecution with which we have been bound for over six years are to be rivetted afresh, to prance about the country making the most abusive speeches regarding our Archbishop, our clergy and ourselves. Such in brief is the record of the two parties on our school question. If the Remedial Bill had been carried we should now be enjoying our separate schools, and if the Conservative party had been returned to power our constitutional rights would be safe, for Sir Charles Tupper pledged himself to this effect over and over again including the occasion on which he actually addressed the people of Winnipeg in our hearing, his action in this respect being in strong contrast to that of Mr. Laurier who when here in 1894 mocked at us and gave expression to the warmest possible sentiments regarding our greatest and most inveterate enemies.

Another point to which we desire to call the attention of our friends in the East is that Mr. Laurier has recently called to his cabinet one of the authors of all our troubles and one of the most determined of our persecutors in Manitoba—the Hon. Clifford Sifton. His appointment is the delight of the remnant of the P. P. A. which still flourishes in this Province, and it is an evidence of the anti-Catholic tendencies of the present premier.

We ask our Cornwall friends to bear

all these facts in mind and to remember their poor, weak and suffering co-religionists of Manitoba. We ask them to bear in mind that unless they and our other friends in the East assist us by their intender mercy of the most bigoted and unscrupulous gang of anti-Catholics which Let them bear in mind too that it is Mr. Laurier and his cabinet who hand us over to be dealt with by our persecutors -and that the foul and treacherous act constitution of the country. We request them to remember too, that if Sir Charles Tupper and his party had been returned to power justice would have been done us and we should not now be paying for the maintenance of Protestant schools and a second tax for our own schools.

In the name of our faith, in the sacred cause of Catholic education and eternal right we appeal to our friends in Cornwall to do all they can for us in this our hour of need, and the most effective thing they can now do is to vote against the candid. ate who comes forward in the interest of Laurier, the traitor, and Tarte, the mean and contemptible coward, and support with all their influence the candidate of the party which under Sir Charles Tupper fell from power rather than see a minority trampled on and crushed without making an effortto save it, even though that minority was a Catholic one.

THE MANITOBA SCHOOL QUES-TION.

A perusal of the articles of agreement between Mr. Laurier and Mr. Greenway of Manitoba on the school question, leaves no doubt that the constitutional rights of the Catholic minority have been deliberately sacriniced. It is a confession on the part of the Premier that the Dominion Government cannot maintain its fundamental law. This is not the kind of settlement held out to the hopes of pated as the result of the Liberal election during which Mr. Laurier and victory at the late election. Calling

lieve that they would sacrifice the rights of anyone at the behest of narrow-minded bigotry and Orange intolerance

The Orange Sentinel says: electors of this proivnce (Ontario), and the people of Manitoba are to be heartily congratulated on the outcome of The outcome at the negotiations." which this Orange organ rejoices is the surrender by M. Laurier, of the constitutional rights of his fellow citi-This fact stands out clear and conspicuous, and no amount of sophistry can hide it. If these rights can be dickered away in one case, there is no reason why they may not be in another. La Verite, of Quebec, very justly says: "The duty of this moment appears to us to be very clear. must support our brothers with all our strength, for if we allow the Catholics of the little province of the West to be crushed we shall have our turn later on." Certainly, if the Catholics of Quebec

were to become a minority, they cannot not now hope that their rights would be any better safeguarded than are those of their brethren in Manitoba. It is this fact that makes the Premfer's settlement far-reaching. bad for a nation when its citizens lose confidence in its will or ability to protect them.

"How we have been sold!" Archbishop Langevin, "How Quebec has been betrayed! Too bad, too The settlement is a farce. bad. fight has only begun."

We doff our hat to the Antigonish Casket. It understood the spirit of Canadian Liberalism better than we did .- N. Y. Freeman's Journal.

> PROTESTANT PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS.

The Rev. Dr. Colley, a Protestant minister of Boston, speaking recently in that city on education, made use of the following language:-

"We hear so much about parochial schools to-day, in contrast to the public schools, and take no exception to criticise them severely because in this section of the country they are managed by Roman Catholics. While here we have none but Catholic parochial schools, in Pennsylvania and the West generally the parochial schools are run by our Lutheran brethren, and they are just as zealous and anxious about the welfare of their flock and their parochial schools as are the Roman Catholics in this section of the country

While I do not wish to underrate the importance of our public schools, for the safety of the public, I say, God grant us to open a parochial school in this city—a Bible school that shall root out infidelity and train the children of our Church in the Word of We have been so long used to putting ourselves over and against onr Roman Catholic friends for their interest in their young, that we can not, through prejudice, estimate the value of their effort to root out infidelity; for unless our children are trained in religion, God help the future of our nation and the children of our

Dr. Colley here gives expression to convictions that have been growing of late years in thoughtful Protestant minds. They are beginning to see that exclusion of religion education is consistent only the position with atheists and agnostics and fidels. that education in purely secular matters affords no guarantee of morals. They are beginning to see how illogical it is for a Christian community to make Christianity the only science that must not have a place in the mises of the past and in spite of the very education of youth.—Freeman's Jour-

#### FATHER CHERRIER

At the Immaculate Conception church yesterday morning, Rev. Father Cherrier preached on the words: "Justice exalteth a nation, and sin maketh nations miserable," from the book of Proverbs, chapter 14. After referring to the establishment of what was to be known as civic Sunday in Winnipeg, he said he wished them to cons.der for a few moments, what evils were propagated in a disorderly community, and how certain it was that a community without religion and virtue was bound to become disorderly. Society was composed of two parts, a directing one and a laboring one, and it stood to reason that unless those who governed were animated by the proper motives, the whole com-munity was bound to be brought to Open the pages of history and th y would find that so long as a nation was ruled by those who had respect for justice and purity, there was national prosperity, such a nation enjoyed peace within its limits; but let evils prevail amongst the governing class and they were bound to spread amongst the masses. To avoid the fate that had overtaken nations in the past they should instil religion into the hearts of the young, and they should not wait until irreligion and vice had been firmly rooted before they attempted to cope with it.

Who Can Dispute It? Barry's Corners, N. S., Feb. 15th, 1894. W. H. COMSTOCK, Brockville, Ont.

Your Dr. Mor. e's Indian Root Pills are the best seiling pills in the market. This is a fact. I speak with knowledge on the subject, as I have been dealing in various kinds of pills, and sell more of Morse's than any If any one does not believe this I ask him

If any one does not believe buts I ask not to write any of my customers about it, or better still, I ask him to try a box and see if he will then use any other. I hope I may always have them. Yours gratefully, H. M. G. BARRY.

#### AN INCURABLE CURED. AFTER TREATMENT IN CANADA'S BEST HOSPITAL HAD FAILED.

One of the Most Remarkable Cases on Record-Ten Years of Intense Suffering From Acute Rheumatism-The Whole Body Contracted and Out of Shape in Every Limb-Again Restored to Active

From the Newmarket Advertiser. We suppose there is not a resident of Newmarket who does not know Mr. J. A. Moffatt, who does not know of his years of suffering and who has not heard of his release from a life of helplessness and pain through the medium of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Indeed we doubt if in the annals of medicine there is a more remarkable restoration than has been accomplished in Mr. Moffatt's case, and he deems it his duty to mankind to make the facts known throughout the columns of the Advertiser.

Ten years ago Mr. Moffatt was work



Through the influence of the damp

room, and possibly some carelessness

in regard to his health, he was attack-

ed with a severe cold which eventually

settled in his limbs. For some years

he was an almost constant sufferer

from rheumatic pains and spent much

money in treatment for the trouble,

but with no result beyond an eccasional temporary release from pain. Finally to make matters worse he was attacked with malaria and rheumatic fever. He was then forced to go to the Toronto general hospital when it was found that he was afflicted with torticollis (wry neck). During the first six months in the hospital he was under the treatment of the staff of electricity, but the powers of electricity entirely failed, and after a consultation of physicians it was deemed advisable to perform an operation. Six weeks later a second operation was performed. The operations proved successful only in so far as they afforded temporary relief. He remained in the hospital from November, 1890, till January, 1892, and with all the modern remedies and appliances known to the staff of that well equipped institution no permanent relief could be obtained. He was then advised to go home, partly in the hope that the change might prove beneficial, but instead he continually grew worse, and in March, 1892, was again forced to take to his bed, and those who knew of his condition did not believe he had long to live. At this time every joint in his body was swollen and distorted, and he suffered the most excruciating agony. If a person walked across his bedroom it intensified the pain as though he was being pierced and torn with knives, and if touched he would scream aloud with agony. In this state of hopeless suffering he remained bedfast for eighteen months, all the while using all manner of medicines from which relief might be hoped for. Then he was put under treatment celebrated specialist, rionto After the last exresults. better periment failed, he determined to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, at the same time discontinuing all other treatment. At the end of three months there was a very noticeable improvement in his condition, and so much so that his mother thought he could be lifted outside. He was still so weak, however, that he was only able to remain up a few minutes as before. When taken back to bed he felt a sudden tingling sensation going up from his thes and through his joints and spine. next morning when he woke the pain had left the body and lodged inthe arms, and then for some weeks the pain flitted from place to place in the arms and then disappeared, and he has no had a particle of pain since. All this time he was taking Dr Williams' Pink Pills and slowly but surely regaining his strength. Then invalid's chair was procured, and he was wheeled out, eventually he was able to wheel himself about. The continued use of the Pink Pills constantly added to his strength, and then the chair was discarded for crutches, and then the crutches for a cane. At his time (Sept. 1895) Mr. Moffat had so far recovered that he was a frequent contributor to the columns of the Advertister and procuring a horse and buggy he was engaged as local reporter for the paper. The once utterly helpless invalid is now able to go about, and to get in and out of his buggy without any assistance, and is at his post of duty whenever called upon. Thus we find that after years of

suffering and helplessness Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have proved successful after all other remedies and the best of medical treatment had utterly failed. With such marvellous cures as this to its credit it is no wonder that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is the most popular medicine with all classes throughout the land, and this case certainly justifies the claim put forth on its behalf that it "cures when other medicines fail."

## Northern Pacific Ry.

### CAN TICKET YOU

#### TO THE SOUTH

The first-class line to Minneapolis, St. Paul, Chicago, St. Louis, etc. The only line running dining and Pullman Cars.

#### TO THE EAST

Lowest rates to all points in Eastern Canda and the Eastern States, via St. Paul and Chicago, or Duluth, making direct connection and quick time, if desired, or furnishing an opportunity to take in the large cities on the route.

#### TO THE WEST

Kootenay country (the only all-rail service), Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle, Tacoma. Portland, connecting with trans-Pacific lines for Japan and Chiua. Coast steamers and special excursion steamers to Alaska; also quickest time and finest train service to San Francisco and California points. Special excursion rates the year round.

#### TO THE OLD COUNTRY

Berths reserved and through tickets sold for all steamship lines sailing from Monteal, Boston, New York and Philadelphia to Great Britain and Continental points; also to South Africa and Australia.

Write for Quotations or call upon C. S. FEE,

GENERAL PASSENGER & TICKET AGENT, St. Paul, Min.

H. SWINFORD, GENERAL AGENT.

Winnipeg, Man. WINNIPEG OFFICE.

Corner Main and Water Streets, in Hotel Manitoba Building, Winnipeg.

### Northern Pacific Ry.

Time Card taking effect on Monday, August 24, 1896.

# MAIN LINE.

North Bound.		1	Sou Bou		nd.
Read up				Read down	
Freight No. 155. Daily.	Paul. press 108. ly.	Miles from Winnipeg.	BTATIONS	Paul No. 104 ly.	lgbt 164 154
Fre 155	DEED TO	XX.		Ex. Dai	Fred No. Dati
8.30a 8.15a 7.50a 7.80a	2.49p 2.83p 2.20p	9.8 15.8	•.Portage Jct •.St. Norbert • Cartier	11.45a 11.57a 12.11p 12.24p	6.45p 7.00p 7.20p 7.89p
6.59a 6.45a 6.23a 5.53a	1.510 1.88p 1.20p	27.4 82.5 40.4	*Union Point *Silver PlainsMorris	12.42p 12.51p 1.08p 1.20p 1.84p	8.17p 8.84p
3.30a 2.30a	12.46p 12.20p 12.10p	56.0 65.0 68.1	Letellier	1.55p 2.15p 2.30p 5.55p	9.55p 11.00p 11.45p
8. <b>35</b> p (1. <b>40</b> a		228 458 470 481	Duluth Minneapolis St. Paul.	9.40p 8.06a 6.40a 7.10a	5.00p
	10.00%	000	Chicago	9.35a	1

### Morris-Brandon Branch.

1							
East Bound Read up			•	W. Bound Read down			
337	Er. No. 204, Tues. Thur, Saturday.	Miles from Morris	STATIONS	Ex. No. 308, Mon., Wed. and Friday.	Ft. No. 255, Tues. Thurs. and Set.		
8.80a 8.30p			Winnipeg	11.45a	6.45p		
7.850	12.43 p	10	Lowe Farm	1.80p 1.58p	7.00a 7.50a		
6.84p	12.18p	21.2	Myrtle	2.18p	8.45		
6.04p	12.08p	25.9 38.5		2.29p 2.46p	9.10a		
4.53p	11.378	89.6	Miami	8.00p	9 47a 10.17a		
4.02p	11.178	49.0	. Deerwood	8.22p	11.178		
8.28p	11.04a	64.1	Altamont	8.83p	11.45a 12.28p		
2 080	10.82		*.Swan Lake.	4.('6p	1.000		
1.35 p	10.180	74.6	*Indian Springs	4.20p	1.89p		
1.08	10,02a	79.4 86.1	* Mariapolis	4.81p 4.47p	2.070		
12.82p		92.8	Baldur	5.01n	8 990		
11.020	9.37	102	Belmont	5.22p	4.180		
10.200	1	109.7 117.8	*Hilton	1 5.40p	5.020		
9 458			Wawanesa	5.56p 6.08p	5.82p		
8.644	8.284	128.0	Elliotts	6 12p	6 02p 6 19p		
8.294	8.144			6.25p	6.58p		
7.458 7.008		187.2 145.1	Brandon	6.48p	7.48p		
				7.00p	8.80p		

۱	PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE BRANCH.							
	West Bound Read d'n	une.		East Bound Read Up				
	Mixed No. 303 Every Day Except Sunday.	Miles from Portage Junc.	STATIONS	Mixed No 801 Every Day Except Sunday.				
	5.45 p.m. 5.58 p.m. 6.14 p.m. 6.19 p.m. 6.42 p.m. 7.06 p.m. 7.13 p m. 7.25 p.m. 7.47 p.m. 8.00 p.m. 8.80 p.m.	18.0 25.8 28.2 32.2	.Waite PlainsGravel Pit SpurLa Salle TankEustaceOakvilleCurtis	11.57 a. m. 11.30 a. m. 11.22 a. m. 10.57 a. m. 10.31 a. m. 10.23 a. m. 10.00 a. m. 9.46 p. m. 9.80 a. m.				

Stations marked--have no agent. Freight Stations marked——have no agent. Freight must be prepaid.

Numbers 108 and 104 have through Pullman Vestibuled Drawing Room Sleeping. Cars between Winnipeg and St. Paul and Minneapolis. Also Palace Dining Cars. Close connection at Chicago with eastern lines. Close connection at Winnipeg Junction with trains to and from the Pacific coast.

For rates and full information concerning connections with other lines, etc., apply to any agent of the company, or Chas. S. Fee.

H. Swinford.

CHAS. S. FEE, H. SWINFORD, G.P.&T.A., St.Paul. Gen. Agt., Winnipeg. CITY TICKET OFFICE,
486 Main Street, Winnipeg.