



"AD MAJOREM DEI GLORIAM."

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## WHICH IS RIGHT?

To the Editor of THE NORTH-WEST REVIEW.

Sir—I much regret to see the pro-Boer tendency of your references to the present trouble in South Africa and the causes which led up to it. In a note which appeared in the last issue you speak of "robbing the Boers of their hard-earned home." Now, this is surely a misleading and inaccurate presentation of the matter. The Boers are not defending their homes; they are invading Her Majesty's dominions, and at the present moment the British forces are engaged in a defensive war against very great odds. For several years past the Transvaal government have been taxing the "outlander" population to raise funds wherewith to convert the republic into a vast arsenal with the ultimate aim of driving the British out of South Africa and making the whole of it Dutch territory. The British government were forced by these tactics and by the threatening conduct of the Transvaal authorities to increase their military strength in Natal and Cape Colony, and just as soon as they began to move troops into the country President Kruger issued an insolent ultimatum ordering the British to practically vacate their own territory within 48 hours. These being the exact facts of the case it seems to me that every consideration of right and justice is on the side of Great Britain, and the hope of every unbiased citizen should be the speedy success of the British arms.

I have said nothing of the intolerable nature of the internal administration of the Transvaal Republic, which should be especially odious to every British colonist, inasmuch as in British colonies every citizen, so far as the mother country is concerned, enjoys the fullest measure of liberty and freedom of conscience, no matter what his nationality, language or religion may be. The well known policy of Kruger in this respect deserves the strongest condemnation and every one who values freedom should pray for the effectual overthrowing of his tyrannical system. Yours truly,

ANGLO-SAXON.

Winnipeg, Oct. 26, 1899.

## A COMPLETE APOLOGY

BY THE AMERICAN "REVIEW OF REVIEWS."

NEW YORK, Oct. 24, 1899.

Editor The Ave Maria, Notre Dame, Ind.

Dear Sir—The editors of several Catholic papers have criticized the action of the American Monthly Review of Reviews in admitting to its advertising pages an announcement of the Rev. Dr. J. M. King's book, "Facing the Twentieth Century." We ask you to note the following facts connected with the printing of this book announcement: The advertisement was presented at this office early in September, when both Dr. Albert Shaw, the editor-in-chief, and I, the business manager, were absent. The advertisement was not scrutinized by the advertising solicitors, as it would have been if it offered for sale a medicine, liquor and anything else but a book. As a rule only the best known and most reput-

able publishers offer advertisement to this magazine, and the men in our advertising department were aware of no precedent to suggest any special scrutiny of this kind of advertising "copy." In addition the advertising for the month was heavy, with four or five hundred different announcements, and the vacation season caused the work in that department to fall on fewer persons. The results of these various causes were that neither Dr. Shaw nor the manager of the business office had ever seen or heard of the advertisement or the book until after the magazine was issued, and nobody in the office had appreciated the fact that the advertisement could offend.

This explanation has been offered to several of our Catholic friends who wrote in inquiry, and has been accepted by them as full and satisfactory. The Review of Reviews has a very large constituency of Catholic readers, whose good-will it prizes to an exceedingly high degree, and nothing could be further from our interests or our desire than offense to any of these.

The American Monthly Review of Reviews will not again print any advertisement of the book in question.

Sincerely yours,

CHARLES D. LANIER,  
Business Manager.

## DREYFUS AND NEWMAN.

The Dreyfus case is nearly forgotten but the Tablet takes occasion in its issue for Sept. 30 to remind those who prate, of the degeneracy of France, and assert that the French sense of justice has been "atrophied by the intensity of political and religious passions," of how Cardinal Newman fared, not so many years ago, in the Court of Queen's Bench, just about the time when he was giving his celebrated "Lectures on the Present Position of Catholics in England." The apostate monk Achilli lectured in London and Birmingham against the errors and abominations of Rome. Enthusiastic crowds, heedless of the man's antecedents, hailed him as a prophet and the son of a prophet. Dr. Newman, in the interests of truth, enlightened the British public as to the real character of Achilli. An action for libel followed. Though the evidence against the plaintiff was overwhelming, though women who were his victims in Italy came to confront him in the English court, the jury, nevertheless, found Newman guilty, to the great satisfaction of Lord Campbell, "a Presbyterian first and a judge afterwards." The sentence was declared to be a fine of one hundred pounds, and Newman was ordered to be imprisoned in the Queen's prison till the fine was paid. The Times, almost alone in the English press, espoused the cause of the defendant. The expenses of the trial saddled upon Dr. Newman a debt that would have consigned him to a life of drudgery had not a French paper opened a subscription for his relief. France overruled the judgment against Dreyfus. England allowed that against a Catholic priest to stand. The moral is patent.—Providence Visitor.

Rev. Father Woodcutter was in tow last week.

## METHODIST ATTITUDE TOWARD FREEMASONRY.

MANY OBJECTIONS, SOME OF WHICH ARE IN LINE WITH THOSE HELD BY THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The following question and answer from the columns of the Christian Advocate, the leading organ of the Methodist Episcopal Church, will show that the Catholic Church is not alone in its opposition to the Masonic order:

Q. Should the Masonic fraternity be invited to appear in its official character and lay the corner-stone of a Methodist Episcopal church?

A. The Masonic fraternity is one of the several secret societies established primarily for the aid, protection and association of their members. It professes to have originated at a very ancient time, among practical masons, but after awhile a distinction was established between practical and speculative Masonry, and everybody could be invited to join it who was considered a desirable acquisition. It has a liturgy of its own which recognizes the being of God, but which does not recognize the Deity of Jesus Christ.

Neither it nor any other secret society should be invited to lay the corner-stone of a Christian church, for these reasons: 1. It is secret. From the very nature of the case the Christian Church can have no intelligent judgment concerning the organization. Individual members of the church, by being members of that body, may judge, but a secret body of which the church as a whole cannot judge, should not be officially recognized in any of the services of the said body. Besides, there are in the aggregate many members of the Methodist Episcopal Church who do not believe at all in secret societies. The Church as such has not pronounced an adverse judgment on the propriety or otherwise of secret societies, but the fact that it has not done so does not justify the bringing forward of a secret society as such to perform one of its solemn ceremonies.

There would be just as much propriety in inviting the regular trades union of masons to lay the stone, and perhaps more, as speculative Masonry can have no bearing on the laying of a stone, and every one would object to inviting the trades union of masons to lay the stone, if for no other reason that the Church in its official capacity ought not to decide between union and non-union workmen.

Another reason is that a secret fraternity, parading with its music and regalia, and acting under its own forms, tends greatly to diminish reverent attention to the solemn ceremonies of the Church of Jesus Christ; all connected with it makes it, and not the Church of Christ, the central figure of the occasion.

Still another objection is that it tends to destroy the sense of the supremacy of the Christian Church to every institution of human origin.

Through the political influence of its members the Masonic fraternity has often laid the corner-stone of a court house, school buildings and other societies,

but this is no reason why it should be introduced for such purposes in connection with the services of the Church. It contributes to the idea, already too common, that a secret society, if it has a liturgy, may be made a substitute for church membership.

That the corner-stones of churches have been so laid, and that sometimes high dignitaries of the Church have marched in the procession, performing their functions as Christian ministers and at the same time wearing the regalia of a secret society, is true, but it was an aberration of judgment on their part, and has usually brought religion into contempt and left a deep and permanent feeling in many minds. Indeed, in one community it caused a withdrawal of 150 members from our Church, most of whom were not on principle opposed to secret societies, and several of whom were members of the order of Masons, but who considered the church ignored, and the introduction of an outside organization of strictly human origin and limitations an imposition.

## THE POPE'S MAIL.

I met a prelate employed in the Vatican the other day, and in the course of our conversation began to deplore my hard lot in having to stay in Rome during the heat of the summer and work. "Oh, well," he said, "you are not worse off than we in the Vatican. Now that most of the employees are away, we who are left have to work hard."

"Work!" I exclaimed. "Yes, walk in the Vatican gardens and count the grapes of the Pope's vineyard!"

"Do you know that every evening the mail brings to the bronze doors of the Vatican an average of 20,000 letters and newspapers, to say nothing of telegrams? All the letters have to be opened, sorted and classified, while the newspapers are read, and selections cut or extracts made during the night to be ready for perusal by the officers of the State early next morning."

"And where does the Pope come in?" I interrupted. "They say he also works so hard!"

"Much of this work is submitted to him, and he should read all the letters addressed Sanctitati Suae: Leoni Papae XIII. feliciter regnanti. However, as the whole 24 hours of the day would not be sufficient for the Pontiff to even glance over them, he only sees what Cardinal Rampolla thinks necessary for his inspection."

"In other words, he knows only what they choose?"

"Oh, no; there are communications which really go directly to the Holy Father, namely, those through the diplomatists accredited to the Vatican. Still, the most secure way of having a letter read by the Pope is to address it as follows: 'To His Holiness the Pope, Prefect of the Holy Roman and Universal Inquisition,' as any other than the head of the Church guilty of opening a document so addressed will be excommunicated, according to a bull promulgated by the Carafa Pope, Paul IV."—London Pall Mall Gazette.

Monsignor Ritchot is at the Archbishop's House with his curate, Rev. Lalonde.

## THE WAR FEVER.

Every newspaper in this country has reason to know that the war fever has set in, and we are not an exception. We have received from correspondents a considerable number of letters for and against war. Unfortunately some of them attribute to their opponents all sorts of strange motives. Last week we inserted a letter in which a correspondent strongly expressed his feelings as to the unfairness of an attack by a great power upon a little country. Another correspondent, Mr. James J. Nevin, writes this week applauding his sentiments, declaring that the letter was both "timely and in place," pointing out that a hundred, and thirty years ago the British Government was guilty of the folly of pursuing towards the Americans the same policy as the present Government is adopting towards the Dutch in South Africa. Yet another correspondent, who is "A Father," tells us his children have refused to read the Catholic Times any longer because of the letter which Mr. Nevins praises. He informs us that they say "Why, that newspaper has apparently actually influenced some of our clergy, for even now we sometimes see Englishmen walk out of church at the commencement of the Transvaal sermon. Here it is called the Gospel according to Kruger. We consequently go to Low Mass, and so avoid words that make us irritable on our one day's rest when we would fain have peace." This is a tribute to our influence which is all too flattering, but an editor who does not adopt a milk and water policy has never great cause to feel proud. In whatever way he acts he will arouse critics. If it be against England to oppose war with the Boers then there are some very distinguished enemies of their country—Sir William Harcourt, Mr. Morley, Sir Edward Clarke, Mr. Frederic Harrison, Mr. Leonard Courtney, Mr. Stead, and so on. But we think there will be a clearer vision with regard to this matter when the war fever has subsided.—Catholic Times (Eng.).

Bishop Hopkins, whose consecration will take place in St. Xavier's Church in this city on the 5th Nov., is a native of England. His selection for the vicariate of British Honduras was by the General of the Jesuits, with the approval of the Propaganda. British Honduras is in charge of the Jesuits, and belongs to the Missouri Province of the order in the United States. Those who are "professed fathers" among the Jesuits make a vow not to aspire to honors and dignities in the Church, and they are seldom called on to accept the mitre. The celebrant at the coming consecration will be Archbishop Kan, assisted by two bishops of the province.—Western Watchman (St. Louis).

Mr. Chassé, the clerical student who was lately teaching school at St. Adolphe, left last Thursday for St. Albert, where he will teach in the new Oblate preparatory college about to be opened there.

"That lecturer used to be a pugilist." "So now he's an expounder."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

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NORTHWEST REVIEW, St. Boniface, Man.**Northwest Review.**

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1899

**CURRENT COMMENT**

An esteemed correspondent writes that we were "wrong as regards 'ignorer.' In the sense used by L'Echo de Manitoba it is good old French. (See Guérin: "feindre de ne pas savoir"). Do not let us taboo old French words and meanings." This meaning must indeed be very old and rare, since we have searched both the huge dictionaries of Littré and Larousse in vain for it. Besides, were it defensible in the abstract as a piece of recondite erudition, it is altogether too archaic to be used in a newspaper without an introductory or explanatory phrase. Finally, the editor of L'Echo virtually confesses judgment. He says in his last issue (Oct. 26) that he lays no claim to be an academician. But then he goes on to make another still more amusing blunder: "However, we take the liberty of pointing out to these delicate critics the unfortunate beam which, according to Lafontaine, has lodged in the eye of certain people who are worried about the mote they see in their neighbor's eye." We very much doubt that Lafontaine ever spoke of the beam and the mote, at least we have no recollection of his doing so; but, even if he did, it is just as absurd to quote him as the author of this famous saying of our Lord in his sermon on the Mount (Matt vii, 3) as it would be to attribute a Shakespearian saying to a nineteenth century writer.

One day last week among our exchanges we noticed a copy of "The Catholic Citizen" of Milwaukee, which came to us considerably less than seven days after the last number received. As the events commented on therein did not seem particularly fresh, we glanced at the date and read "Sept. 17." This was evidently almost six weeks late. However, as a curious item met our eye we were about to snip it with the editorial double-edged glaive, when another heading of most venerable antiquity compelled us to look at the year of publication. It was 1898! Thus the postal authorities had taken more than thirteen months to carry this newspaper from Milwaukee to St. Boniface. Is this the result of the new broom sweeping clean

in the Winnipeg post-office, through which all our exchanges must pass? At any rate it is a comfort to know that the officials are strictly honest and will restore a year-old newspaper to its rightful owner.

Since writing what precedes we have received a copy of the Northwestern Chronicle (St. Paul and Minneapolis) dated Sept. 16, and—strangest of all—a number of the Catholic Witness, of Detroit, dated January 21, 1898! The latter reaches us like a voice from the tomb, as that Detroit paper went the way of all flesh about a year ago. Next!

The General Intention of the Apostleship of Prayer is "Religious Training at Home." We are asked to pray that parents may give more time and care to the religious education of their children. Father Devine, in the Canadian Messenger, very truly observes that "the careless home-training many Catholics received a generation ago is in great measure responsible for much religious indifference among Catholics to-day." The zeitgeist is a superficial, shallow spirit which tends to destroy the Christian sense of responsibility in parents. Too many fathers and mothers never seem to rise out of childish levity and thoughtlessness and love of comfort up to the level of conscientious manhood. Hence the necessity of conversion on the part of negligent parents. This is what the League of the Sacred Heart will especially pray for. "Virtuous parents," Father Devine tells us, "will be able to teach not merely by example, which is saying much, but also by that conviction which is communicative, and which belongs exclusively to those who practise what they preach."

The Rome correspondent of the Philadelphia Catholic Standard and Times writes about a new book on the healthfulness of the Eternal City by Dr. Eyre, an Englishman who has long been practising there. The sum total of his work is expressed in the opinion "not only that Rome is the healthiest of the large Italian cities, but also that it is one of the most healthy cities in the world." According to the most recent statistics the death-rate is only 16.6 per thousand. The lowness of this mortality may best be appreciated by comparing it with that of London, which is 20.2 per thousand, and yet London is one of the healthiest cities in the United Kingdom. Or again we may compare the Roman death-rate with that of Manitoba, which, according to the latest edition of the Statistical Year-book of Canada, is 19.36 per thousand, and of course the death-rate of a whole country is always less than that of its large cities. This revelation of Dr. Eyre's has had startling effects. Only a few weeks ago the Medical Times advised the physicians of Great Britain to send patients to Rome rather than to the French Riviera.

How comes it, then, that the prevalent opinion of travellers has hitherto been unfavorable to the healthiness of Rome? The correspondent mentioned above attributes this false notion to

wilful calumny against the city of the Popes. But this explanation cannot stand in face of the fact that multitudes of devout Catholics, while dearly loving Rome, dreaded its climate. A better explanation is one suggested by Dr. Eyre himself when he states that the idea of the unhealthiness of Rome has grown up within the last 40 or 50 years. Now it is precisely during this last half century that the stream of travel toward the Eternal City has been largest. Most of the travellers, being English, French and American, were very tenacious of their own hereditary habits of eating, drinking and venturing out at all hours of the day and night without observing any of those sanitary precautions against mid-day heat and midnight damp which are traditional in Rome, and which account for the extraordinary health and longevity of its native citizens. The consequence was that many of these transient dwellers and visitors contracted malarial fever and other diseases due to their own imprudence, and then they thoughtlessly gave the city a bad name among their friends and acquaintances. But of late years, with the growth of a population anxious to enhance the merits of their chosen home, with the growth also of sanitary science, the natural resources of the excellent Roman climate have come to be more thoroughly understood. And so it happens that on the eve of the great jubilee year, 1900, when it is expected that upwards of a million Catholics will make their devout pilgrimage to the city of the Popes, there is no longer room for any misgivings as to the climate of Rome, and, provided the pilgrims live in Rome as the old and experienced Romans live, they will find it one of the best health resorts in the world.

"Anglo-Saxon's" protest against some of our remarks on the Transvaal war calls for an explanation. Without venturing to affirm that this is an unjust war, we cannot distinctly see that it is either just or expedient. In this view we are supported by distinguished men whose loyalty has never been questioned. We need only mention Sir William Harcourt, Mr. Morley, Sir Edward Clarke, Mr. Frederic Harrison, Mr. Leonard Courtney and Mr. W. T. Stead. As to the technical defence that the Boers began the fight, we think this will not hold water. Mr. Chamberlain has manoeuvred with his usual astuteness to put the South African Republic in the wrong before the world and make it appear the aggressor. In this he has been ably seconded by that millionaire highwayman, Cecil Rhodes. Yet, as long as seven weeks ago, from his doorstep at Highbury, in reply to a Unionist demonstration, Mr. Chamberlain spoke threatening words about the sands running out and used provocative language, which, in the mouth of a responsible minister, is generally regarded as the immediate precursor of premeditated war. When the demands of England were refused by the Transvaal government, Mr. Chamberlain announced that a new plan would be formulated for a complete settlement of the trouble. Paul Kruger waited a consider-

able time for this plan and repeatedly informed the British government that he was waiting. No plan came, but troops from various parts of the British Empire did come and were promptly marched to the Transvaal frontier. The game was plain enough. Mr. Chamberlain calculated that the Boers would either have to wait until England was ready to strike first, and England could then say to the world, as "Anglo-Saxon" does: "See, the Boers are the aggressors, they have invaded our territory." Under the circumstances no European nation would have waited so long as the Boers did. They framed an ultimatum, which Mr. Chamberlain would no doubt have framed less awkwardly, but which amounted to saying: "Give us a pledge, within 48 hours, that you will withdraw your troops from our frontier and stop pouring soldiers into South Africa, or, if you refuse, we shall consider your refusal a declaration of war." An ultimatum thus extorted seems not only justifiable but even necessary if the Boers were not prepared to yield up their independence without a struggle. The claim that the Boers have made an unprovoked attack may be a diplomatic technicality; but it is contrary to the previous history of the case.

As to the contention that the internal government of the Transvaal justified a war, we think this cannot be proved. However great may be the blessings of the electoral franchise, their absence does not justify the horrors of war, especially when the disfranchised Uitlanders managed to get rich in spite of their disabilities. Even the ostracism of Catholics—to us a much more serious matter than the denial of voting power—does not at all justify Catholics in fighting Oom Paul. No, the only plausible motive is gold-hunger, and this is a robber's plea.

We have said, moreover, that we do not think this war expedient or wise. A measure may be unjust and yet politic. We fail to see that this extreme measure has even the excuse of probable advantage to bolster it up. Cape Colony behind our fighting line is far from loyal. The best the Prime Minister of that newly self-governing colony could promise was to try to keep the Cape neutral. Our troops are beset with possible traitors on every side. The black tribes may indeed abhor the Boers, but they dread the English still more, because the latter have subjugated more of them than ever the Boers did; and nothing is so dangerous as a panic-stricken, half-civilized tribe of blacks with a chance to kill their hereditary foe. God grant the British Empire may not rue the day when Mr. Chamberlain entraped it into this Transvaal war, with its endless possible complications.

B. Herder, of St. Louis, Mo., announces "What is Liberalism?" as a translation of Don Félix Sarda y Salvany's famous book, the real title of which is "Liberalism is a sin." Is there not liberalism in the very fact of thus changing the title of a book,

in order not to shock American susceptibilities?

The movement of subscriptions for the future new cathedral of St. Boniface is advancing, as mechanics would say, with accelerated velocity. The other day in far off St. Albert, a thousand miles from here, \$1,400 were collected for that purpose and several of the individual donations were as high as two hundred dollars.

On the 8th of May, 1896, speaking for the Government and trying to efface the impression made in South Africa and throughout the civilized non-British world by the Jameson raid, Mr. Chamberlain said: "To go to war with President Kruger to enforce upon him reforms in the internal affairs of his state, in which Secretaries of State, standing in their places have repudiated all right of interfering—that would be a course of action which would be immoral." Thus did "Pushful Joe" condemn this Transvaal war which he has now provoked.

War despatches have never been considered as models of veracity, but the cablegrams from South Africa have a peculiarly unveracious flavor that has hardly ever been surpassed. Just after two glorious victories which completely wiped out the shame of Majuba Hill we were astonished to find the Boers advancing upon Ladysmith in spite of those two crushing defeats. This was certainly a strange result of victory, the retreat of the victors. But more was to come. A whole squadron of British hus-sars are lost for a couple of days and then turn up within the Boer lines as prisoners with apparently but few casualties. Worst of all, our troops have to fly so precipitately that they leave their wounded in the enemy's hands, and a British general actually died a prisoner of war. Victories of this kind have one advantage: they preach humility and modesty.

The English "Catholic Times" tells us that the Transvaal was formerly part of the Natal vicariate, but on the 15th of last March it was declared a separate prefecture. The mission, which is conducted by the Oblate Fathers, embraces the territory of the South African Republic. The first priest to visit the Transvaal was Father Houdewanger. On his arrival at Potchefstroom in 1868, thirty-one years ago, he was warned by the government officials not to celebrate Mass under peril of expulsion. His remonstrances were answered by the execution of the threat: a field cornet was instructed to see him out of the country. This regulation was repealed in the following year through the efforts of the Catholic residents and owing to the visit of the Governor of Quilimane, a Catholic, who wished to be present at Mass. Since then there has been considerable progress. There are churches with resident priests at Pretoria, Johannesburg, Potchefstroom, Klerksdorp, Barberton, Vleischfontein and Lydenburg. The Marist Brothers have a college with five or six hundred pupils at Johannesburg, and there are in the same town three convent schools under the direc-

tion of the Sisters of the Holy Family. The Oblate Fathers conduct a college at Pretoria, and both there and in connection with the other missions there are convent schools, while at Vleischfontein there is an industrial school for natives. Though the Transvaal government gives no aid to Catholic schools, there is little of that active hostility to the Church which was shown in England not so many years ago. The Sisters, who have care of the hospitals at Johannesburg and Klerksdorp, have found good friends amongst Boers and Uitlanders alike.

The "Ave Maria" has just scored a point. In its issue of the 21st inst. it took the New York "Review of Reviews" to task for printing in its October number an advertisement of a book entitled "Facing the Twentieth Century," in which a man named King "contends that Catholics are lying in wait to destroy the liberties of" the United States, and will surely do so "unless they are disfranchised, shown up and hunted down." "We have only to say to the Review of Reviews and to any other magazine that countenances such ignorant agitators and such mischievous and un-American principles," writes the Notre Dame editor, "that Catholics cannot continue to patronize them without loss of self-respect," and then it praises McClure's Magazine for refusing to reinsert an advertisement of King's book. The result of this well-merited rebuke appears in the full and explicit apology, which we reproduce elsewhere, from the manager of the Review of Reviews, who promises that he will not do it again and regrets that the obnoxious "ad" was overlooked by the management.

NOTES BY THE WAY.

The retail clerks of the city have issued an appeal to the shopping public to assist them in their struggle for more favorable hours of labor. We earnestly commend their case to the favorable consideration of all whom it may concern, and we trust that their cry for help will meet with a ready response. There is no section of the wage-earning class which is so imposed upon as the store clerks are and their position seems hopeless unless the public come to their assistance. It is true they have formed a union, but we cannot see any possibility of their organization being able to exercise the power which is possessed by those organized bodies of skilled mechanics which are able to make even the strongest corporations accede to their legitimate demands. In forming the union, however, they have taken a step in the right direction, for, at least, it will enable them to go in for systematic agitation and will provide them with means to keep their grievances to the front. We hope they will not cease agitating until they secure what they are aiming at. There is no reason at all why the stores should not close at six o'clock sharp on five nights in the week, and at nine o'clock on Saturdays. All the shopping that is done in Winnipeg could easily be accomplished within

these hours, and those who at present make their purchases at a later hour could easily accommodate themselves to the change. As a practical start in the right direction we invite all our readers to make it a point to enter no store after the hours we have mentioned, and thus they will have the satisfaction of knowing they are doing a deserving class of our citizens a good turn.

One of the most pleasing incidents in connection with the despatch of the Canadian contingent to the Transvaal is the arrangement which, through Sir Charles Tupper, has been made for the insurance of the lives and limbs of the gallant volunteers. It is a pity that the patriot who bears the expense of this tremendous assurance policy has made it a condition that his identity shall be concealed—we should all like to know his name and to thank him for the kindly and generous act. It is impossible to overestimate the value of the self-sacrifice which our noble volunteers are making in leaving their homes and their kindred to assist the empire in its hour of need. Many of them have given up not only happy home life but important positions, and in doing this they have placed every British subject under an everlasting obligation. It must be some satisfaction to those who remain at home that not only have the contingent had a good send-off and a promise of a hearty welcome home again if they even return, but that if they fall on the field of battle some provision has been made for the loved ones they are leaving behind them, and if they suffer grievous wounds they themselves will have some pecuniary assistance in their days of trouble. All honor to the noble benefactor who has arranged this insurance; whoever he is, he has acted the part of a patriot and has performed a meritorious and thoughtful act which, if he were known, would make him one of the best beloved of our citizens.

We notice in the last issue of the labor organ, "The Voice," that they are soon to commence the publication of a series of articles by an anonymous contributor on the question of "Eternal Punishment." We gather that these articles are to be written by the party who some time ago gave in the same paper his views regarding "Immortality," and, if this is correct, it seems that "The Voice" is to be made an organ for the propagation of the peculiar doctrines advocated by the noted curb-stone preacher, Mr. Winkler. We must say that we think "The Voice" is making a great mistake in giving up its columns to this kind of stuff. As the labor organ it is the journal of all workingmen, and these include Catholics, who are a not inconsiderable portion of the whole body. Now, Catholics have a very decided and absolutely fixed faith regarding "eternal punishment" and we do not think "The Voice" has any right to give up its columns to the propagation of religious fads which must be highly offensive to so important an element in the wage-earning class. If the proprietors of "The Voice" permit this to go on they must

be prepared also to allow every other religion the same privilege, and if Catholics ask for space in which to develop the teachings of the Church they cannot, in fairness, refuse to give it. As a matter of fact great injury may be done not only the organ itself but the cause it is established to advocate if religious faddists are to be allowed to air their outlandish theories in its columns, and we trust that in the interests of all concerned the matter will be reconsidered.

Hundreds of citizens including many readers of THE REVIEW enjoyed a hearty laugh at the Grand Theatre last week and are all the better in mind and body for the few hours of healthy amusement furnished them by the Valentine Stock Company. Nearly every night the theatre was thronged, the audiences being thoroughly representative of the commercial and fashionable life of the city. Next week there is a complete change of programme, that beautiful English drama, "Hazel Kirke," holding the boards. This is a standard work of more than ordinary merit, and we can heartily recommend it to our readers. It is admirably staged and the stock company give it a most refined and enjoyable presentation. It will be presented every night this week and notwithstanding counter attractions the merits of the play and the company should ensure a crowded house at each performance.

THE SALVATION ARMY

THE LIFE OF THESE WORKERS OFTEN ONE OF HARDSHIP.

WHILE ON DUTY CAPT. BEN. BRYAN WAS STRICKEN WITH A SUPPOSED INCURABLE DISEASE AND FORCED TO RELINQUISH THE WORK—HE HAS NOW RECOVERED HIS HEALTH.

From the News, Alexandria, Ont.

The life of a Salvation Army worker is very far from being a sinecure. Their duties are not only arduous, but they are called upon by the regulations of the Army to conduct out-of-door meetings at all seasons and in all kinds of weather. This being the case, it is little wonder that the health of these self-sacrificing workers frequently



gives way. Capt. Ben. Bryan, whose home is at Maxville, Ont., is well known through his former connection with the Army, having been stationed at such important points as Montreal, Toronto, Kingston, Guelph and Brockville, in Canada, and at Schenectady, Troy and other points in the United States. While on duty he was attacked by a so-called incurable disease, but having been restored to health through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, a representative of the Alexandria News thought it worth while to procure from his own lips a statement of his illness and recovery. He found Mr. Bryan at work, a healthy, robust man, his appear-

ance giving no indications of his recent sufferings.

The story of his illness and subsequent cure by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills reads like a miracle, and is given in his own words as follows: "While stationed at Deseronto, in July, 1897, I was attacked with what the doctors called 'Chronic Spinal Meningitis.' The symptoms were somewhat similar to those preceding a pleuratic attack, but were accompanied by spasms which, when the pain became too severe, rendered me unconscious. The length of these unconscious spells increased as the disease advanced. After spending four months in the Kingston General Hospital, and on the Salvation farm, Toronto, I regained some of my former strength and returned to my work. The second attack occurred when I was stationed at Schenectady, N. Y., in October, 1898, and was more severe than the first. The symptoms of the second attack were very similar to those which preceded the first, the only apparent difference being that they were more severe and the after-effects were of longer duration. Owing to the precarious state of my health, I was compelled to resign my position after the second attack and return to my home at Maxville. While there a friend advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I began using them in March, 1899. I have used only a dozen boxes and am once more enjoying perfect health. I feel that I am perfectly well and can cheerfully say that I attribute my present state of health to the effects produced by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Mrs. Bryan has also used the pills and has benefited very much thereby."

Senor Don Eduardo Lopez de Romana, the new President of Peru, was educated at Stonyhurst College, England.

DENTISTRY

Dr. STARK, Dentist. 63, MARTHA ST. Winnipeg.

PAINLESS OPERATING

Investment a young man or woman can make is in a USEFUL, PRACTICAL and MONEY-MAKING EDUCATION, such as is given at the WINNIPEG BUSINESS COLLEGE. Write for circulars.

N. B.—We are now located in our new premises, Cor. Portage Ave. and Fort St.

I have used Ripans Tablets with so much satisfaction that I can cheerfully recommend them. I 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 small 5-cent 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.

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. Bowser, Ph. G., 58 Newark Ave., Jersey City, I took Ripans Tablets with grand results.

Mother was troubled with heartburn and sleeplessness, caused by indigestion, for a good many years. One day she saw a testimonial in the paper endorsing Ripans Tablets. She determined to give them a trial, was greatly relieved by their use and now takes the Tablets regularly. She keeps a few cartons Ripans Tablets in the house and says she will not be without them. The heartburn and sleeplessness have disappeared with the indigestion which was formerly so great a burden for her. Our whole family take the Tablets regularly, especially after a hearty meal. My mother is fifty years of age and is enjoying the best of health and spirits; also eats hearty meals, an impossibility before she took Ripans Tablets.

I have been a great sufferer from constipation 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 loam dress. I saw Ripans Tablets advertised in our daily paper, bought some and took them as directed. Have taken them about three weeks and taste 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 husband. He has had the dropsy and I am trying Ripans Tablets for him. He feels some better but it will take some time, he has been sick a long. You may use my letter and name as you like.

I have been suffering from headaches ever since I was a little girl. I could never ride in a car or go into a crowded place without getting a headache and sick at my stomach. I heard about Ripans Tablets from an aunt of mine who was taking them for catarrh of the stomach. She had found such relief from them 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.

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. It was this child who showed me 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, bowels 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.

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

A new style packet containing TEN RIPANS TABLETS packed in a paper carton (without glass) is now for sale at some drug stores—FOR FIVE CENTS. This low-priced sort is intended for the poor and the economical. One dozen of the five-cent cartons (30 tablets) can be had by mail by sending forty-eight cents to the RIPANS CHEMICAL COMPANY, No. 10 Spruce Street, New York or a single carton (TEN TABLETS) will be sent for five cents. RIPANS TABLETS may also be had of some grocers, general storekeepers, news agents and at some liquor stores and barber shops. They banish pain, induce sleep and prolong life. One gives relief.

CALENDAR FOR NEXT WEEK.

- NOVEMBER.
- 5—Twenty-fourth Sunday after Pentecost. Our Lady of Suffrage.
  - 6, Monday—Commemoration of all the departed members of the Oblate Congregation.
  - 7, Tuesday—Of the octave.
  - 8, Wednesday—Octave of All Saints.
  - 9, Thursday—Dedication of the Basilica of the Saviour in Rome.
  - 10, Friday—St. Andrew Avelino, Conf.
  - 11, Saturday—St. Martin, Bishop of Tours.

BRIEFLETS.

Rev. Régis Guibert, recently arrived from France, becomes assistant priest at St. Jean.

His Grace the Archbishop of Montreal has ordered a general mission to be held in all the churches of Montreal during the coming advent. This mission will last four weeks.

Rev. J. Waddel, S. J., arrived yesterday morning at St. Boniface College from Montreal to take the place of Rev. L. Dumesnil, S. J., who is on the sick list at his father's home, Ste. Agathe.

The new time-table for the close and delivery of St. Boniface mails came into operation last Saturday. It is as follows: Mail leaves St. Boniface at 8.30, 10.30 and 15; mail is due here at 10, 13 and 17.

The Ave Maria announces that Miss Louise Imogen Guiney is about to publish "The Martyrs' Idyl, and Shorter Poems." The title poem deals with the imprisonment and death of Saint Didymus and Saint Theodora.

According to the Athenaeum, "there is some talk of publishing a new volume of papers left by Cardinal Manning. Of these a large number remain that were withheld—some by accident and others by design—from the hands of Mr. Parcell."

Friday last at noon as Mr. A. Kohnen's children were coming home from St. Mary's school to dinner a man (?) riding a bicycle deliberately ran into the children, knocking down a little boy and injuring him rather severely. The rider only waited long enough to say "that the next time he met them he would give them a good one." Mr. Kohnen has got a good description of the rider and the police have been on the lookout for him.—Free Press.

The Most Rev. Peter Bourgade, Archbishop of Santa Fe, New Mexico, is a French ecclesiastic, who went to the South-western States about thirty years ago with all the indications of consumption, but, like many others, he found the climate a certain cure for incipient tuberculosis. The pallium was conferred upon him on the 4th of this month. His immediate predecessor in the see of Santa Fe was Archbishop Chappelle, now Delegate Apostolic to Cuba and the Philippines.

A KIND WORD FOR THE DEVIL.

An old Scotch woman was famous for speaking kindly. No sheep was so dark but what she could discover some white spot to point out to those who could see only its blackness. One day a gossiping neighbor lost patience with her and said angrily, "Wumman, ye'll hae a guid word to say for the deevil himself!" Instantly came the reply, "Weel he's a vera industrious body."

VISION OF THE CHERUBIM.

REV. FATHER DRUMMOND PREACHES ON EZECHIEL.

Rev. Father Drummond, S. J., preached to a large congregation in the Church of the Immaculate Conception Sunday night in continuation of his series of lectures on "the Bible." He spoke particularly of "the vision of the cherubim" described by the prophet Ezekiel at the beginning of his prophecy, giving a most interesting account of modern discoveries at the site of Niveveh and other ancient cities which enabled bible students to better understand the vision than it was possible before the discoveries were made, and which explained the seeming absurdities and contradictions of the vision. These discoveries formed another example of the providence of God of which he had in previous lectures given them so many examples. The prophet Daniel had been illuminated and flooded with light thanks to modern discoveries and now the prophecy of Ezekiel which is more ancient than that of Daniel and far more obscure had been greatly illuminated and brought into strong relief by discoveries made in our day and the curious thing about it was that the men who made the discoveries had no intention of corroborating holy scripture. Let them thank God that he gave them in this way day by day proofs of the special providence which watches over the scriptures so that they might more freely understand them and be more sincerely attached to them to the benefit of their souls.—Morning Telegram.

INSOMNIA A THING OF THE PAST.

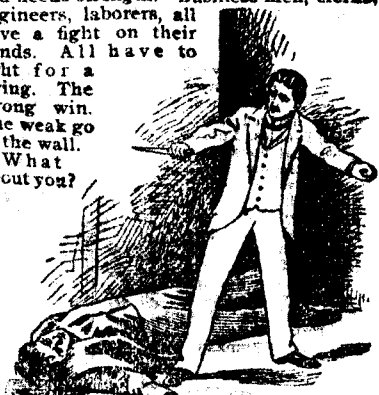
A well known New York physician who suffered from insomnia for many years, has found out a brand new method whereby sleep can be instantly obtained. The doctor has tried it on himself and on his patients and has never known it to fail. It is essentially self-asphyxiation, and yet there is no possibility of danger.

A long breath is first taken and the air is kept in until positive discomfort is felt, when it is slowly exhaled. This is repeated a second and a third time, and in a minute or so the patient will be asleep. The theory of sleep that finds

If a man is going to fight he wants to be well. He wants to be

strong, steady-nerved, vigorous—able to take and give punishment. One of Roosevelt's Rough Riders actually starved to death because his digestive system wasn't strong enough to extract the nutriment from food that kept his comrades strong and well and in tip-top fighting trim.

The soldier isn't the only one who fights and needs strength. Business men, clerks, engineers, laborers, all have a fight on their hands. All have to fight for a living. The strong win. The weak go to the wall. What about you?



Is your blood all right? Do you feel right? Are you losing flesh? Feel "run down"? Do you sleep well? Have trouble with your stomach? Tired all the time? If so what you need is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It makes men strong. It keeps the digestive system right up to concert pitch. It tones the stomach, stimulates the liver, strengthens the nerves, enriches the blood—makes a new man of you. Puts snap and vim and endurance into you.

A. D. Weller, Esq., of Pensacola, Escambia Co., Fla. (Box 544) writes: "I have taken eight bottles of the Golden Medical Discovery, and must say that I am transformed from a walking shadow (as my friends called me), to perfect health. Four months ago I did not think to be in charge to assist our 'Uncle Samuel' in case of hostilities, but thanks to you, I am now ready for the 'Boss'."

the widest acceptance is that sleep is occasioned by the exhaustion of the nutrition of the brain, due to its functional activity when awake. During sleep there is a flow of nutrition to the brain, consequently an increase of blood to supply its deficiencies. By holding the breath the head and brain become intensely congested with venous blood loaded with carbonic acid. The carbonic acid and the other chemical products which venous blood contains act on the nerve tissues, producing sleep, and the same as ether and chloroform produce artificial sleep.

If you are truly brain weary do not try to replace the thoughts with others, but make the mind a blank as far as possible. If the brain is excited turn it to monotonous thoughts, recite poems or verses, or go over a journey which you very much enjoyed, recalling even the most trifling incidents.

Physicians are more and more arriving at the conclusion that the way of treating insomnia is not by drugs. There is always the danger of forming the drug habit, and in most cases drugs are not necessary. If noises inside the house or outside disturb one, putting cotton in the ears will be found to give relief.

Those who are troubled with sleeplessness should retire at a regular hour each night. If there is a fear of not being able to sleep that keeps one awake one should feign not to want it, and one will be surprised to find how quickly sleep comes. Always take a slight meal before retiring to rest. A vast number of cases of insomnia are caused by empty stomachs.

DANGER FROM THE BLACKS.

The most alarming reports that have yet come from South Africa are the threats of native uprisings. It is said both the Basutos and Zulus are likely to attack the Boers. The Basutos occupy a district in the southern part of the Orange Free State, and the Zulus' country is now a part of Natal. The Zulus themselves are a great part of the native population of Natal proper as well as Zululand. Another tribe that is a menace to the Boers is the Swazis, occupying a district in the eastern part of the Transvaal, north of Zululand. The menace comes not only from tribes settled on their own reservations, but from the thousands of natives scattered through the various States of South Africa. In Cape Colony there are more than 1,500,000 natives to 400,000 whites. In Natal proper there are nearly 500,000 natives to 61,000 whites, besides 180,000 natives in Zululand. Rhodesia, in the west, has an estimated population of between 1,000,000 and 2,000,000 of whom only about 6,000 are whites. The Orange Free State has about 130,000 natives to 78,000 whites. The Transvaal has a white population of 35,000 and a native population of nearly 750,000.

Rev. Dr. Béliveau, who has lately been acting rector of St. Norbert, resumes his duties as bursar and secretary in the Archbishop's House.

The new bells for Rev. Father Cherrier's church left Montreal by C. P. R. freight train on the 25th inst., and may be expected here at the end of this week or the beginning of next.

The Family Medicine. Trout Lake, Ont., Jan. 2, 1890. W. H. Comstock, Brockville. Dear Sir,—For a number of years I have used and sold your "Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills." I consider them the very best for "Family Use," and all customers speak highly of them. Yours truly, E. LAWSON.

A New Departure.

Dr. Marschand, the celebrated French physician, has at last opened his magnificent equipped laboratory in Windsor, Ont. There is a large staff of chemists and physicians at his command, and the men and women of Canada may now procure the advice of this famous specialist free of charge.

Dr. Marschand has a world-wide reputation for successfully treating all nervous diseases of men and women, and you have but to write the doctor to be convinced that your answer, when received, is from a man who is entitled to the high position he holds in the medical fraternity.

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All correspondence is strictly confidential and names are held sacred. Answers to correspondents are mailed in plain envelopes.

You are not asked to pay any exorbitant price for medicines, in fact it rarely happens that a patient has expended over 50 cents to one dollar before he or she becomes a loyal friend and admirer of the doctor.

A special staff of lady physicians assist Dr. Marschand in his treatment of female cases. Always inclose three-cent stamp when you write and address The Dr. Marschand Chemical Co., Detroit, Mich. U. S. A. Mention the Northwest Review when you write the Doctor.

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—PUNCH.

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