

# Northwest Review.

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"AD MAJOREM DEI GLORIAM."

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## Marion Crawford's Lecture on LEO XIII.

Verbatim report by Mr. Frank W. Russell.

Mr. Marion Crawford said:—"In speaking to you this evening of "Pope Leo XIII. in the Vatican" I must in the first place give you a very brief sketch of the circumstances which preceded his elevation to the Pontificate, touching upon the reign of his predecessor. The life, the temper, the gifts, the public acts of Leo XIII. have been as different as possible from those of his predecessor Pius IX. Under Pius IX. the political power and influence of the Vatican went steadily down; under Leo XIII. they have steadily gained in strength, and the difference is due to the difference in character between the two men. I shall then try to show you the man himself, as he lives, breathes, works in his great old age and in his surroundings; lastly I shall touch upon one or two questions very briefly which intimately concern him and, in a measure, concern humanity.

We often call this 19th century in which we live an age of enlightenment, an age of civilization, and yet there has been more blood shed, by nations calling themselves civilized, during the last 120 years than in any equal previous period of history. That record of death, however, was not uninterrupted: it was divided in its midst by a period of peace extending over over about 30 years and succeeding the fall of Napoleon. About the middle of that time a man came to the front of history about whose name cling the recollections of all revolution, great uprisings, of all peoples. I mean Giuseppe Mazzini, an Italian of very extraordinary intellectual gifts, who founded about 1850 the Young Italian party in connection with all the secret societies of Europe and having the same object they had—a universal uprising in the hope of founding a general and lasting republic. They had not the slightest intention of founding the present kingdom of Italy as we see it to-day. A series of politically insignificant Popes had occupied the Chair down to 1846 at the time when Mazzini and his friends had been plotting for about 16 years. In the place of Gregory XVI., the Cardinals elected Pius IX., a man still young, full of the highest enthusiasms, devoted to the most lofty ideals, of great piety, beloved by all who approached him, but a man politically weak, not able to cope with the tremendous difficulties with which he was to be confronted. One of the first acts of his pontificate was to proclaim a universal pardon to all political offenders, thereby releasing many revolutionaries; and then with the great feeling of humanity and kindness inborn in him he drifted into a kind of tacit approval of the Young Italian Party, not dreaming how far it meant to go.

And then in 1848 the great movement came to a head simultaneously all over Europe. Even in England there were the Chartist riots, and in free Switzerland there were uprisings. It was a year of riots, of rebellions, of revolutions and of new constitutions, some of which remained, many of which passed

away; a year in which an emperor, more than one king, and many princes were driven from their thrones and scattered in all directions. Pius IX. fled from his capital when his favorite minister had been murdered on the steps of the Palace devoted to the the new parliament which he had granted to his people with a constitution. It was France that brought him back to Rome and kept him on the throne until she herself in her life and death struggle with Germany was obliged to recall every man she could master.

From his return in 1849 to the fall of the temporal power in 1870 he governed the Roman people very kindly, very paternally and by no means unwisely. He did a great deal for the city; he converted Rome from an old medieval town into a fairly creditable modern capital and he was beloved by the people. Yet his government was one of the most unpopular in Europe, the most detested perhaps of all governments at that time. The reason for that was this. So far as he was doing anything for his people it came from his heart, but his government was never wholly his own—it was that of a strong, unscrupulous man who had his interests at heart but seemed incapable of using any honorable or upright means of promoting it—a man who imposed himself upon Pius IX.—that was Cardinal Antonelli. He was not a priest, for cardinals are not necessarily priests, the function by which they are raised to the dignity does not take place in a church. Consequently he may be judged by the same standard by which we measure other statesmen of the day. He was not a good man, he did a great deal of harm and lived to see his plans fail; he lived to see Rome fall when he shut himself up in the Vatican with Pius IX. and died before him.

When Rome was taken by the troops of Victor Emmanuel it was taken after a short siege. It is sometimes thought that Rome was taken without a struggle, but that is a mistake, as I can prove. For one of the shells from the besieging force fell into the library in my mother's house and I have kept the fragments of that shell with the books that were damaged as an answer to those who say that Rome was taken without any fighting, for if one shell fell in that house many more fell in other parts of the City. That was the end of the old romantic time in Italy, but the real change came some years later when Pius IX., who had come to be looked upon as a martyr by many Catholics, and Victor Emmanuel who was more than a hero for all Italians, passed away within one month of each other. The old king had always regretted taking Rome and when dying was very anxious to obtain the absolution and blessing of Pius IX. At first the Pope stipulated for an apology but eventually Pius IX. who was the kindest and gentlest of men, sent his pardon and blessing freely, but it came too late, for when the messenger reached the Palace Victor Emmanuel had breathed his last, and within one month Pius IX. had followed him.

The college of Cardinals elected in place of the humble and and politically insignificant pope one of the most remarkable, one of the most indepen-

dent, one of the most forcible individualities of the present century.

Joachim Vincenzo Pecci, who has been Pope under the title of Leo XIII. since 1878, was born in the year 1810. That wonderful old man is now nearly ninety years of age. He was born in a small mountain town called Carpineto, situated thirty or forty miles to the south of Rome on the border of a district which is called Sandal land—the land where the people wear sandals. There, in that town, is still the residence of the family of the present Pope and in the old residence are portraits of the old Pope's father and mother. His Holiness resembles both his parents in a striking degree. He has from his father the upper part of his head and the main features, the bony forehead, the prominent cheek bones, very aquiline nose and firm jaw. From his mother he has the piercing black eyes that seem to hold you as soon as you get into his presence so that you cannot get away from his look. Then he has a very strong mouth, very white, very thin lips, always set in a peculiar expression which is firm, not unkind, something like a smile and yet not altogether gentle.

One of the most remarkable characteristics of his appearance is his complexion, which he shares with other members of his family. When the Pope comes towards you in one of those shadowy galleries of the Vatican or in the dimmer church below, a real radiance seems to proceed from his face. It is absolutely colorless, but yet it is luminously pale. It has often been compared to a face carved out of alabaster, with a strong light within it. That peculiarity applies to his family, but is more especially noticeable in himself.

Born up there in those southern hills, he is by nature a mountaineer. He is a very tall man, in youth was a strong man, a man of good proportions, even noble proportions, but now thin to emaciation, a mere shadow of a past man, as it were.

There is, indeed, a very strong resemblance between Pope Leo XIII., Mr. Gladstone and Abraham Lincoln. They were all three, in their prime, long, sinewy men of very bony constitution, with great joints, with large, bony heads, high cheekbones, prominent jaws. All three men in their youth possessed very extraordinary physical strength far beyond that of ordinary members of the race. All three were men capable of most profound study and concentration, all elegant men on occasion, and all three, to complete the resemblance, having in them a certain something of profound melancholy and sadness which is often found in the natures of men at once very strong, very energetic, and who are also very deep thinkers. You might almost say that some of nature's stuff had been developed by circumstances in three different ways—in the material way, the intellectual way and the spiritual way. Abraham Lincoln was thrown back upon the hardest, the most brutal of material facts in this work-a-day world, for his self-gotten education. Mr. Gladstone received the modern form of education in its highest development, and was an eminent and

learned scholar before he was a statesman.

Leo XIII. was brought up under the domination of spiritual ideals at a time when they had just survived the tremendous shock of the French revolution. Born towards the close of Napoleon's career, when a great struggle had been going on for years in men's minds between believing and not believing, he was raised to the pontificate when the next great European struggle about belief was raging at the height of what was called the "Kulturkampf," a religious war in Prussia, in which the eyes of the world were riveted upon the struggle between the Roman Catholic Church on the one side and Prince Bismarck on the other. At that juncture came Leo XIII., the great, evenly balanced, deep-thinking, honorable statesman. It was then he appeared on the scene—one of those characters, with suppressed energy, that come to the front when events will not wait for little men's long phrases, when the pendulum is swinging the full stroke of history, when it is glory or death to lay hands upon the weight and hold it. But when it stops and hangs idly, why, then, all the little men gather boldly around it, and touch it, as though there was no danger in it, and make long theories about what it will do.

Leo XIII's childhood and early youth were spent in the simple surroundings of the mountain town where he was born. Early hours, constant exercise, an outdoor life with farm interests, made a strong man of him with plenty of common sense. He was very athletic, a great climber, a great sportsman, fond of being out whole days among the hills with his gun. Yet at the same time he was a student, and when he had finished his studies he entered the priesthood, and thence forward his career was straight—direct as careers of most men have been who have reached the very highest destinies. He was, from the first day of his ordination immediately attached to the offices of the Vatican. Not very long after that we find him promoted, in the due course of events, to the diplomacy, representing the Vatican abroad in Brussels as Nuncio, learning something of the great game of European politics in which he was afterwards to play so important a part. Then he is back in Italy again, consecrated an Archbishop, with an archdiocese in Perugia.

It was while there that he showed the courage, the personal independence, which was very much remarked at that time, long before it was ever thought that he could possibly be Pope. And it was in this way: In those days, the struggle between the church, the Vatican and the young Italy was very bitter. Churchmen and statesmen were all at swords drawn, and churchmen shut themselves up and would have nothing to do with politics nor persons engaged in politics. Leo XIII. did just the contrary. He opened the doors of his house, he received constantly and daily and familiarly the Italian Government officials and officers of the Italian Government stationed near by, and conversed with them upon current topics, conversed with them earnestly and freely, showed them that he was not only a churchman and an Archbishop,

but that he was an Italian and could love his country.

That required a man of courage and independence of which we have no idea now that those things are all smoothed over. And that love of conversation, that love of talking freely with the men of the time, now characterizes Leo XIII. It is a part of his nature. Few persons of distinction ever pass through Rome without being taken to his presence, and he will talk freely with them, sometimes as much as two hours without stopping. And yet, though he is one of the greatest living conversationalists, perhaps, there is something in his manner while talking which is far from pleasant, something authoritative, something very formal, something almost harsh. You feel that he is choosing his words like blades, and using them like a fencer. You feel that he will let no possible opportunity escape and you feel that, whatever he says, he wishes to be obeyed. It is a strong, dictatorial mode of conversation. But those who are near him soon become used to it, and see that he not only expresses his ideas wonderfully, but that there is also a brilliancy behind all, which is lost at the time in that something harsh that is peculiar to his manner.

Of his statesmanship, of his scholarship, we shall hear more while he lives; most, perhaps, hereafter, when he is gone, when a weaker and a less significant man sits in the great Pope's chair. For he is emphatically a great Pope, a great individuality. We have not seen such a man at the head of the head of the Roman Catholic Church for centuries.

Leo XIII. is a man who has accomplished a wonder in Europe in twenty years. He has turned the opinion of all Europe from a hostile one to a favorable one with regard to the Roman Catholic Church, with a unanimity of opinion which has not been seen, perhaps, for centuries. His is a great individuality. Without pretending that he is the greatest man that ever lived, I say, and those who have known and followed his life will say also, that of all great men of his time he possesses the most evenly balanced, the most stubbornly sane disposition under all circumstances of them all. And that fact alone speaks well for the men who elected him Pope at the time when Italy was crazed with grief over the loss of her hero king.

In spite of his very great age Leo XIII. leads a life of constant activity and hard work. He sleeps very little, not more than four or five hours in a night. He sometimes takes a nap in the afternoon, but rarely of more than twenty minutes. When his faithful old servant comes to his room every morning at six o'clock and not at seven (as I have sometimes seen it stated), he more often sees the Pope up busy writing than asleep. Once, to my knowledge, he has been found in his chair at his writing table sound asleep upon the sheet of paper upon which he had been working in the night, no having been to bed at all.

As soon as he is dressed, he says Mass in his private chapel. Immediately afterwards, according to an old custom, he hears another Mass said by one of the chaplains on duty for the week. Then he has a very light break-

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**Northwest Review.**

TUESDAY, MAY 10, 1898.

**CURRENT COMMENT**

In publishing a complete verbatim report of Mr. Marion Crawford's lecture on Leo XIII. we do not pretend to endorse each and every one of his opinions. For instance we do not share his somewhat disparaging view of Pius IX. and his immediate predecessors whom he calls "politically insignificant;" nor do we look upon Victor Emmanuel as in any sense a "hero King."

"Le Manitoba" of last week reprinted from some obscure sheet an item about the Klondyke Catholic missions which ought not to have received the hospitality of its columns. We feel sure that this must have escaped the notice of its able and prudent editor, Mr. Joseph Bernier. We have ascertained that there is not the slightest foundation for the rumor that there is a conflict of jurisdiction between the authorities of the Oblate diocese in which the Klondyke lies and the Jesuits who are now in Dawson City. His Lordship Bishop Grouard assured us quite lately that he was on the best of terms with the missionaries of the Society of Jesus in his diocese, to whom he had granted, at their own request, all necessary faculties. Moreover, hearing that the Superior General of the Canadian Jesuits was in town, we interviewed him on this subject and were informed by him that, when he saw the Prefect Apostolic of Alaska, Very Rev. J. B. René, S. J. at the end of last January, the latter assured him that there was a thoroughly amicable understanding between his missionaries and the Oblate Bishop of Athabasca—Mackenzie.

**JOURNALISTIC ENTERPRISE**

The Very Rev. J. B. René, S. J. Prefect Apostolic of Alaska, left New York for Europe in February last. The "United Canada" of April 23rd announces this departure in these words: Rev. J. B. René is a passenger on the French line La Gascogne, which left Saturday for Havre." Which Saturday? One would think it was the Saturday preceding April 23, whereas it was Saturday, Feb. 5, just eleven weeks before. Evidently a forgotten old clipping was thrown in to fill up a gap.

Rev. Fathers Culérier and Lepine, O. M. I., stopped over here last week on their way to St. Albert.

**Marion Crawford's Lectures.**

Mr. Marion Crawford's first lecture in Winnipeg on "Italian Home life in the Middle Ages" was decidedly disappointing. Our readers may have guessed as much from some remarks we made last week. Had we not heard and enjoyed the second lecture, we should have been inclined to think that our Catholic contemporaries in the United States had indulged in unmerited praise of Mr. Marion Crawford simply because he has a gentlemanly English accent. Being used to that accent here, we are not dazzled by it so far as to overlook other deficiencies. And there were several deficiencies in that first lecture. The lecturer seemed quite uncomfortable even awkward, for the first half hour. Gradually, however, he succeeded in interesting the small but select audience lost in the magnificent distances of a hall that can hold fifteen hundred people. He showed himself a master of historic detail, as he portrayed the daily life of Rome in the beginning of the fourteenth century. But, like so many modern non-Catholic historians, he completely failed to give the prevailing atmosphere of the Middle Ages. He dilated on the dullness of the life. Such a view is really astounding in a Catholic who is so well informed on Catholic matters as he proved himself to be in his lecture on Leo XIII. The most vivid impressions left by that first lecture were (1) the intolerable dullness of the period, (2) the reckless disregard of human life. And these points were dwelt upon with a frigid insistence on detail that amounted almost to cynicism. Now we cannot for the life of us understand how an Age of Dullness could have produced such splendid churches all instinct, even to the very gargoyles, with an atmosphere of mirth and joy. And as to cruelty and frequent murders, these are not by any means general characteristics of even Italian life during all the Middle Ages, they apply only to the stormiest period of that epoch.

The only way we can account for the tone of Mr. Crawford's first lecture is that he underrated both the intellectual status and the fair-mindedness of Winnipeg. Coming from the States, where Canadians are held in ignorant contempt, he had no means of knowing that Winnipeg is one of the most critical cities in the western hemisphere. Lecturers who carry all before them in great cities of the neighboring republic often fail to please the more refined taste of our fellow citizens, who represent the elite of all the other provinces of the Dominion. Perhaps also he may have feared the reputed ultra-Protestantism of the mass of the people. But the masses would not go to hear Mr. Marion Crawford, and of those persons who would go many must have read the praise bestowed on the Middle Ages by Deans Maitland and Waddington, by Neander and Carlyle. And in point of fact the spontaneous applause of pretty much the same overwhelmingly Protestant audience the following evening, whenever he made a striking point in favor of Leo XIII., proves that his hearers would have liked to catch glimpses of the nobler aspects of the Middle Ages.

A striking contrast is afforded by the general impression Mr. Marion Crawford produced in his second lecture. Both the audience and the lecturer had improved on acquaintance. The former had got used to the latter's somewhat constrained manner, in fact they rather liked his avoidance of anything like conscious elocution or rhetorical tricks. They felt and showed a keen relish of his gra-

phic pictures, his searching analysis of character, his wide range of contemporary history, his occasionally irrepressible and delicate humor. His Catholic hearers now at length recognized him as a true son of the Church, as they heard him bravely facing the most knotty problems of the present Pope's administration, as they saw him so careful of sound doctrine that, when he came to sum up his view of the Temporal Power, he read the very words of an encyclical by Leo XIII.

For the past fortnight this lecture on the Whiterobed Prisoner of the Vatican has been discussed by Protestants in clubs and street-cars and drawing rooms, and all agree that it is a most complete and at the same time a most lifelike picture of a great and good man.

We Catholics feel that we owe a lasting debt of gratitude to the great novelist for having spoken of our Spiritual Head in a way that is sure to dispel much prejudice. We may aptly repeat here what the AVE MARIA says: "The Vicar of Christ as he really is was revealed" to Mr. Crawford's Protestant "auditors for the first time, and the Church herself presented in a new light." The lecturer knows how to reach a non-Catholic audience and open their eyes. Several leading Protestant ministers of Winnipeg hung on his every word and gave him hearty applause.

Although Mr. Crawford makes no effort to commit his lecturers to memory and speaks without notes, yet by dint of repeating this one about a hundred times in different parts of America the very words have become stereotyped in his mind, as we gather by comparing the verbatim reports of U. S. Catholic papers with the verbatim report made here. Thus the lecturer has secured verbal finish while remaining delightfully and almost naively natural. Incidentally also, these lectures show how utterly unspoiled, how modest and unassuming a great and popular writer may remain

**LEO XIII.**

Continued from page 1.

fast which consists almost entirely of coffee and goat's milk—that mountain taste has clung to him since he was a boy. Then begins the work of the day, which lasts from before 8 o'clock until 2 o'clock in the afternoon. He not only directs all letters connected with the Catholic Church in general, but he oversees the Vatican household. He knows every thing that goes on. He receives in audience, and besides that, he keeps himself constantly acquainted with European politics and constantly in communication with his own political agents, the Nuncios, in the various courts of Europe. At 2 o'clock he dines.

What is hard to understand is, that with hardly any nourishment he can maintain such unceasing efforts and such a vast expenditure of energy. It is said of him, by his physician that what Leo XIII. eats in a week would not suffice him in a day. After his dinner Leo XIII. goes down into the Vatican gardens, whenever the weather is fair. He is taken down from his apartments in a modern elevator, from which he steps into a Sedan chair and is carried to the gardens. When he drives, his carriage waits for him at the gate, a simple brougham, such as any ordinary personage in Europe might have. One hour after dark no matter at what time by the clock, he retires to his private apartments. After prayers he is generally left to himself, and he reads, writes, and occupies himself until about 10 o'clock. Then he has a simple supper, a very light meal, and after that he goes to his own room and is not disturbed again until

6 o'clock the next morning, though he spends much time in reading writing, study and keeping himself informed upon political conditions in the world at large.

Leo XIII. is more than a statesman; he is an eminent modern Italian poet. And though his reputation as a statesman will hereafter outshine his reputation as a man of letters, his verses will in the future, I think, rank high in the literature of his country. His favorite poets are Virgil and Dante and Virgil was Dante's favorite poet. The Pope has a good verbal memory and can quote long passages from his favorite authors.

He reads great deal of modern literature, even novels and newspapers. Nothing is ever cut and handed to him but articles of importance are often marked to attract his attention. Like all other men whom I have ever known who have attained to anything like greatness, and it has been my good fortune to know several, he does his writing with his own hand and only dictates unimportant matters to his secretary. All of his wonderfully eloquent encyclicals are autograph letters which are afterwards printed in the Vatican press, which is a very modern place provided with every kind of modern machinery for artistic printing. Leo XIII. has opened the archives of the Vatican to scholars after they had been closed for centuries, and he has caused to be produced fac-similes of some of the most beautiful manuscripts in the Vatican.

The Pope is very rarely seen in public. Those solemn, gorgeous, ceremonies, which used to be the delight and wonder of thousands of people who flocked to Rome at Easter and Christmas, have all been discontinued since the fall of the temporal power. Now and then on the occasion of a great pilgrimage, the Vatican displays all its ancient pomp and splendour, the like of which is not to be seen elsewhere in the civilized world, or in barbaric Asia either, where there is still so much splendour surviving. Only twice a year regularly does he appear in the Sistine Chapel and it is hard to get admittance to those functions which take place on the anniversary of his predecessor's death and his own coronation, two dates occurring close together.

[Having described the pope's private apartments, the throne room, the library, the reception rooms, and the simplicity and economy of the internal management of the Vatican household, Mr. Crawford went on to say:]

All those vast sums of money which flow in to the Pope from all parts of the world are held as a kind of floating account current, in trust for the benefit of the Church. Thus the Vatican becomes a great accumulator of money and a great distributor of it all over the world and this leads to a curious condition of affairs. The money is invested in securities, and when cash is required the securities are sold. Leo XIII. invests all those sums of money in Italian national bonds, and the sums are so large that it is actually the Pope, the natural political adversary of the Italian Government, who makes the price of Italian Government securities in the money market—a fact perfectly well-known in Italy, and it shows a good deal of faith on both sides.

The head of the Catholic Church to-day must be a modern man—a modern statesman, a modern administrator. He must be able to lead men as well as to guide, able to deal with political difficulties as well as to cope with heresies, and above all he must be the Church's wise, practical steward as well as her consecrated head. Leo has been an active man, not a contemplative one, all his life, and the great acts of his pontificate have dealt with political and social matters as well as theological.

His reign has been a long opposition to anarchy, against which he alone in Europe as found something to oppose in the shape of Christianity, Christianity as a whole, Christianity as the only possible basis for a stable society. In the course of that long struggle he has necessarily done things which have sometimes called upon him the criticism of his enemies. It has been said that his direction to the French Catholics to accept the Republic, is inconsistent with his action in Italy where he counsels the Catholic to take no part in elections; but those who say that forget that the great question of the temporal power has never been involved in France, while in Italy it is still an unanswered question, not a question which can ever involve a great struggle again but an unsolved political difficulty for which a solution must be found before the conditions of modern Italy can be considered absolutely stable and acceptable to all parties.

The question of the temporal power in the present day resolves itself into such a small matter that it may be considered almost ridiculous. It comes down to the possession of a small territory; the Popes hold they should have that—a strip 500 yards wide running down to the sea would solve the difficulty; but the large part of the trouble lies in guaranteeing its possession to the popes. It would have to be guaranteed in such a way that they might feel it would never be taken from them again. I will read the words in which Leo XIII. defines the question:—

"To recognize the sovereign rights of the Pontiff and to replace him in a state of real and true independence, would be to take away from the Catholics of the other countries of the world all motive for considering Italy as the enemy of their common Father: for it is merely through a feeling of faith and by the dictates of their conscience that they lift up their voices in common consent to claim liberty for the supreme Pastor of their souls." (Letter to the Italian people, Oct. 15, 1890.)

There you have the whole question in a nut-shell. In Russia the first article of belief with every orthodox Russian is that the Emperor is the head of the church and state alike and the Emperor of Russia is just as much the consecrated arch-pontiff of the Russian Church as the Pope of Rome is of the Catholic Church. Take another instance, look at England. The position of Queen Victoria is practically to a great extent a pontifical position with regard to the established Church of England, of which she has the appointment of the bishops and archbishops. That is distinctly a pontifical position.

Let us take one more case—that of Prussia under the May Laws. The appointment of every Catholic Bishop and Parish priest was subject to the approval of the King of Prussia who was also the Emperor of Germany. These laws have been swept away but their tendency was to create for a Protestant King a Pontifical position with regard to certain Catholics who chanced to be his subjects. I have brought up these cases simply to show that in modern Europe in monarchies there is a sort of feeling that it is wise and right and best for the country that the head of church and state should be one person, that in some way these powers should be united, in the same individual, and these things being so, it is unfair that the Popes should be blamed so bitterly for having protested against the seizure of Rome. That seizure was a usurpation, so far as they were concerned; it has been called a great incident in the unification of a free people; but since the "unification" the Popes have behaved with great

fairness. Instead of using their power among the people who are a believing people, instead of using their power to get a Parliament elected which would do harm, they have advised Italians not to have anything to do with politics, not to vote at all. That is a sufficient answer to those who say that Leo XIII. would do anything in an unscrupulous attempt to regain the temporal power.

To go into an account of the political acts of Leo XIII's reign would be impossible at this late hour, but there are two things which will interest you. One is—the Pope's position as a Prisoner in the Vatican. There is something to be said about that which is not generally known or understood. It is generally supposed that it is a mere empty phrase, that if he chose he could go out into the streets just as freely as you or I. There are two points of view which show the contrary. Take the diplomatic point of view. For him to do that would be for him to go out as the guest of the King of Italy. It would not be uncatholic but it would be unpapal, it would be unbecoming of one who claims a sovereignty to give it up without a quid pro quo. But there is a much stronger reason why he has to stay within the Vatican—his life would not be safe in the streets of Rome at the present day. I can hear my friends of united Italy cry out in scorn against this statement, and they would be perfectly right so far as they are themselves concerned, for Italians are enlightened men, the people of Rome would treat the Pope with the greatest respect if he would go out. The King, who is tolerant in religious matters and is a gentleman, would treat the Pope with the highest consideration; the Queen, who is not only a Catholic but a very devout one, would be overjoyed if she could be presented to Leo XIII., and kneel at his feet and be blessed by him. But unfortunately neither Rome nor Italy is peopled solely by modern civilized Italians; it is a great centre of anarchists, and wherever there are anarchists there is a band of desperate men who would do anything to obtain their aims. What chance would Leo XIII or any other Pope have in Rome? He is hated by the anarchists ten times more bitterly than any living sovereign, for as the Head of the Church he represents something that anarchy has to fear more than any king or monarch. The idea that the Pope's life would be safe in the streets of Rome is absurd; it is a matter of constant congratulation that the Pope does stay where he is in safety; that he does not go out and risk his life.

There is one more question to which I shall ask your attention for a few moments and that is the question of obedience to the Vatican in questions not connected with dogma, faith, religion. There is a misapprehension in regard to that point. The idea has got abroad, chiefly through the enemies of the Church, largely originating in the fact that Leo XIII is a great statesman and a great political leader, that Catholics all over the world, whether in monarchies or in free countries, must give their votes on merely political matters in accordance with the dictates of the Catholic Church in general and of their Bishops in particular, on pain of committing a very great offence. There never was any such regulation and there can never be any such law. It is utterly contrary to all Catholic institutions that there should be. For Catholics to combine themselves to follow the Pope's political orders in matters which do not affect faith or morals would mean that they must follow the political orders of all Popes hereafter and forever, because it would become a matter of

faith, a part of religion, and therefore, something which could not be changed.

Leo XIII. is a great leader, but he is a great leader on a higher scale, a higher plane, than that of the political dissensions. He leads a vast organization of Christian men and women all over the world, he stands at the head of a great body of human thoughts, and he has behind him a wide, conservative army which will play a great part in the coming struggle between anarchy and order. He will not be there to lead in the day of decisive battle, but he will leave a great position for his successor to defend and strong weapons for him to wield, for he has done more to simplify and therefore to strengthen the Catholic Church in the last twenty years than a dozen Popes have done in the previous two centuries. Such men fight the campaigns of the future over and over again in their thoughts while all the world is at peace and when the time comes at last, though they themselves be gone, the roads they have planned are broad and straight for the march of other feet, the sword they have forged lies ready to another hand, the spirit that they have called up still lives and they themselves in their well earned rest have their share in those victories that humanize mankind.

### Suffering Vanquished.

A NOVA SCOTIAN FARMER TELLS HOW HE REGAINED HEALTH.

Had Suffered from Acute Rheumatism and General Debility—Scarcely Able to Do the Lightest Work.

From the Acadien, Wolfville, N. S.

One of the most prosperous and intelligent farmers of the village of Greenwich, N. S., is Mr. Edward Manning. Anyone intimate with Mr. Manning knows him as a man of strong integrity and veracity, so that every confidence can be placed in the information which he gave a reporter of the Acadien, for publication the other day. During a very pleasant interview he gave the following statements of his severe suffering and recovery:—"Two years ago last September," said Mr. Manning, "I was taken with an acute attack of rheumatism. I had not been feeling well for some time previous to that date, having been troubled with sleeplessness and general debility. My constitution seemed completely run down. Beginning in the small of my back the pain soon passed into my hip, where it remained without intermission, and I became a terrible sufferer. All winter long I was scarcely able to do any work and it was only with the acutest of suffering that I managed to hobble to the barn each day to do my chores. I appealed to medical men for help but they

failed to bring any relief. At last I decided to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and with their use came a complete and lasting cure. I had not used quite three boxes when I began to feel decidedly better. I continued using them until twelve boxes had been consumed, when my complete recovery warranted me in discontinuing their use. I have never felt better than since that time. My health seems to have improved in every way. During the past summer I worked very hard but have felt no bad effects. The gratitude I feel to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, none but those who have suffered as I have and been cured, can appreciate.

An analysis shows that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain in a condensed form all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effects of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, nervous prostration, all diseases depending upon vitiated humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities and all forms of weakness. They build up the blood and restore the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork, or excesses of whatever nature. Sold by all dealers or sent post paid at 50c a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

### PATRICK TO PERCY

A young man out West recently asked the Court to permit him to change his name from Patrick to Percy. We recently published an American opinion in regard to the matter. Here is another one. Mr. Brann, editor of Brann's Iconoclast, writes:

"The court should hasten to ameliorate the young man's misery. The name is too big for the little motorman, it is a mill stone slung about the gaunt neck of a Chollie Boy, the load of Atlas placed upon the shoulders of a pigmy. Saints and martyrs, soldiers and statesmen have proudly borne the name of Patrick, hence it is not an easy one to live up to, and we can scarcely blame an intellectual featherweight for wanting to exchange it for the sweet sibilance of Percy, suggesting only pink lemonade, tooth pick shoes and chewing gum."—Exchange.

### LEGAL.

GILMOUR & HASTINGS, BARRISTERS, Etc., McIntyre Block, Winnipeg, Man. T. H. GILMOUR, W. H. HASTINGS.

Education for a young Man or Woman for the active duties of life, is obtained at Winnipeg Business College and Short hand Institute. Full particulars free.

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Merchant Tailor  
No. 324, MAIN STREET,  
SIGN OF THE GOLDEN SCISSORS,

Ready-Made Suits, from \$2.50, \$2.75, \$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.00 and over.

Fine Spring Suits Made to Order, from \$13.00 and over.

### GIVE ME A CALL

If you want a New Spring Suit at a very low price.

C. A. GAREAU, 324, Main Str. WINNIPEG.

## Calder! Northern Pacific Ry.

- TO-DAY'S LIST:
- Fine British Columbia Salmon, per can, — 10c —
  - Mustard Sardines, large cans, — 2 for 25c —
  - Fresh Mackerel, per can, — 15c —
  - Fine Cranberries, 6 lbs. for — 25c —
  - Fine Bitter Oranges, per doz., — 40c —
  - Fine Sweet Oranges, per doz., — 25c and up. —
  - Finest Bulk Cocoa, per lb., — 30c —
  - Finest Coffee, per lb., — 40c —
  - Good Coffee, per lb., — 30c —
  - Fine old Cheese, 2 lbs. for — 25c —
- Try a pound of our 35c TEAS.

Tel. 666, 525 Main St.



### KLONDYKE.

Write for pamphlet descriptive of the routes to the Yukon country and sailing dates, rates, etc.

### SAILINGS FOR MAY:

Ning Chow	May 12
Pakshan	" 15
Islander	" 15
Danube	" 20
Alki	" 25
Islander	" 26

Cottage City sails for Wrangle, Juneau and Sitka only.

All agents can ticket through at rates which will include meals and berth on steamer. Apply to nearest C. P. R. agent or to **ROBERT KERR, Traffic Manager, WINNIPEG.**

### SPRING...

Our Suit Stock Is Now Complete

We have some Beauties!

\$8, \$10, \$12, \$15.

See our Special Line Kid Gloves Any Pair Guaranteed.

ONLY \$1.00.

WHITE & MANAHAN, 496, MAIN ST.

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In every part of the Dominion to handle our Jubilee goods. We offer the neatest designs on the market. Large sales and big profits to be realized by the right men. Set of samples sent by mail upon the receipt of \$1.00. Send for circular.

T. TANSEY, 14 Drummond St., Montreal P.Q.

## Keep the Blood Circulating.

To do this satisfactorily during the chilling winds of winter, there is nothing better than a well brewed All Malt Stout. A pint or half pint bottle a day has in many cases worked wonders, strengthening and invigorating the system. Drewry's Extra Family Stout, in Small casks, and quart, pint and a half pint bottles, for sale by wine and spirit merchants, or direct from Brewery.

**EDWARD L. DREWRY, Mfr. Winnipeg.**

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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 Canada 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.

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Kootenay country (the only all-rail service), Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, connecting with trans-Pacific lines for Japan and China. 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 Montreal, 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.**

## Northern Pacific Ry.

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

### MAIN LINE.

North Bound. Read up	STATIONS	South Bound. Read down
Freight No. 105 Daily	Winnipeg	Freight No. 104 Daily
8.30a	Winnipeg Jct.	1.00p
8.15a	St. Norbert	1.11p
7.50a	St. Charles	1.25p
7.30a	St. Agathe	1.37p
6.55a	Union Point	1.57p
6.25a	Silver Plains	2.08p
6.45a	Morris	2.14p
5.55a	St. Jean	2.30p
5.25a	Letellier	2.44p
4.52a	Emerson	2.54p
3.30a	Pembina	3.25p
2.30a	Grand Forks	3.40p
8.35p	Winnipeg Jct.	7.05p
8.15p	Duluth	7.55p
11.40a	Minneapolis	10.45p
8.30p	St. Paul	8.00a
8.00p	St. Paul	6.40a
10.30a	Chicago	5.15a
	Chicago	9.35p

### MORRIS-BRANDON BRANCH

East Bound. Read up	STATIONS	W. Bound. Read down
Ex. No. 204 Mon. and Friday	Winnipeg	Ex. No. 203 Tue. and Saturday
8.30a	Winnipeg	1.00p
8.30p	Low Farm	2.55p
7.35p	Myrtle	2.58p
6.45p	Rosebank	3.25p
5.27p	Miami	3.45p
4.53p	Deerwood	4.07p
4.02p	Altamont	4.29p
3.28p	Somerset	4.59p
2.45p	Swan Lake	5.12p
1.35p	Indian Springs	5.28p
1.35p	Marapolis	5.37p
12.30p	Greenway	5.47p
11.50a	Baldur	6.20p
11.02a	Hildon	6.45p
10.20a	Ashdown	7.00p
8.55a	Wawanesa	7.13p
8.22a	Elliot	7.25p
8.54a	Routhwaite	7.35p
8.20a	Marlinville	7.45p
7.45a	Brandon	8.02p
7.00a	Brandon	8.20p

### PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE BRANCH.

West Bound. Read d'n	STATIONS	East Bound. Read Up
Mixed No. 308 Every Day Except Sunday	Winnipeg	Mixed No. 301 Every Day Except Sunday
4.45 p.m.	Winnipeg	12.25 p.m.
4.58 p.m.	Portage Junction	12.17 p.m.
5.14 p.m.	St. Charles	11.50 a.m.
5.19 p.m.	Headingley	11.42 a.m.
5.42 p.m.	White Plains	11.17 a.m.
6.06 p.m.	Gravel Plains	10.51 a.m.
6.13 p.m.	La Salle Tank	10.43 a.m.
6.25 p.m.	Estacade	10.29 a.m.
6.47 p.m.	Oakville	10.08 p.m.
7.00 p.m.	Curtis	9.50 a.m.
7.30 p.m.	Portage la Prairie Flag Station	9.30 a.m.

Stations marked — have no agent. Freight must be prepaid. Numbers 103 and 104 have through Pullman vestibled 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, G.P.&T.A., St. Paul, Gen. Agt., Winnipeg, CITY TICKET OFFICE, 436 Main Street, Winnipeg.**

A SHAPELY FOOT

AND A perfect fitting shoe are the combinations which lead to the beautiful story of Cinderella. We can furnish the basis of many a romance in shoe wearing, for our shoes will fit any foot no matter how shapely or unshapely. One of the many bargains, Ladies' Kid Button Boots, extension sole for \$1.25. A. G. MORAN. 412 Main St.

CALENDAR FOR NEXT WEEK MAY.

- 15-Fifth Sunday after Easter. St. Isidore, husbandman. 16. Monday of the Rogations - Our Lady of Mercy. 17. Tuesday of the Rogations - St. Pascal Baylon, Confessor. 18. Wednesday of the Rogations and Vigil of the Ascension. - St. Venantius, Martyr. 19. Thursday - Feast of the Ascension. Holy day of obligation. 20. Friday - St. Bernardine of Siena, Confessor. 21. Saturday - St. Ubaldus, Bishop.

BRIEFLETS.

Naughty Tommy played a practical joke on his sister, for which his father chastised him, and now Tommy stands up to eat his meals and sleeps face downward.

The Rev. G. W. Hare-Patterson, late Unitarian minister of the Stanhope Street Church, Belfast, and his daughter were received into the Catholic Church at the beginning of last month.

The Canadian Freeman, which, being an enthusiastic Liberal, probably has valuable tips, says that "the postage on newspapers is not likely to be adopted by the post office department."

Rev. Father Cherrier is presiding the University Preliminary examinations at Portage la Prairie. He will take charge of the services at the Catholic Church there next Sunday as he did last Sunday.

A young Galician Oblate, Reverend Father Kullavy, arrived in Winnipeg last week and is now at St. Mary's Presbytery. He will visit the Polish and Galician Catholics in this part of the country.

Rev. Father Lemire, S. J., accompanied the Very Rev. Superior General of the Canadian members of the Society of Jesus during his visit here last week. They both leave for the east tomorrow morning.

The see of Vincennes in the United States has ceased to exist. The seat of the diocese is transferred to Indianapolis, so that Bishop Chatard's diocese is henceforth to be called, not Vincennes, but Indianapolis.

The Very Rev. Father Filiatrault, S. J., preached between Vespers and Benediction on the Feast of the Invention of the Holy Cross last Tuesday in the Chapel of the Grey Nun Mother House. The exhortation was full of unctio.

Mgr. Gaughran, O. M. I., Bishop of Kimberley and Rev. Father Lemius, O. M. I., were among the invited guests present at a reception given in Rome to Cardinal Satolli by Mrs. P. J. Walsh of Burmont, Pa., and Mrs. Ashman of New York.

United Canada is nothing if not inaccurate; it seems to revel in murdering proper names. Recently it informed its readers (1) that "Mgr. Levas, coadjutor of Mr. Grandin (sic) in (sic) St. Albert, was a guest at the Ottawa University this week." Next it stated that "Mgr. Levac is accompanied by Rev. Father Merer" [wonderful to relate, this name is printed right] "and will leave for France to attend the meeting of the Oblat (sic) chapter in connection with the

appointment of a Superior for the Oblat (sic) Order." Of course Levas and Levac are meant for Legal.

The steam laundry building in connection with the Stony Mountain Penitentiary was burned down on the 2nd inst., in spite of the valiant efforts of prisoners and villagers to save it. The fire is supposed to have originated in the smoke-stack.

Recent converts of note are, besides those we have atendency mentioned:—Mrs. Ann. E. Whipple, a well known New York lady; ex-congressman Smith, of Alabama; Supreme Court Justice Frederick Smyth of New York; Col. Joseph Warren Fuller of Ohio; William Metzger of Chicago; Rev. Edward L. Buckley, former rector of a fashionable Episcopal Church at Newport R. I.; and Eleanor Phillips McKim, daughter of Rev. Randolph H. McKim, Church of the Epiphany, Washington, D. C., who is now a Sister of Charity in Denver, Colorado.

PROTESTANT TORTURERS

Catholic News (Preston). It is currently reported among Protestants that the use of torture in criminal proceedings was never denounced by the Catholic Church until the times became such that it fell of itself in most civilised countries, owing mainly to the turmoil caused by the wars consequent on the French Revolution. Those who think thus would do well to read a short notice which occurs in the current number of the "English Historical Review," of Mr. Eugene Hubert's work on torture in the Low Countries. In Protestant Hanover it seems it was, after being got rid of, actually re-introduced in 1814. This, it is, however, humanely suggested was only on paper, meant as a threat, not as a reality. We trust it may have been so, but we confess to having some doubt on the matter. Beccaria, the publicist, is currently reported to have been the first to denounce judicial torture, but the reviewer points out that this is a mistake. "It is striking," he says "that the most important deliverance of the period against the practice of torture proceeded, nearly half a century before Beccaria, from the poised pen of the eminent Canonist, Van Espen, in his "Jus Ecclesiasticum Universum" (Louvain, 1720). Nor can it be wholly without significance that in the tragic case of Mertens, who after seven confessions under torture, each of them except the last being followed by a revocation, at last ceased from revoking, and was accordingly executed... two Augustinian Canons intervened with a protest, which was not less powerful than modest, but which appears to have been simply ignored, and, indeed, to have remained unknown till discovered by Professor Hubert." (P. 176.)

The last time that the horrible high treason punishment was carried out in this country in all its terrible and disgusting details was, we believe, when the Jacobite prisoners suffered on Kennington Common, after the rebellion of 1745, but it remained a part of the law of England well on into this century.

THE NEW BOOK "Mariolatry" In both cloth and paper binding. Catholic Prayer Books in great variety. Winnipeg Stationery & Book Co. (Limited). Successors to HART CO., LTD. 364 Main Street. Winnipeg, Man. FRED. ANSLEY, Manager.



One of a healthy woman's principal charms is her vivacity of carriage—the dainty, springy steps with which she walks. The woman who suffers from weakness and disease of the distinctly feminine organization, who is troubled with back-aches, stitches in the sides, dragging down or burning sensations, sick headaches, and the multitude of other ills that accompany these disorders, cannot have the dainty, bounding carriage of a healthy woman. She will show in every movement

that she is a sufferer. There is a wonderful medicine for troubles of this description, that has stood the test for thirty years, and has been used successfully by many thousands of women. It is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It acts directly on the delicate and important organs concerned, and makes them strong, healthy and vigorous. It allays inflammation, heals ulceration and soothes pain. It tones and builds up the nerves. It is the discovery of Dr. R. V. Pierce, an eminent and skillful specialist, for thirty years chief consulting physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, at Buffalo, N. Y. This is one of the greatest medical institutions in the whole world. During the thirty years that Dr. Pierce has been at its head he has gained the unbounded respect of his fellow citizens at Buffalo, and they showed it by making him their representative in the National Congress, from which position he resigned to give the remainder of his life to the practice of his chosen profession. He will cheerfully answer, free of charge, any letters written to him by suffering women. Address, as above. "A few years ago," writes Mrs. W. R. Bates, of Dilworth, Trumbull Co., Ohio, "I took Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription, which has been a great benefit to me. I am in excellent health now. I hope that every woman, who is troubled with 'women's ills,' will try the 'Prescription' and be benefited as I have been."

BUYING DRUGS Is entirely a matter of confidence, as in no other business is sophistication easier; nor does any other avenue afford so ready a means of disposing of worthless articles. You can buy a pair of shoes for \$1 or \$10—it's entirely a matter of quality. There is as much difference in the quality of drugs as there is in shoes, except in purchasing one you can use your own judgment, in buying the other you are entirely dependent upon the honesty and judgment of the Druggist. In one case it is only a matter of comfort and appearance, and in the other frequently of LIFE or DEATH. You can always rely with the utmost confidence on the DRUGS and Medicines which you get at W.J. MITCHELL DRUGGIST. 394 Main St. Portage Ave. WINNIPEG.

The Great Female Medicine. The functional irregularities peculiar to the weaker sex, are invariably corrected without pain or inconvenience, by the use of Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills. They are the safest and surest medicine for all the diseases incidental to females of all ages, and the more especially so, in this climate. Ladies who wish to enjoy health, should always have these Pills. No one who ever uses them once will allow herself to be without them. Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills are sold by all Medicine Dealers.

HOME WORK FOR FAMILIES. We want a number of families to do work for us at home, whole or spare time. The work we send our workers is quickly and easily done, and returned by parcel post as finished. Good money made at home. For particulars ready to commence send name and address, THE STANDARD SUPPLY CO., Dept. B., LONDON ONT.

Spring Footwear. The Most Complete Stock, The Best Goods, The Lowest Prices. A FEW IDEAS OF OUR VALUES 180 Pairs Ladies' Fine Kid Oxford Shoes, patent tip, would sell anywhere at \$1.00. FAHEY'S PRICE, 75 c. 120 Pairs Ladies Kid Buttoned Boots, Usual Price, \$1.25. FAHEY'S PRICE, \$1.00. 300 Pairs Men's Fine Laced and Congress Boots, equal in style, appearance and wear to any \$2.50 shoe sold elsewhere. FAHEY'S PRICE, while they last \$1.50 60 Pairs Misses' Fine Grain Buttoned Boots, sizes 11 to 2. You always paid at least \$1.25 for this Boot. FAHEY'S PRICE, \$1.00. An endless range of Children's Boots and Slippers from 25 cts to \$1.00 per pair. When buying your Boots and Shoes, come to us. We can save you money. FAHEY'S, 538 Main St., Corner Rupert St.

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20 Miles to Procure Medicine. Winfield, Ont. W. H. COMSTOCK, Brockville. DEAR SIR,—Am selling your "Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills" in this locality. I have customers who come 20 miles for the sake of getting Morse's Pills. This speaks for itself as to their value. I use them in our family with "the most satisfactory results." My wife has been cured of "sick headache" by their use. We could not do without them. Yours, etc., A. KRAMPIEN.

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DO YOU NEED A WATCH? We sell them, sell them at such an exceedingly low price that you can't afford to go watchless. Get'em all sizes and styles. But we'll just mention two: AN ELGIN OR WALTHAM WATCH, best movement made, hunting case, accurate time-keeper, handsomely engraved Duerber case, heavily gold-plated—last for all time. Ladies' or gentleman's size. We'll send it to your address with privilege of examination. If it's not entirely as represented, send it back—costs you nothing. If you like it, pay him \$3.95 and express charges and \$6.50.—That's fair. Or this— A HUNTING CASE WATCH, beautifully engraved case, first-class movement, any size, heavily plated (14k)—looks just like a \$40.00 gold watch—keeps as good time as any of them. Sent to your express agent with privilege of examination—same conditions as all our watches sent out—and if you like it, pay him \$3.95 and express charges. If you take our word for it and SEND MONEY WITH ORDER, a handsome chain goes with either, and express charges are paid by us for the prices named above. ROYAL MANUFACTURING CO. 34 DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO

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Branch 52, Winnipeg. Meets at Unity Hall, McIntyre Block, every 1st and 3rd Wednesday. Spiritual Advisor, Rev. Father Guillet; Chancellor, Geo. Germain; Pres., M. Conway; 1st Vice-Pres., G. Gladish; 2nd Vice-Pres., J. O'Day; Rec.-Sec., H. A. Russell; Asst., R. F. Hinds; Fin.-Sec., D. F. Allman; Treas., W. Jordan; Marshall, P. O'Connor; Guard, A. D. McDonald; Trustees, P. Shea, R. Murphy, F. W. Russell, S. John and J. O'Connor.

Branch 163, C.M.B.A. Winnipeg Meets at the Immaculate Conception School Room on first and third Tuesday in each month. Spiritual Advisor, Rev. A. A. Cherrier; Pres., Rev. A. A. Cherrier; 1st Vice-Pres., P. O'Brien; 2nd Vice-Pres., J. Markinski; 180 Austin St.; Asst. Rec.-Sec., J. Schmids; Fin.-Sec., D. F. Manning; 281 Fort St.; Treas., J. Shaw; Marshall, F. Krunkie; Guard, L. Huot; Trustees, P. O'Brien, A. Picard.

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St. MARY'S COURT No. 276. Catholic Order of Foresters. Meets 2nd and 4th Friday in every month in Unity Hall, McIntyre Block. Chaplain, Rev. Father Guillet, O. M. I.; Chief Kan., R. Murphy; Vice Chief Kan., J. A. McInnis; Rec. Sec., F. W. Russell; Fin. Sec., H. A. Russell; Treas., Geo. Germain; Trustees, J. A. McInnis, K. D. McDonald, and J. Malton; Representative to State Court convention, J. D. McDonald; Alternate, T. Jobin.

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