

# Northwest Review

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## Current Comment

The work on the foundations of the new Metropolitan church is steadily advancing. All the lines of the apse and vestry are already marked and dug out, and in many places the huge foundation stones are being laid. Every thing is to be solid and strong as befits an edifice of such imposing magnitude. An admirable feature of this great enterprise, and one which is too often absent from contemporary constructions, is the care and elaboration with which every stone and brick will be put in place. As two entire years will be devoted to this noble undertaking, there is no occasion for haste and the scamping of work which generally follows on the heels of hurry.

Our Most Reverend Archbishop is so anxious that the rearing of this magnificent temple to the glory of God should be ever kept in mind by the clergy and laity that he has recently changed the collect "de mandato," which every priest must add to the ordinary collect or collects of the Mass. Hitherto it was "Deus refugium nostrum and virtus," henceforth it is to be the collect for the feast of the Immaculate Conception, and the purpose of this daily prayer is the happy completion of the new cathedral.

We wish earnestly to call the attention of our readers to the "Maison-Chapelle" (House-chapel) of St. Boniface. From the material point of view this is a neat, two-storey building, adjoining the French Normal School and facing on Aulneau street. From the spiritual point of view "Maison-Chapelle" stands for the cradle of the religious community which is our Archbishop's own especial creation. Realizing the urgent need of a teaching sisterhood thoroughly competent to train English-speaking teachers, and finding, on the one hand, that the long established Canadian sisterhoods cannot undertake new foundations in this diocese, and, on the other, that the sisterhoods that have recently come from France, in spite of their laudable zeal, meet with great difficulty in mastering the English language, His Grace, after mature deliberation and fervent prayer, has founded a religious congregation of young and zealous young ladies well versed in English and eager to follow out the constitutions and rules laid down for them by their Most Reverend Founder. To this community Mgr. Langevin has given the beautiful name of Sisters "Oblates of the Sacred Heart and of Mary Immaculate." Entire consecration of their lives to the Divine Heart is their chief devotion, as is seen by the dedication of their chapel to the Sacred Heart of Jesus and by the full-length scapular of the Sacred Heart which completes their graceful and edifying costume. These good Sisters earn their daily bread by manual labor, set up the type for "Les Cloches de St-Boniface," and provide board for seventeen students attending the classes in St. Boniface College near by. We need hardly say that these Oblate Sisters lead a life of great poverty, and as the "Maison-Chapelle" has become too small for the ever increasing number of novices, they rely upon the generosity of charitable souls and trust in Divine Providence, whose chief almoner is their own dear patron, St. Joseph. May the Master bless this mustard seed and inspire His practical followers to send them recruits and resources so that the seed may grow into a wide spreading tree for the salvation of souls. The congregation already consists of twelve members,

Do not waste time in combating the temptations that happen to you, by contests and disputes with them; only cast some simple glances of love toward Jesus Christ crucified, as if you would wish to kiss his sacred side and feet.—St. Francis.

All true prosperity begins by seeking first the kingdom of God and His righteousness.

of whom three are professed Sisters, six are novices and three postulants. The Reverend Superior is Sister St. Viator.

We are enabled to lay before our readers some deeply interesting extracts from a private letter describing the adventures of the Helpers of the Holy Souls, a fervent and enlightened sisterhood founded some forty years ago in France under the title "Auxilia-trices des Ames du Purgatoire," and settled about a year ago at 2030 Howard street, San Francisco, in the parish of St. Charles Borromeo. One of the Sisters writes on May 8 from their New York house: "Mother St. Bernard, in a letter received yesterday, says: 'We have been through those sad days with peace and joy in our Lord; all our Sisters are safe and pretty well, in spite of the fatigue and poignant emotions.' The shock was terrible and Providence wrought miracles for the preservation of our dear Sisters. They saw the pieces of furniture upset and crashing together, the roof falling in, the ceilings dropping in pieces around them, the partitions heaped up under their feet, and yet not one of them was hurt. As the altar in the chapel remained intact after the earthquake, they had the consolation of having Mass celebrated in their little sanctuary. It was to be the last time, for at the end of Wednesday (the fateful 18th) spent in the streets and fields, the fire had moved so fast in the direction of 2030 Howard street that the place had to be abandoned. A priest from the parish came to withdraw the Blessed Sacrament from the Tabernacle; but, knowing of no safe refuge, he placed the ciborium in Mother St. Bernard's hands. Under Our Lord's protection the community then wended their way to the Convent of the Sisters of Mercy, which was thought to be far from the conflagration. But at ten o'clock at night the news comes that all must fly to the hills. Mother St. Bernard once more takes up her precious treasure, and she with her daughters and other burnt out sisterhoods that had joined them forms a very touching procession. After walking for two long hours they reach St. John's church on the other side of the hill and spend the rest of that night in the basement of the church. Next morning the question was where to go. Fortunately the Little Sisters of the Poor, whose hospital is situated in the region of Golden Gate Park, were not in danger from the fire, and they welcomed the refugees with open arms. Divine Providence had followed them there: not later than Sunday, the 22nd, Archbishop Montgomery came to offer us a house for four months, the residence of a wealthy family about to travel. The Archbishop, with great thoughtfulness, remembering that the Helpers of the Holy Souls were as yet very little known in San Francisco, had deigned to care for them before attending to the needs of other sisterhoods surrounded by friends and therefore more likely to be assisted. We immediately settled down at 2212 Sacramento street. Already our dear Sisters have set up their little altar which they had saved from the flames; they have Holy Mass every day, and Our Lord dwells in His tabernacle. We have permission to do without the sanctuary lamp: for no light, not even a candle, is allowed in any house. Our Sisters have already resumed their usual work among the poor." (According to the Catholic Directory for 1906, p. 712, the work of these Sisters is to visit and nurse the sick poor in their own homes and to give religious instruction to children and adults.)

"The poor are camped in their thousands under tents; there the Sisters visit them and meet with much apostolic consolation. Many are behind-hand in their duties towards God; others wish to receive religious instruction; it is a real apostolate. Besides, there is much to edify us among all these good people; they accept with resignation this awful disaster, saying:

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## A SHAMELESS PUBLICATION

About a month ago we published an article which had appeared in the Presbyterian Record of Montreal, of which the Rev. E. Scott, M.A., D.D., is editor and manager. In this paper it was stated that a mission was given in a little village in the province of Quebec by a couple of monks styling themselves "Christian Fathers." At this mission, we are told in the same article, the "Christian Fathers" announced that they had power to sell passports into heaven. Any Catholic paying \$10 would not have to remain in purgatory if he died within ten years. On payment of the sum of \$50 he was assured he would go directly to heaven at death. It will be noticed that the name of the village and the names of the so called "Christian Fathers" are not given. We have before asked the editor to give us particulars, but up to the present have had no intimation whatever from him. On the title page of the Presbyterian Record there are various texts of Scripture, such as: "Go ye into the world and preach the gospel to every creature," "If you love Me, keep My commandments," "Lo, I am with you always." Why the Rev. gentleman so glibly quotes texts of Scripture for the edification of his people, and at the same time allows his paper to misrepresent the faith of his Catholic neighbors, is something beyond comprehension. Once again we ask the Rev. Mr. Scott to give particulars as to the name of the village and the names of the so-called "Christian Fathers" who promised to send people to heaven on payment of a certain sum of money. Much of the matter of the Presbyterian Record is published precisely for the same reason which actuates the publishers of the "yellow" papers of New York. Were it devoted entirely to the discussion of matters affecting the Presbyterian church it would become too insipid. In certain quarters there is nothing which will make a paper circulate so freely as a few articles that bristle with no-Popery announcements—having as much foundation in fact as the doings related of Jack the Giant Killer. Thousands believe all those things, and in consequence look with anything but favor upon their Catholic neighbors and the faith they hold so dear. Shame on you, Mr. Scott! Your little monthly is a storehouse of poison, a breeder of discord, a positive injury to the spread of good neighborhood in our happy Canadian homes. Shame also on the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, which has given its authority to this monthly mischief-monger.—Catholic Record.

Commenting on the foregoing article, the "Casket" of May 3 says:

In another column of this issue we publish an article in which the Catholic Record reminds its Presbyterian namesake that it has neither made good nor retracted the charges that Catholic priests in Quebec offer to insure souls against purgatory for a sum of money. Yet the Halifax Presbyterian Witness, talks complacently of the "commendable readiness" shown by Protestant controversialists to make the reparation due in such a case. We are still waiting for our Pictou friend and also for a St. John friend to take notice of our flat denial of certain statements damaging to Catholics which recently appeared in their columns.

Our Antigonish contemporary will have to wait and wait for ever. If these anti-Catholic publications ever owned up, their occupation would be gone. Slander against the Church is their best asset.

"The majority of business men, when choosing a typist, give the preference to the dark girl," said the manager of a London employment agency. "They apparently think the brunette more energetic and business-like."

## Not the Right Laughter

"Were there laughter and cheers during your speech?"  
"Well," answered the youthful statesman, "there weren't any cheers, but now and then the people in the audience looked at one another and laughed."—Stray Stories.

## Persons and Facts

Invitations are out for the marriage of Miss Albina Lauzon, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Lauzon, to Mr. John H. J. Murphy, at the Sacred Heart Church, on Tuesday, the 29th inst., at 8 a.m. The wedding breakfast will be at Mr. Lauzon's residence, Athol Avenue, St. John's.

Some young ladies were remarkably successful at the University examinations this year. Miss Kenneth M. Haig carried off the \$100 scholarship in the English course of Philosophy, which was the most largely attended of the special courses, there being eighteen candidates. Chief Justice Dubeuc alluded to this success in his address when he said that the young ladies had shown their proficiency in studies which were generally supposed to be man's exclusive domain. Miss Helen Emma Stacey in the Second Year, and Miss Bessie M. Thomas and Miss Blanche Elizabeth Stevens in the First Year, each won three scholarships, and were the only candidates to receive this threefold honor.

One of the finest structures built for and owned by the Sisters of Mercy in Canada, is now in process of erection on Sherbrook street, between Cornish and Ida streets, off Armstrong's point, the Misericordia maternity hospital. The front of the building will be on Sherbrook street. The right wing built several years ago, was brick veneered last year, the entire cost being \$50,000 and the architect, J. Senecal of St. Boniface, expects to call for tenders for the remaining portion in a week or two. The cost of the completed structure will probably be in the neighborhood of \$200,000.

The big hospital, when completed,

will consist of three wings, the two at the extremes lying parallel with the street line, while the middle one is inserted between them at right angles with the street line. The length of the building will be 208 feet over all. The flanking wings will be 45 feet deep for the greater part of their length, widening to 51 feet for their inner third. Passages 33 feet wide will connect them with the central wing, which will be 190 feet deep. The building will be four stories high, having a basement and three full stories, the distance between the roof and the ground being 51 feet and between the top of the cross and the ground 107 feet. The three upper stories will all be on one plan. The basement storey is to be built of stone which will be continued at the sides as well as the front, and the front of the central wing will be nearly all stone. The pillars will be of cut stone, the rest of the building will be of brick. Two subsidiary buildings will also be erected on the same property.

The new C.P.R. transatlantic liner, Empress of Britain, which arrived at Father Point last Saturday, established a new record from Moville, her time being 5 days, 23 hours and 17 minutes, the previous record being held by the Virginian, which on a westward trip brought the time down to six days and three hours. The performance is all the more remarkable in that on a maiden trip, such as this one was, the stiffness of new machinery is an obstacle to speed. Moreover, the Empress experienced heavy gales on Wednesday and Thursday, and slowed down during six hours on account of the rough weather. Her length is 570 feet, beam 65 feet 6 inches;

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## FORTY STORIES HIGH (Chicago Record-Herald)

New York has two sky-scrapers projected, either one of which would break the present record. A tower above the Railroad and Iron Exchange is to rise to a height of 404 feet. This is compared with the Park Row building 382 feet, and the Pulitzer building, 375 feet. It will exceed the tallest building in Chicago by some fifty feet, but will be dwarfed by the tower above the new Singer building in New York, which is sixty-five feet square and reaches a height of nearly 594 feet.

The prime reason for erecting such structures is undoubtedly a business one, but the spirit of emulation is encouraged by an enthusiastic use of superlatives, and there is no tendency towards uniformity. In the lists of skyscrapers there are variations of two and three hundred feet and more. This will give a more ragged outline than was presented in the comparatively slight variations of old, and when low, monumental buildings are erected among the skyscrapers the effect is more ragged still. An exaggerated example of the kind may be seen in this city, where the Borland Block towers high above its next door neighbor, the building that was put up by the Chicago National Bank.

A beautiful city is impossible with such contrasts, and even many squares of skyscrapers that were nearly of the same height would not prove attractive from the street. The eye cannot take them in, and they are impressive only from a distance. Looking at New York from the river we do feel a sense of awe and wonder at those tremendous piles of masonry. But for beauty we must turn to the capitals of Europe, which have not as yet been invaded by skyscrapers. In a comparison with Paris and Vienna, New York and Chicago appear ugly, and millions put into thirty, forty and fifty storey buildings will make them uglier.

The effect is particularly bad when as in this city, an inner wall of cheap brick looms up like the side of a rough

warehouse or factory. But the tall buildings are a fixture; there will be many more of them, and there is no evading the business demand for them.

We can only hope that the pride of the builders will compel them to give all exposed walls a decent finish and to pay enough attention to the idea of uniformity to save us from bedlam.

## Guide-Posts to Peace

To be glad of life because it gives you the chance to love and to work and to play and to look up at the stars; to be satisfied with your possessions, but not contented with yourself until you have made the best of them; to despise nothing in the world except falsehood and meanness, and to fear nothing except cowardice; to be governed by your admirations rather than by your disgusts; to covet nothing that is your neighbor's except his kindness of heart and gentleness of manners; to think seldom of your enemies, often of your friends, and every day of Christ; and to spend as much time as you can, with body and with spirit, in God's out-of-doors—these are little guide-posts on the foot-path to peace.—Van Dyke.

## Would Not Linger

A Pittsburg clergyman tells the story illustrating the inborn Irish trait for quick wit. He was preaching in a Michigan town. On Saturday the women of the congregation were busy draping the church. "I strolled in," says the clergyman, "and Katie Martin was decorating the pulpit. I noticed some tacks strewn about the floor and jocularly advised Katie to be very careful to pick up all the tacks when she was through with her work. 'You know, Katie,' I said, 'that if I should step on one of these tacks right in the middle of the sermon, there's no telling what might happen.'

"'Faith, ye wouldn't linger long on that point,' said Katie, without cracking a smile.—Irish Standard.

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## Current Comment

(Continued from page 1)

'We were too proud of our city, we offended God, we will do better. It seems that the Jesuit Fathers have suffered great losses. They could save nothing, and are now the guests of another community. After enumerating all their ruins, Father Frieden, Superior of the Jesuits in California, writes to Mother St. Bernard: 'Kindly tell all the Sisters that I am overflowing with joy, more consoled in my poverty than in our past success.' It has seemed to me that you would be glad to read these details in which the Helpers of the Holy Souls appear so strikingly as the spoilt children of Providence, and in which their gratitude and their love for that Divine assistance find so much reason for increase. Please help us to pay our debt of thanksgiving.'

Degrees were conferred and medals and scholarships awarded on Friday of last week. The students of St. Boniface College figured well at this solemn convocation of the University of Manitoba. They carried off the two Greek scholarships in competition with candidates from all other colleges, and as Greek is an optional subject, taken only by the better class of students, viz., those who are preparing for theology or who have a taste for the ancient classics, this scholarship is probably the most honorable distinction in the gift of the University. In the second year Edmond Fretz, of Grand Forks, N.D., who had also won the \$60 scholarship for French, Philosophy and Latin, being precluded by the regulations from receiving money for more than one scholarship, preferred, for the honor of his college, the Greek \$40 scholarship, and received only Honorable Mention for the other. In the first year Phenix Decosse captured the Greek scholarship against all comers. The money, \$60, for the French, Philosophy and Latin scholarship of the second year goes to Louis Joseph Mailhot, who came just after E. Fretz. In the same year Joseph Albert Auger took the English \$40 scholarship for French-speaking students. In the first year the French \$40 scholarship for French-speaking students went to Jacques Prendergast, and the History \$20 scholarship for French-speaking students to Rosario Joseph Prince. In the third year there are two scholarships for the Latin course of philosophy, one of \$100, the other of \$75; two of our candidates, Alexandre Bernier and Joseph Chabot, came out with equal marks in first place, and therefore divided the sum, each one receiving \$87.50. In the fourth and final university year of the same course, Jacques Mondor received the silver medal and Alexandre Beupre, the bronze medal. These two, of course, graduated with first class honors. J. O. Plante and Antoine Dubuc graduated in class 2.

The general averages of our students take high place in the published class lists. Thus, out of 74 candidates who passed, without total failure, the First Year examination, 12 were from St. Boniface, i.e., about 16 per cent. of the whole number. Now, in this whole number only 13 reached a total standing of 1B, i.e., secured an average of between 67 and 80 per cent.; but 5 of these 13 were from St. Boniface College; consequently, 5 out of 13, or more than 38 per cent., of the St. Boniface College candidates, reached an average of 1B, while only eight out of 64 candidates from four other colleges, or 12½ per cent., reached the same high average. In the Second year examination 49 from five different colleges or non-collegiate, passed. The only one to reach a total standing of 1A, i.e., 80 per cent. or more, was Edmond Fretz, of St. Boniface College. Twelve of the 49 reached 1B, but three of these were from St. Boniface, which presented only five candidates. Compare 9 out of 44 with 3 out of 5, not quite one-fifth with three-fifths, and the contrast is to say the least striking. In the third year our two candidates obtained 1B. In the Fourth Year two out of our four graduates obtained 1A in every subject.

Once more we record with pleasure the admirable temper of the large audience assembled in the Winnipeg theatre to do honor to the University heroes. In that overwhelmingly non-Catholic assemblage of young and old, the young largely predominating, our Catholic winners received just as cordial applause as was given to the others. And these highest assizes of education are the most courteous and decorous in the Dominion. There is none of that boisterousness or yelling which mars such gatherings elsewhere, even in the classic haunts of the Isis and the Cam.


Convocation, which took place immediately after the crowd had dispersed, was unusually interesting. In the first place it was decided that this plenary assembly, which hitherto has been markedly partial instead of plenary, owing to the weariness of the formal proceedings that come just before, will meet in the evening, at 8.30, of the Degree conferring ceremony. It is hoped that the interval between 4.30, the usual hour for the close of the ceremonial function, and 8.30 will allow of a foregathering of all the graduates, and that thus Convocation will no longer be a meeting of a jaded corporal's guard eager to get the thing done and over.

Another question, mooted but not discussed, was the increase of representation of Convocation on the Council. Convocation once had only three representatives there; then the number was raised to seven, and later on to ten, the present representation. There is some talk of giving Convocation half or more than half the total membership of the Council. As there are at present, apart from the ten members elected by Convocation, 45 other members of the Council, this would mean that Convocation would elect at least 22 members. This we believe to be a menace to the best interests of the University. There are very few educationists, with experience in higher education outside of the colleges, and these few are easily included in the ten members now elected. The rest of the proposed 22 would be irresponsible graduates, with no experience as university teachers, but with a vast capacity for destructive criticism and for urging upon the University untried and shallow theories, which have ultimately to be abandoned as delusions. Were this element to preponderate, it would be a case of the tail wagging the dog.

Thoroughly ventilated, thanks to the bold initiative of Dr. J. K. Barrett, was the grievance of the St. Boniface College candidate for election being turned down year after year for the past ten years. All the speakers protested that they did not mean to exclude him. The parallel case of Wesley college, which for several years could secure the election of no candidate, was forcibly insisted on. The practice of most medical graduates voting for none but doctors was also touched upon. In fact narrowness was goodhumoredly condemned on all sides. But will they change? Do they mean what they say? We shall see next September.

Prof. Osborne distinguished himself by pleading for a live President with a fixed salary, which, as was immediately pointed out, he made too small. But the objection was raised that we must first define our University policy before electing a President. This brought out the usual claptrap about sinking college interests in wider university interests. To which was made the very obvious reply that, as the University of Manitoba is now constituted, it is a commonwealth of colleges, and has no existence outside of collegiate effort. So nothing was decided and the members went home to reflect on all the good advice Rev. Dr. Duval had given them in his highly moral and edifying address to the graduates.

Things are not so ill with you and me as they might have been, half owing to the number who lived faithfully a hidden life, and rest in unvisited tombs.—George Eliot.



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### Persons and Facts

(Continued from page 1)

depth amidships 45 feet; tonnage, 14,500; horsepower, 18,000. The telegram from Ottawa saying that the Empress of Britain is the largest steamer that ever arrived at Quebec, is, however, mistaken. The Great Eastern which arrived at Quebec 45 years ago in 1861, was much larger in every way, as the following measurements show: length, 680 feet; beam, 83 ft.; depth, 58 ft.; draught 37 ft.; tonnage, 24,000. But the Great Eastern's horsepower was only 10,000 and its best speed, which it seldom if ever attained, was only 16½ statute miles, not knots, an hour, whereas the Empress of Britain in its first voyage actually averaged more than 19½ statute miles (17 knots) an hour. On the other hand the best day's run of the Empress of Britain was only 452 knots, while the Lucania has made 560 knots in one day. We are still far from the New York ocean records.

As the population of our city is fast spreading westward, near the C.P.R. shops and other hives of industry, His Grace the Archbishop of St. Boniface, foreseeing that there would soon be room for a new parish in that district, has bought for \$18,000, a fine piece of land, 250 by 600 feet at the corner of Arlington street and Notre Dame avenue, on which there is but one small wooden house which will be removed as soon as the parish has been properly organized. Rev. Father Woodcutter has been charged with this office and has already made a thorough canvass of the district. He finds that it contains from 100 to 150 English-speaking Catholic families. Several Catholic real estate agents are actively engaged in locating Catholics there. Thus the new parish will be mainly an English speaking one. But, as Father Woodcutter can preach in the Hungarian language, the Hungarian Catholics of this city who number nearly one hundred families will also attend this church, where there will be special sermons for them.

Mr. T. J. Murray, vice-president of St. Mary's Lyceum, has recently severed his connection with the law firm of Andrews, Andrews, Murray and Noble, and has formed a law partnership with Mr. W. J. Donovan, under the style and title of Donovan & Murray. Their offices are in suite No. 31, Aikins Building, McDermot avenue.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

# PATENTS

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The "Scientific American," of May 12, under the heading, "What science loses by the earthquake," says: "Of schools and colleges destroyed, the most noted was St. Ignatius, a college of the Jesuit Fathers, located on Van Ness Avenue, and the first established in San Francisco. The Society also lost its magnificent church, built in the style of the Spanish Renaissance and richly decorated. College and church cannot be replaced for less than a million and a half dollars. Twenty-eight public schools of all classes were burned."

The Menlo Park Academy of the Ladies of the Sacred Heart, which last week was reported uninjured by the earthquake, is now said to be in ruins. The nuns and girls escaped without serious injury of any kind.

Automobiles did splendid service during the San Francisco fire. Two hundred of them scoured the whole city, in which trolleys were no more, rescuing many lives and saving many districts by rapidly transporting dynamite to the places where it was most needed. One millionaire, when awakened by the earthquake in the Palace Hotel, coolly dressed himself among the falling debris, and then rushed directly to the garage where his mighty auto was stored. Then, for fourteen consecutive hours he went flying about the city, his face a mass of ashes and sand, and carried heavy loads of dynamite to the places indicated by the police.

"Town Topics" is urging the introduction of Sunday cars and priding itself on being the only paper that has advocated them. This is one more instance of the Protestant dodge of loftily ignoring everything Catholic. We may not have so large a circulation as Town "Topics," but we have, to put it mildly, quite as much influence, and we have said stronger things in favor of Sunday cars than ever C. W. H. did. However, we strongly endorse his condemnation of the double fare after eleven o'clock; it is a mean, "measly" regulation. One more point we would insist on: the roadbed of the electric cars opposite the Grey Nun Mother House and Hospice Tache is so seriously undermined by erosion of the Red River that the conductors always approach it at night with fear and trembling. Will the relentless Company not be moved to action till a dozen men and women get killed by the car falling down the high river bank? Will the St. Boniface Council never rise to a

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### UNDERTAKING

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Dr. J. E. JONES, M.D. &  
Dr. WM. ROGERS, M.D.
- Consulting Staff Surgeons:  
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Dr. J. H. McARTHUR, M.D.,  
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Dr. JAS. McKENTY, M.D.,  
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Dr. J. W. GOOD, M.D.
- Children's Ward Physicians:  
Dr. J. E. DAVIDSON, M.D.,  
Dr. G. A. DUBUC, M.D.,  
Dr. A. J. SLATER, M.D.
- Isolated Ward Physicians:  
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- Pathologist:  
Dr. G. BELL, M.D.,  
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CORRECT ENGLISH, Elvanston, Ill.,

realization of its duty to protect the citizens of St. Boniface against injury to life and limb?

Rev. Father Cherrier's new building for his young men's Catholic Club is already several feet above ground. The young ladies of the parish have donated to the club a beautiful Martin-Orme cabinet grand piano now to be seen in the vestry of the Immaculate Conception Church.

**Clerical News**

His Grace the Archbishop of St. Boniface is expected home on Saturday, the 19th inst., after attending the meeting of Archbishops assembled to consider the preparations for holding a plenary council of the Canadian episcopate.

Rev. John George Hagen, S.J., who has been invited by Pius X., to be the director of the Vatican Observatory, and is now in Rome, was director of the Observatory of Georgetown University since 1886. Born in Bregenz, in 1847, he studied at the universities of Munster and Bonn, entered the Society of Jesus, and being excluded from Germany by the Falk laws, studied theology in England and was ordained there. In 1880 he came to America and was stationed for a time at Buffalo. He has won a great reputation in astronomical research and by his mathematical publications.

Rev. J. A. Lemieux, rector of the cathedral of Fargo, accompanied by his aged brother, a retired priest of St. Lazare de Bellechasse, Que., came here on a visit last Monday, but had to return the next day owing to his brother's illness.

Rev. D. Plante, S.J., returned on Tuesday from Bottineau, N.D. On his way there, the previous Friday, between Omamee and Bottineau, the train encountered a sudden and violent sandstorm, which, however, did no damage beyond covering everything and everybody with sand. The storm was accompanied by a great noise. The wall of sand, forming here and there into columns high up in the air, appeared to be several miles wide and swept over the prairie with astonishing rapidity. The wall of moving sand, which seemed to be several hundred feet high, was first discerned at a distance as a cloud some 45 degrees above the horizon, then it darkened the sun and the next moment it struck the passenger train at right angles, the sand rattling like hail on the windows. Fortunately the passenger train happened to be standing at a small station or a siding where it was protected by a freight train immediately to windward of it. As the sandstorm took about one minute to pass a given spot, and must have been travelling about a mile a minute, the thickness of the sand wall—for there was no whirl about it, except perhaps in the columns high up above the ground—must have been about one mile.

"The Tidings," published at Los Angeles, prints a graphic story of the collapse of the buildings of St. Patrick's Seminary, Menlo Park, and consequent hardship experienced by priests and students, as told by one of the latter, John F. Byrne. Awakened in his room in the senior wing by the falling of a statue of the Blessed Virgin from its pedestal in a niche in the wall, Mr. Byrne ran down three flights of stairs and got out on the lawn just as one of the sway-

**DYSPEPSIA AND STOMACH DISORDERS MAY BE QUICKLY AND PERMANENTLY CURED BY BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.**

Mr. P. A. Labelle, Maniwaki, Que., writes as follows: "I desire to thank you for your wonderful cure, Burdock Blood Bitters. Three years ago I had a very severe attack of Dyspepsia. I tried five of the best doctors I could find but they could do me no good. I was advised by a friend to try Burdock Blood Bitters and to my great surprise, after taking two bottles, I was so perfectly cured that I have not had a sign of Dyspepsia since. I cannot praise it too highly to all sufferers. In my experience it is the best I ever used. Nothing for me like B.B.B. Don't accept a substitute for Burdock Blood Bitters. There is nothing just as good."

ing cupolas of the building toppled and fell with a deafening crash.

One after another priests and students dashed out. Some were obliged to climb through the transoms to escape, the doors being held tight by the sinking of the building. One of the priests had just vested for Mass and had to flee in his robes. A glance at the junior wing showed a spectacle of utter destruction. The whole front of the junior college was down, the timbers still crashing and the bricks falling. It seemed that many must have been killed but after a hurried survey it was discovered that not one was injured, though some had to dig their way out through the debris which had fallen on their beds.

It was evident at a single glance that the seminary, one of the monuments to the work and energy of Archbishop Riordan, was in ruins. The new chapel had entirely collapsed. The walls had spread outward and the roof had dropped.

Wednesday night students and priests spent on the lawn, sleeping as best they might, some suffering intensely from cold and exposure. Early the following morning a temporary altar was erected in the shadow of the building and Mass was celebrated in the open air with the ruins around them. Afterward the president, Father Ayrinhac, dismissed the students, telling them to go to their homes as best they might, and also announced with quavering voice that there was little possibility of their coming together again for several years at least—perhaps never.

The seminary was erected at a cost of \$500,000. The junior college, administration building and chapel are entirely ruined, nothing being left of them but heaps of debris. The theological and philosophical wing suffered the least damage, but the foundations are cracked, and it will be necessary to tear them down before they can be rebuilt.

Latest authentic advices report that the losses of the Jesuits in San Francisco are rated at \$800,000, and in the rest of California at \$100,000. They will rebuild in September.

Rev. Father Ryan, of the diocese of Brisbane, Queensland, Australia, was here on Sunday on his way east. He will make a tour of the American continent.

Rev. Father Lefloch arrived from France at the end of last week with over fifty settlers, whom he accompanied on Monday last to Melfort, Sask. Others will soon follow.

**No Satisfaction in Eating.**

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"I should say so. She can take the toughest steak and pound on it till it is tender as a quail."

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**IS FAITH DECAYING?**

In Thursday's Tribune there appeared an admirable "Open Letter" from Mr. Hilaire Belloc, M.P., on the alleged decay of faith. The letter was addressed to Mr. Masterman, M.P., who, like Mr. Belloc, is a man of deeply religious temperament, and of much distinction as a literateur. It was called forth by something written by Mr. Masterman in the "Speaker." "You," writes Mr. Belloc in this letter, "say that (as you conceive it) the Christian religion is in peril, nay, that the immortal battle is now decided; that the quiet enemy has conquered and that no army will return to oust him; that we shall not hear again the horn of Roland.

"Your words are clear; you speak of the passing of a whole civilization from a Faith in which it was founded. You speak again of a 'Faith that is slipping from the horizon of mankind.' Let me detain you upon these things.

"Have you considered the Irish? Here is a people scattered over the whole earth; they live chiefly in the great cities; where the influences of which you speak are most strongly at work. They have been till recently proletarian of the proletarian. God has distributed them to live among the worst of his creatures—among the rich of Liverpool and Chicago and New York, whom Christ risen from the dead can hardly save. Can you not see that the Irish are a sign? Their nation exists. They have a territorial base. Their sacred island approaches every day more nearly to decent and Christian government, and they themselves throughout the world are increasing in comfort, in influence and in security. What is of yet greater importance, they are increasing rapidly in numbers. Where there were none, as in London or Philadelphia, there are now many; where there were few, as in Sydney or Melbourne or San Francisco, there are now a multitude, and soon to be a majority. Nor is this people of the sort that pose for martyrs. They are not literary Christians; they are of Faith, combative and exultant. Their altars do not grow impoverished; they grow daily more resplendent with offerings. Their churches rise daily over all the ends of the earth; and almost in proportion as the Irish are to-day wealthy, dominant and governing, almost in that proportion do they, I will not say submit to, but proclaim and blazon that by which mankind may achieve at last its salvation.

"Now you may tell me that all this is a sort of rhetoric (so it is, and small blame to it), but that you would have something more. I can give you something more. I will, however, tell you two stories, one of which is probably true, the other certainly.

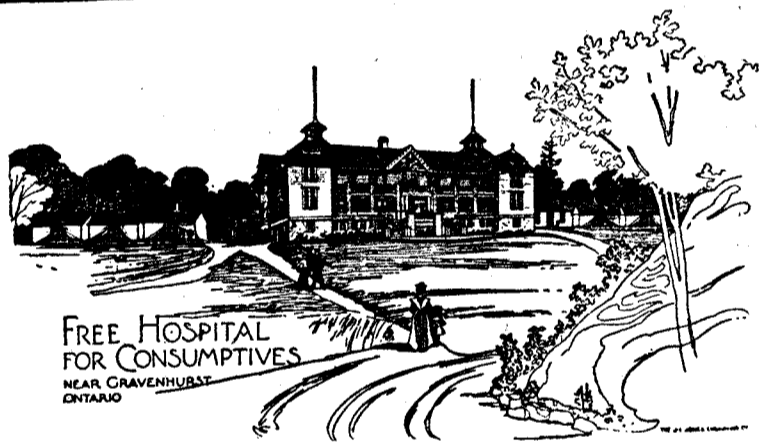
"It is said (I cannot be certain that it is true; I have not been to Rome myself to verify the matter), but it is said that the Pope keeps laid open before him upon a desk perpetually a page from the writings of that high writer, De Maistre. They say he keeps this page for a short and repeated daily reading. Here is the passage:

"The temples are empty or profaned; the altars are deserted. Mere reason, that powerful governor, not to be despised, which is not only the weapon of the intelligence, but it is also our human power of integration, our judgment, and almost our sanity—mere

The institutions of the National Sanitarium Association, including the Muskoka Cottage Sanatorium and the Muskoka Free Hospital for Consumptives, are under the distinguished patronage of His Excellency Earl Grey, Governor-General of Canada, and Countess Grey.

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Our plea for help is that the Muskoka Free Hospital for Consumptives cares for patients that all other hospitals refuse. If the needed money is forthcoming, this dread disease might be stamped out.

—Dr. T. G. RODDICK, an eminent physician of Montreal, ex-president of the Canadian Medical Association, and ex-president of the British Medical Association, stated at a meeting of the Montreal League for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, his firm belief that in twenty-five years, provided proper means are adopted, a case of consumption would be a curiosity.

Within the month the accommodation has been increased by twenty-five beds, adding to the burdens of maintenance, but in the faith that a generous public will come to the aid of the trustees.

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**WEAK TIRED WOMEN**

How many women there are that get no refreshment from sleep. They wake in the morning and feel tired than when they went to bed. They have a dizzy sensation in the head, the heart palpitates; they are irritable and nervous, weak and worn out, and the lightest household duties during the day seem to be a drag and a burden.

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reason has every temporal chance in its favor that it will sweep the fields; and if it wins it will make a carpenter's bench of the Cross, and Jesus Christ will be partially forgotten and wholly lost, as are mere literary figures. But what if the Faith should rise and lift the Antean thing, this human judgment from the earth, the common soil, which is its only strength? What if the Faith, like Hercules, should lift humanity up in one of those spasmodic wrestling strains which its own history proves

native to it, and should so keep it off the plane of this world, that at last the Faith and not reason should conquer? For the Faith is a demigod. Patuit Deus."—London Catholic Weekly.

There is only one stimulant that never fails, and yet never intoxicates—duty. Duty puts a blue sky over every man—up in his heart maybe—into which the skylark, happiness, always goes singing.

# Northwest Review

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SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1906.

### Calendar for Next Week.

- 20—Fifth Sunday after Easter.
- 21—Monday—Our Lady of Mercy.  
Rogation Day.
- 22—Tuesday—St. John Baptist de la  
Salle, Founder of the Christian  
Brothers, Priest (transferred from  
the 15th inst.). Rogation Day.
- 23—Wednesday—St. Leo I., Pope and  
Doctor (transferred from April  
11th Rogation Day and Vigil.)
- 24—Thursday—The Ascension of Our  
Lord. Holy Day of Obligation.
- 25—Friday—St. Gregory VII., Pope.
- 26—Saturday—St. Philip Neri, Founder  
of the Oratorians, Priest.

### RECENT MASSACRES IN CHINA

In our issue of April 28 we devoted the greater part of two pages to sifting the contradictory evidence about the recent massacre of a Catholic Missionary and five of his teaching staff, and a Protestant Missionary, his wife and child, at Nanchang in China. Early this week we received a copy of the condensed official report of the Catholic Bishop to the French authorities. This report is accepted as decisive and completely satisfactory by the "North-China Daily News" of March 10th, 1906, which prints a condensation of that official report. About the same time as this important document came to us direct from Shanghai we received the London "Tablet" of April 28, with a leading article on this very subject, based on the same source of information. On comparing the two we find the "Tablet's" article much clearer and more convincing, and therefore we reproduce it below.

Those of our readers who will compare it with our much more extended article of the same date will notice that while giving all the facts, we did not so clearly point to a deep-laid plot on the part of the Sub-Prefect Kiang, who committed suicide in order to incriminate, despite his hypocritical protestations to the contrary, the Catholic missionaries.

Moreover, in the report accepted as final by the "North-China Daily News" there are three interesting items omitted both in our first article and in that of the "Tablet." The first is that the reason why Father Lacruche asked the Sub-Prefect to put his demands in writing was that Kiang's reluctance to begin the discussion which he himself

had invited made Father Lacruche doubt if the man had any authority to treat of these questions at all. The second is that when a letter came from the Office of Foreign Affairs asking for the instrument whereby the magistrate had come to his death, Father Lacruche replied that he did not know what instrument had been used. The third important circumstance, omitted in our previous article as well as in the "Tablet" is here related as it appeared in the "North-China Daily News": That same afternoon (Feb. 23) handbills inciting the people to riot were freely distributed throughout the city. These were given away by persons of distinction riding in chairs (this shows that officials incited to the riot) and preceded by men on horseback."

With this additional proof of the Governor's complicity we leave the story to our English Catholic contemporary, the "Tablet."

### The Truth about the Nanchang Massacres

Mr. Labouchere once said that if he were in a position to give advice to the conductors of some of our daily papers he would counsel them to look after their foreign correspondents, especially in the Far East. Never was advice more necessary, or in many cases, less heeded. The remark was occasioned by the lurid but happily unfounded story of the massacres of the members of the legations at Peking. Its justice was shortly afterwards still further illustrated by the lies circulated as to the action of the French missionaries at the Petang, and only last week we published a retraction printed by the China Mail of the accounts it had given in November last of the Lienchau massacre in which damaging imputations were made on the French Fathers belonging to the Missions Etrangeres. The most recent case in which aspersions have been cast on the character and action of the Catholic missionaries is in the accounts given by some of the papers in China, and reprinted here more or less unquestioned, of the massacres at Nanchang in the latter part of February, in which a French Priest, five Little Brothers of Mary, four children and a British missionary, Mr. Kingham, his wife and one of his daughters were cruelly done to death by an infuriated mob. In their anxiety to exculpate their own people and to cast odium on the missionaries, the native Press stated that the cause of the outbreak was an assault on the local magistrate who had been stabbed at a dinner at the mission to which he had been invited by the Father in charge. This preposterous story was even repeated here. The "Times" Washington correspondent, it is true, pointed out that the accounts were conflicting, and stated that according to one, the magistrate, instead of being stabbed by the missionaries had really cut his own throat, whilst on a visit to the mission. Both stories were repeated by the Shanghai correspondent of the same journal on the day following, but even he could not refrain from informing his readers that the "intervention of the Catholic missionaries in Chinese local politics and their protection of their native converts constitute one of the chief causes of the anti-foreign attitude of the Chinese, officials." It is significant that the papers which made so much of the

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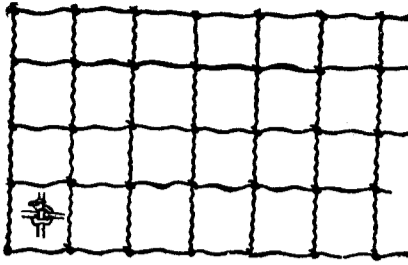
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After a cup of tea, Kiang departed, and a letter was written to him as he had asked, but instead of being in the form he had suggested, it was merely a mild remonstrance against the long delay in settling the Sincang difficulty, unaccompanied by any threat of an appeal to force. On the day fixed for the dinner the Mandarin Sub-Prefect duly appeared, but during the meal avoided any talk of the main business, confining himself to lamenting the low estimation in which he seemed to be held by his superiors. After dinner he asked to be allowed to go to the room of Pere Lacruche's Chinese Secretary to draft his proposals for a settlement, so that they might be submitted to the ecclesiastical authorities. When he had finished, he gave them with long explanations to the Secretary to take to the Father, and during his absence called a soldier of his escort who, after receiving an order in a low voice, quitted the Mission. Kiang then went back to the Secretary's room and shortly afterwards was found by a servant, who had been attracted by gurgling and groans, lying upon a long chair with a wound in his throat which he was trying to enlarge. Pere Lacruche was immediately summoned, and after giving him what aid he could, hastened to the Governor to tell him what had happened. Meanwhile a report was spread amongst the people that the missionaries had murdered the Mandarin, who as a matter of fact, was still living and writing letters in which he protested that he died for the people, that his death would bring peace, and that "his soul would do its utmost for the prosperity of the Mission."

But these protestations and promises of peace were too late. The fell rumor had done its work, and the little town was aflame against the "foreign devils." The following inflammatory leaflet was distributed and placarded: "In our capital town, at the Catholic Mission, were some Frenchmen who laid a snare for the Sub-Prefect Kiang, and wounded him to oppress our kingdom. It is the highest pitch of audacity. We are all responsible. There is nobody who is not indignant at it. We then declare that on the 3rd of the 2nd moon, at 10 a.m., an extraordinary meeting will take place at Pe-to-kin in the Chen-kusse, all, without exception, mandarins, merchants, husbandmen, students, are invited to meet together in order to look upon the best means to retrieve the rights of sovereignty of our empire. It is understood that there will be no disturbance; it would not be good for us. We write this, let everybody be warned." Signed, "All the students of Kiangsi." The Mission was meanwhile guarded by soldiers who had orders not to let "this European," Pere Lacruche, escape. On Sunday, February 25, the meeting took place as arranged. The mob in its fury demanded the death of the missionaries and ended by rushing on the Mission, which was ransacked and fired. Pere Lacruche and five of the Little Brothers of Mary who taught in the school were killed, along with two of their scholars and two orphans under the care of the Sisters of Charity, Mr. Kingham, his wife and one of his children. Pere Rossignol, upon whose testimony much of the

above account rests, succeeded in saving the Sisters disguised in military cloaks, and his confrere, Pere Salavert, who was ill with typhoid fever and died on arrival at Kioukiang. Such is a plain statement of the circumstances of this sad affair, and it is clear that the Mandarin died by his own hand. This should be sufficient to warn us against giving too easy credence to the native reports of trouble between the people and the missionaries. It furthermore casts a lurid light on the inaction of the Chinese Governor, who did nothing to stop the lying reports disseminated to inflame the people, or to forbid the mass meeting which he must have known would be charged with danger. But even if the facts had been otherwise, there can be no excuse for Mr. Kingham's family being involved in the vengeance of the mob. They were stoned, beaten, and trampled to death, stripped naked and cast into a pond. The very fact of their inclusion in the massacre would seem to show that the rage of the rioters was not directed solely against the alleged murderers, but against missionaries and "foreign devils" in general. As "The North-China Daily News" declares in a leading article: "It will not be surprising if it is found that the whole affair, including the destruction of the Roman Catholic premises, was planned before hand."

### IN DARK MOROCCO

Administration Simply Infamous Says Traveller

(Scottish-American.)

Much as has been written of the misgovernment of Morocco, the reality, says a traveller and guest of the Sultan, is far worse than any reports. The administration of the country is simply infamous. In the trading cities of the coast and interior, in the reed huts or brown tents which are the permanent or migratory dwellings of the peasantry, farmers or herdsmen, the tale is the same—the intolerable exactions of the Kuids and their underlings, the absolute insincerity of the earnings of labor, of all sorts of obstacles to trade, of the confiscation of crops by the Kuids, and of the right, liberally exercised by them, of throwing their enemies and all men rich enough to be worth robbing, into dungeons and letting them rot to death.

The Kuids pay enormous sums for posts to which no salary attaches and then proceeded systematically to squeeze all and sundry. Spies report to them any one who is supposed to have money or goods, an interview follows, and a demand for a big share. Should the man refuse, he is thrown into a noisome dungeon, exit from which is only as a broken and impoverished man, or as a corpse, frequently on his own premises, and the brutalities which go on, would be unbelievable, were they not well authenticated. A high Court of ficial was reported, truly or falsely, of having spoken disparagingly of the Sultan, and an order was signed for him to be thrown into the Mogador prison. Before leaving Morocco city the palm of the culprit's hand was deeply gashed with two cross cuts, and

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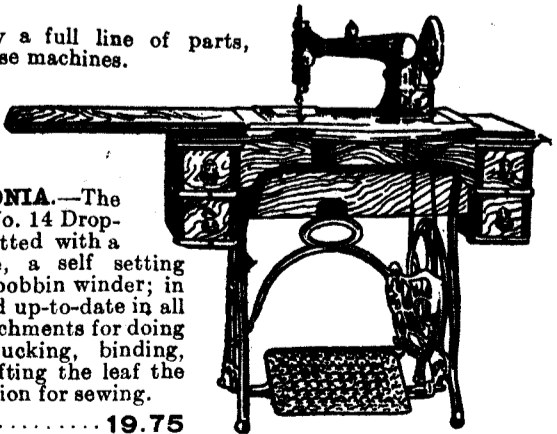
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a stone was inserted in the intersection, the hand being afterwards stitched up in a piece of raw hide, the shrinking of which produces great agony. Mercifully, gangrene supervened, and the victim died on the road to Mogador. The infliction of this punishment, either by placing a stone or salt and quicklime in the gashed palm renders the hand useless for life.

It is, however, the prison system as a whole which demands the reprobation of all civilized nations, and an emphatic condemnation of its infamies, of the dark and fetid dungeons in which thousands of innocent men live and die of cold and hunger; of starving, naked captives, clothed only with the iron chains and collars which fasten them to the walls; of prisoners slowly done to death, or swept off by typhus, the offspring of starvation and indescribable filth; of prisoners forgotten and perishing in chains and darkness; of guiltless men paying for the soldiers who seize them, for the gaolers who keep them, for the chains they wear, for the bolting on their heavy ankle irons, and for their lodgings in these foul dens, often incurring "prison bills," which neither they nor their friends are able to pay, some who would otherwise go free remaining in captivity for the debt. Should the conference at Algieras result in any amelioration of these deplorable and disgraceful conditions, the interference of France will not have been in vain. Certainly Morocco can never be reformed from within.

**NOTES FROM STE. ROSE**

"All things come to the man who knows how to wait." And so, after many years of hopes and fears alternate we have at last the mail three times a week. We remember the time when our post master felt within his honest breast motions of rebellion because the people of this district wanted the mail oftener than once a fortnight. But time brings changes, don't you know?

For that was many a year ago.

And are we any the better for easier communication with the outside world? Well, certainly; it does everyone good to get round with their neighbors, as well as to get square with them. "Home keeping youths have ever homely wits." Besides we all want to get beyond the blue mountains and think the happy valley lies over there, although our grandsires have told us, time out of mind:

"'Tis distance lends enchantment to the view,  
And robes the mountain in its azure hue."

All our wheat is sown and most of it come up, looking green and flourishing, but these cold nights are hard on our fruit trees and the early birds look sad and forlorn, having trusted themselves too soon to the blandishments of a few warm days. We are all planting apple-trees now, hoping at some future time to be considered the Garden of Eden, which would be a misnomer had we no apples. Alas! for poor Eve, who did not know that ignorance of evil was worth all the science and learning the whole world possesses.

The Rev. Father Lecoq has gone to France to bring out some more settlers for this desirable place; we expect him back in the early part of June and are all longing for his return; the wheels of Time seem to be run down during his absence. Our kind old friend Father Camper is supplying for the wants of the parish. We think he must find us a heavy charge; we have grown to be such a populous place, 20 baptisms since the New Year.

Many farms are changing hands at this time, amongst others, Mr. Mahony has sold his to a French nobleman, Captain Andre de Monbel, who will come into residence next month.

**Disease in Telephones**

Consul Mahin, of Nottingham, reports that the suggested transmission of disease by telephone mouthpieces, has led the British General Electric company to devise an instrument in which all danger is avoided by simply abolishing the mouthpiece. The receiving and transmitting apparatus is combined in a small metal case, shaped like a watch, which is held continuously to the ear both in speaking and in listening the transmitting microphone being made so sensitive that it becomes unnecessary to concentrate the sound waves on it by the aid of any mouth-piece, such as is ordinarily used. Mounted on a handle, with a speaking key, the new arrangement is exactly similar to the combined receiver and transmitter, except that there is no mouth-piece, and the speaker, as it were, addresses himself to the world at large,

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instead of talking into a trumpet-shaped orifice.—Exchange.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County, SS.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that the said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh

FRANK J. CHENEY  
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 6th day of December A.D. 1886.  
(Seal) A. W. Gleason.  
Notary Public

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free.

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Sold by all druggists, 75c.  
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

**The World's Coal Supply**

A well-known German publication "Stahl und Eisen," has been making some enquiries into the world's coal supply, with the result that it has formed the conclusion that there is no immediate cause for worry. Germany is put down for 280,000,000,000 tons, a supply sufficient at the present rate of consumption for a couple of thousand years. Allowing for an increase in consumption, Germany's supply is rated to last until the year 3,000. Great Britain is not so well off. The

estimated supply is only 193,000,000,000 tons, while the demand is much greater. Still it is expected to last 350 years. Belgium, France, Austria and Russia have smaller supplies, the aggregate for Europe being placed at 700,000,000,000 tons. On the other hand, the coal deposits of North America are calculated to contain almost as much as those of Europe, the quantity being placed at 681,000,000,000 tons. An even approximate estimate is impossible in the case of Asia, but enough is known to establish that the deposits of Europe and North America combined are only a fraction of the Asiatic supply. One German scientist has placed the deposits of one province in China, Shansi, at no less than 1,200,000,000,000 tons, and there are in addition vast deposits in Siberia and on the island of Saghalien. There is, therefore, no fear of a famine. What may happen in a couple of hundred centuries is a rearrangement of the world's industrial activities. But we have in the last century seen so many remarkable scientific and mechanical advances that it may be accepted as a matter of course that long before the coal supply is exhausted, we will no longer be dependent upon it.—Gazette, Montreal.

**Lawyer's Lofly Flights**

A French lawyer whose sport is ballooning thinks it a mild, safe and comparatively inexpensive diversion. He has made 60 ascents without injury to himself. A well-made balloon will last ten years—longer than an automobile—and will cost only from \$400 to \$1,000. Its upkeep is confined to the cost of the gas and the return journeys by train after a trip. "In keeping with the amount of pleasure to be had out of the sport," says this enthusiastic

aeronaut, "I know of no other which may be compared with it at the price."

**How Is Your Cold?**

Every place you go you hear the same question asked.  
Do you know that there is nothing so dangerous as a neglected cold?  
Do you know that a neglected cold will turn into Chronic Bronchitis, Pneumonia, disgusting Catarrh and the most deadly of all, the "White Plague," Consumption?  
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This wonderful cough and cold medicine contains all those very pine principles which make the pine woods so valuable in the treatment of lung affections. Combined with this are Wild Cherry Bark and the soothing, healing and expectorant properties of other pectoral herbs and barks.  
For Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Pain in the Chest, Asthma, Croup, Whooping Cough, Hoarseness or any affection of the Throat or Lungs. You will find a sure cure in Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup.  
Mrs. C. N. Loomer, Berwick, N.S., writes: "I have used Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup for coughs and colds, and have always found it to give instant relief. I also recommended it to one of my neighbors and she was more than pleased with the result."  
—Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup 25 cts. per bottle at all dealers. Put up in yellow wrapper, and three pine trees the trade mark. Refuse substitutes. There is only one Norway Pine Syrup and that one is Dr. Wood's.

Rev. A La Bonte, O.M.I., of the St. Boniface Industrial School, will be ordained priest, and Rev. Maurice Pierquin, subdeacon, next Sunday.

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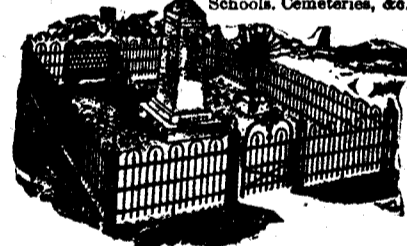


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## A LETTER FROM SICILY

(From The Sacred Heart Review)

We reprint by permission some extracts from an interesting letter written to a friend in this city by our good friend Miss Julia G. Robins, who is at present at Taormina in Sicily.

After describing her voyage—a stormy one—from Naples to Messina, Miss Robins writes:

"But these minor ills of life were soon forgotten when we found ourselves on 'terra firma'—on the train going to Taormina. We left our luggage at the station, and took a landau with our small traps to go the three mile drive zigzagging up the fine road to Taormina—over 600 feet above sea level. We found lovely rooms at a reasonable price. Our hotel overhangs this precipitous cliff, and blossoms out in many tiny lemon and orange gardens, and in broad tiled verandas, and iron-railed balconies. The back of the house is with a south east exposure looking right out to sea.

"My artist companions chose small rooms two steps below the entrance storey (the house has several stories more on this sea side than on the side facing the street—the Corso of the town), for these rooms had the advantage of a tiled veranda in common, where we have our afternoon tea. I, looking out for more creature comforts, preferred a much larger room, two stories higher up,—the same sea-view and ruined Greek theatre at the left. But I, by leaning over my window-railling get a glorious view of beautiful Etna. So I pay my respects to the Snow-Queen every night before I sleep, and as soon as I am up in the morning; and I wish that you could have seen this view as I have, these days, in all the witchery of moonlight, and at sunrise.

"We find the climate wonderful,—like balmy late spring or cool summer days—yet with the tonic of mountain air, and none of the dampness but all the advantage of sea air. We sit with open windows, and I often am obliged to close my shutters partially, to keep out the excessive glare of the sun. Flowers are blooming in abundance. Nature has lavished prodigies on this land; the soil after being cultivated 3,000 years still yields a crop twice yearly.

"I wish that I could give you the faintest idea of the marvelous beauty of this place. It is claimed by many that it is the most beautiful place on earth; and if not, I wonder much what can be. Certainly, it is the most picturesque that I have ever seen. We act like three daft mortals, or we certainly did the first days, rushing about and exclaiming at the beauty from one point and another. I am getting a little accustomed to it, and yet I am perpetually overwhelmed by it all.

"We have letters to a delightful English lady, Miss Hill, daughter of Lady Hill, who lives here for her health, and is doing wonders for the people—putting down beggary and setting up industrial schools. We visited them with her yesterday, and I long to buy heaps of this exquisite drawn work done by little girls. The best Italians here co-operate with her, including the clergy; and she has asked one of the priests to give catechism and other religious instruction to the boys in the wood carving school. The good priest is most pleased to do this, as the boys used to slip out of his grasp, formerly. Is not this an ideal spirit of co-operation?

"I am close to the Cathedral and it is a comfort to be so near the church,

so that I hope never to miss a daily visit.

"I wish that you could look in with me at a doorway I pass daily. Fourteen little tots sitting in a circle on tiny chairs learning to knit stockings and to crochet,—the picture of contentment."

## JAMAICA'S MYSTERY

There exists in Jamaica, in the West Indies, a universal superstition that a curse rests upon any town chosen to be its capital. Since 1509, when the first chief city was founded, no fewer than three capitals have been ruined in mysterious and tragic ways. Two have vanished utterly from the face of the earth. Some of the more superstitious of the colonists, brooding over the strange history of their country, fear that Kingston, the present capital, a city of 70,000 inhabitants, will share the fate of its predecessors.

The first capital was Sevilla Nueva (New Seville) otherwise called Seville Orod (the Golden Seville) on account of its marvellous wealth. It was founded by Don Juan d'Esquivel and Diego a son of Christopher Columbus. In a few years it became the greatest Spanish city in the new world. Thither flocked the blue blooded but impetuous nobles of Castile, eager to rebuild their family fortunes at the expense of poor Arawak.

Cathedrals, palaces, and monasteries, rivaling those of Spain in splendor, were erected. The marble streets were crowded with gaily clad courtiers and Indian slaves, who toiled for them and brought them tribute from mine and jungle.

Then, in a night, the city vanished, and no one can tell to-day what happened to it. No survivors and no records were left behind to tell the tale. To-day one can see, buried in tropical jungle, a mile of marble pavement and a few broken columns and arches. Nothing else remains of the Golden Seville, once so prosperous and splendid, except a few contradictory native traditions.

These traditions variously ascribe the destruction of the city and its inhabitants to a mutiny of the oppressed Indians, an earthquake, a sudden visitation of red ants in millions, and an attack by French buccaneers. The very memory of what was once the greatest city of the new world has almost perished. Even in Jamaica, people know little about the Golden Seville. The Spaniards made Saint Jago de la Vega, now called Spanish Town, their second capital. Time and again it was harassed by hurricane and plague, harassed by Indian revolts or ransacked by adventurous picaroons. Gradually it sank from its high estate until now it is merely a squalid village.

When the English conquered the island they made Port Royal their real capital, though Spanish Town remained for some time the official seat of government. The emporium of the Indies and the Spanish main, the market for the ill gotten gains of 10,000 buccaneers, Port Royal soon became the richest and wickedest city of the new world. At the height of its splendor and its vice it was destroyed within the space of two minutes by an earthquake.

"The ground opening in Several Places at once," wrote an eyewitness in 1692, a few days after the catastrophe, "swallowed up Multitudes of People together, whole Streets sinking under water with Men, Women and Children in them; and Houses which but just now appeared the Fairest and Loftiest in these Parts and might vie with the Finest Buildings in the World were in a moment Sunk in the Earth, and nothing to be seen of them; such Crying, such Shrieking and Mourning I never heard, nor could anything in my opinion appear more Terrible to the Eye of Man. Here a company of people Swallowed up at once; there a whole Street tumbling down, and in Another Place the Trembling Earth opening her Ravenous Jaws, let in the merciless Sea, so that this town is become a heap of Ruins. Several people were swallowed up of the Earth, when, the Sea breaking in before the Earth could Close, they were washed up again and Miraculously saved from Perishing. Others the Earth received up to their necks, and then Closed upon them and squeezed them to death, with their Heads above ground, many of which the Dogs Eat; Multitudes of People Floating up and down, having no burial. The Burying Place at the Palisades is quite destroyed, the Dead Bodies being washed out of their Graves, their Tombs bent to pieces and they floating up and down; it is sad to think how we have Suffered."

"The Earth hath still fits of shaking, with very much Thunder and Lightning, and dreadful weather; yet this had so little effect upon some People here that

## LIVER COMPLAINT.

The liver is the largest gland in the body; its office is to take from the blood the properties which form bile. When the liver is torpid and inflamed it cannot furnish bile to the bowels, causing them to become bound and costive. The symptoms are a feeling of fulness or weight in the right side, and shooting pains in the same region, pains between the shoulders, yellowness of the skin and eyes, bowels irregular, coated tongue, bad taste in the morning, etc.

## MILBURN'S LAXA-LIVER PILLS

are pleasant and easy to take, do not gripe, weaken or sicken, never fail in their effects, and are by far the safest and quickest remedy for all diseases or disorders of the liver.

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the very same Night they were at their Old Trade of Drinking and Swearing; breaking up Warehouses; Pillaging and Stealing from their Neighbors, even while the Earthquake lasted, and several of them were destroyed in the very Act; and indeed this place has been one of the Lewdest in the Christian World, a sink of all filthiness and a mere Sodom."

Old Port Royal lies buried beneath the sea. The present town of Port Royal a place of no importance except as a coaling station, was built after the earthquake, a fire and landslide having destroyed the few houses left standing.

Kingston was not founded until the early part of the eighteenth century, but it has already been thrice destroyed by fire and several times ravaged by hurricanes. The inhabitants naturally wonder what catastrophe will happen next.—Home Journal and News.

"It is not the principal of the thing that bothers me," said the Shylock, "but the loss of the interest."—Ex.

## Charming Femininity.

Famous beauties pay particular attention to the purity of their blood, knowing that nutritious blood means soft delicate skin, bright eyes, and enduring nerves. Those whose looks are so delightful use Ferrozone because it's the exact food needed to tone up and stimulate the blood. Ferrozone invigorates, braces, feeds,—it makes those dainty, vivacious women so pleasant to meet. You'll have the rosy bloom of health, dash, and spirit, the satisfaction and joy of true health after using Ferrozone. You should get Ferrozone to-day. Sold everywhere in 50c. boxes.

**Instructive Joke of St. Philip Neri.**

It is related of St. Philip Neri that when a certain person much given to the evil habit of detraction, came to him for advice, he made use of the following as a means of correction, and also to impress the person with the extent and malice of this detestable vice.

The servant of God requested the penitent to visit the neighboring market place and purchase a fowl and then return, but while returning to pick the feathers and cast them by the wayside. When this was done St. Philip said "Now go back and pick up the feathers you have cast away." "Oh, that would be impossible!" exclaimed the astonished person, "because the wind has carried them hither and thither into unknown nooks and corners." "So also," replied the saint, "it is equally impossible for you to repair the evil done by your idle talk and unguarded tongue."

Hence look to it that habits of this kind are not formed, especially in youth, when the danger is greatest. Check in time the slightest indication, crush it out, and give the poisonous element no quarter, no place in your daily conversation; shake off the first symptoms with as much force and determination as you would a loathsome serpent that would attempt to coil itself about your body.—Catholic Exchange.

## Disbelieves Hatchet Story

(Providence Journal)

The Rhode Island Citizen's Historical Association met at the Mathewson Street Methodist Episcopal Church, William A. Mowry, of Hyde Park, Mass., formerly principal of the English and classical School of this city, then delivered an address on "The Difficulties in the Study of History." In the course of his remarks Mr. Mowry vigorously condemned the "George Washing-



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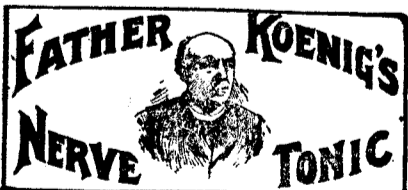
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## A Fearful Case.

THORNHILL, Ont., Nov. 20, 1899.  
For five years I had been suffering from falling sickness and my case was a fearful one. Doctors did not do me a particle of good, but Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic cured me at once of that dreadful disease. The first bottle convinced me that it would do all you claim for it. I used to have as many as seven fits a day, would fall just where I stood and sometimes cut my face so severely that my own folks would hardly know me. I had such a headache and pains in my body that I often wished I were dead. I could not get work from anyone on account of my sickness, but now I am able to do a full day's work. My comrades that used to shun me are friends again, and I am as well as I ever was, and have only Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic to thank for my health. I am willing to answer all enquiries or letters concerning this great remedy, and urge those similarly afflicted to try it and receive its benefits.  
BERT HOFF.

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KOENIG MED. CO., CHICAGO, ILL.  
Sold by Druggists at \$1.00 per bottle, 6 for \$5.00. Agents in Canada—THE LYMAN DRUG & CO., LTD., TORONTO; THE WINGATE CHEMICAL CO., LTD., MONTREAL.

**THE LÉGIÓN OF HONOR**

The Legion of Honor, of which Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux has just been made an officer, is the order of merit which holds the highest place under the French Government. It was instituted on May 19th, 1802, by Napoleon I, as a recompense for military and civil services. The first investiture of the order took place on June 14th, 1804.

While founded for the protection of the Republican principles then in vogue, it has undergone many changes in its constitution. Embracing four classes at its institution, it was increased to five in 1852. At the same time the insigna was changed by substituting the cross for the star. The number of members in each class is fixed, but the foreigners invested with the order are not counted among these. There are 70 grand crosses, 200 grand officers, 1,000 commanders, 4,000 officers, and 25,000 chevaliers or knights. Three fifths of the members of each class must be soldiers or sailors. Candidates in time of peace must have served in some military or civil capacity for at least twenty-five years, but in time of war conspicuous bravery or severe wounds are frequently rewarded with an appointment. In France it is necessary to pass through the inferior grades to receive the higher decorations.

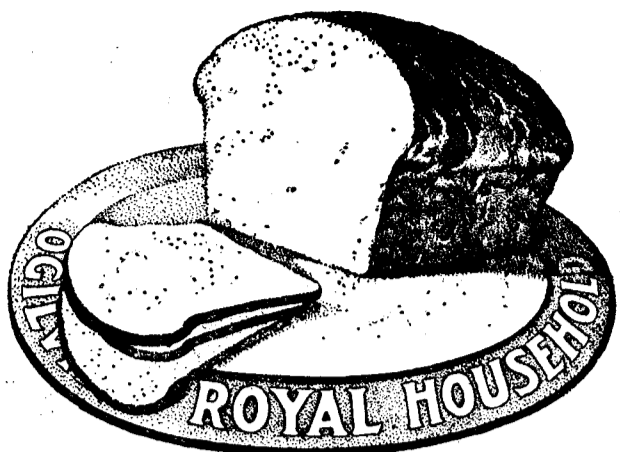
On the obverse of the white, five-rayed, enamelled cross is a female head representing the Republic, and underneath is the motto, "Republique Française, 1870," and on the reverse two crossed flags with the motto, "Honneur et Patrie." The cross is suspended by a wreath, half of oak and half of laurel leaves. The ribbon is watered scarlet silk. The military members receive a pension—3,000 francs for the first class, 2,000 for the second, 1,000 for the third, 500 for the fourth, and 250 for the fifth. Besides there are 40,000 medals distributed among the rank and file of the army, and each medal entitles the holder to 100 francs a year. The distributions of honors of the order are made each year for military members on the parade ground, and in the Supreme Court for the civilians. No member can be submitted to an ignoble punishment while he remains a member, but the honor may be stripped from him if a member renders himself unworthy of the honor bestowed. The total annual expenditure of the order is seven million francs, and education is given free to four hundred daughters, sisters and nieces of members.

The vast number of the members and the insignificance of some of them has deteriorated from the values of the decoration in the past, but in 1872 a law was passed to reduce the number by giving only one decoration for every two vacancies in the ranks of the civilians, and for every three or four in the military and naval ranks. There are still over fifty thousand members.

The honor of the decoration has been conferred on several Canadians in recent years. To accept this honor, however, it is necessary to receive the permission of the king, but this is readily granted. Among the Canadian members at the present time are Sir Wilfrid Laurier, grand officer; Sir L. A. Jette, Lieutenant Governor of Quebec, commander; Messrs. Hector Fabre, Canadian Commissioner in Paris; ex-Mayor H. Beauregard, Hon. Raoul Dandurand, Dr. Louis Frechette, Mr. Justice Pag Judge Chauveau, Mgr. J. C. K. Laflamme, Dr. E. P. Lachapelle, Dr. A. Brodeur, Hon. Adelard Turgeon, Philippe Hebert, G. E. Franklyn, A. D. Detelles, Lieut.-Col. Gourdeau, Dr. Guerin and Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux.—Ex.

**THE RUSSIAN CHURCH SUBSERVIENT TO THE STATE**

The Orthodox Church, the State Church of Russia, is a striking example of what a church becomes which is a national or a State institution, and which is subservient to the vagaries of State laws or the whims of State functionaries. The Russian Church is shackled to the Russian State. "In 1721," says J. Ellis Barker, writing in the "Nineteenth Century and after," "Peter the Great made the Church a Government institution by depriving it of its independence, and putting a Government official, preferably a general of cavalry, at the head of the ecclesiastical establishment. In 1764 Catherine II. made the Church a Government tool by confiscating all Church property and by ordering that henceforth the whole of the clergy should be educated, trained and appointed by the Imperial Government. Nicholas I. carried the policy which his great predecessors had originated, and its logical conclusion by increasing the dependence of the Church upon the State still further by introducing the strictest supervision over the ecclesiastical train-



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ing of establishments, and by narrowing the scope of the Holy Synod to the smallest compass." Despite this mental and unworthy position which it holds in the State, the Russian Church teaches that it is the only true Church in Christendom and that it is infallible. "Cultured Russians, and even the most patriotic, treat the pretensions of the Russian Church with disdain," says Mr. Barker, "especially as these pretensions are all the more astonishing in view of the peculiar relations which exist between Church and State in Russia; for even the most casual observer in Russia is aware that the Church, far from being an independent institution, is a paid Government agent, and has abased itself to be in all things the tool of the State." It is because the Roman Catholic Church never would and never will consent to take her religion and her orders from the head of the State that she has been oppressed in the past, and is oppressed to-day in certain parts of the world. The Catholic Church never will minimize the truth that has been committed to her, for Kings or Emperors or Presidents. She must have freedom to do her work.—Sacred Heart Review.

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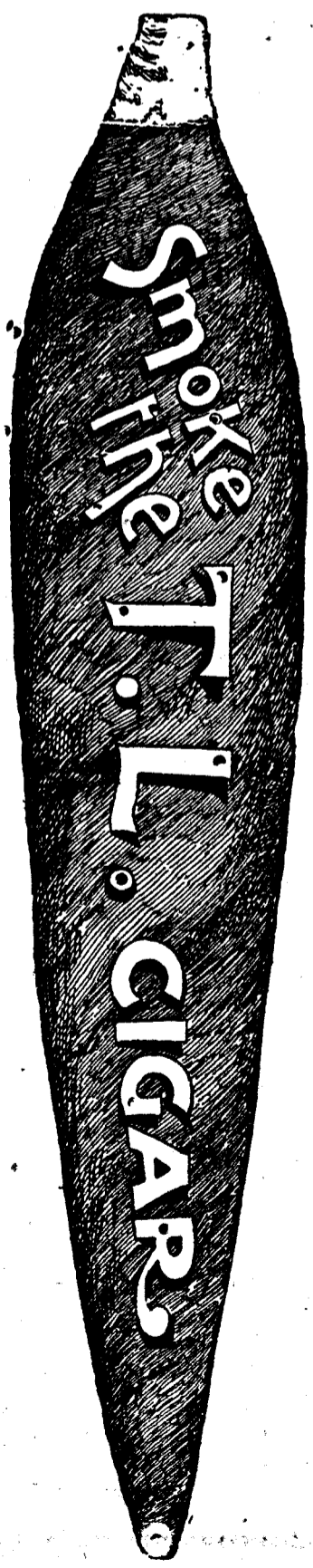
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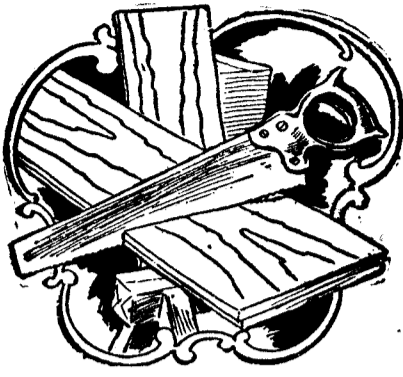
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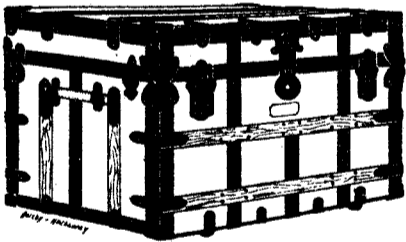
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"After a time my curiosity was aroused, and going over to where he sat I got into conversation with him and found that he was engaged in teaching himself French, and that he had already profited greatly by the spare time he could secure on these journeys to further his education. In the course of our conversation he told me that he had recently become a Catholic, having been led to inquire by some Catholic book which had been left behind in the car by some one. He was an enthusiastic convert, and had been kept long under instruction by a priest who understood how important it was to make a neophyte practice the obligations of religion before admitting him to the membership of the Church. It was a pleasure to find how keen the young man was, thoroughly to master the 'reasons of the faith' which was in him. He produced a book of instructions on the Catholic religion which he had studied to some purpose and in the margin of which he had set down his difficulties and marked the points on which he needed further information. During a couple of hours on that journey we went through these notes together, and it was difficult to say, what I admired most in my Pullman car conductor—the delight he manifested in having found in the Catholic Church a religion which fully satisfied his aspirations, the way in which he was able to set forth the points on which he wanted to be further instructed, or his keen desire to have to the fullest extent possible an intelligent appreciation of his religion."

## The Industrious Italian

In The Outlook of February 24, Mr. John Foster Carr presents an interesting study of the Italian in New York. He submits some striking figures which show the industry and frugality of a people now coming to us in such numbers that they are by many regarded as a menace to American institutions.

Mr. Carr gives the total number of Italians in Greater New York as nearly 450,000 or more than ten per cent. of the whole population. "Yet," he says, "by a visit to the great almshouse on Blackwell's Island and an examination of the unpublished record for 1904, I found that during that year only sixteen Italians had been admitted." He quotes Mr. James Forbes, the chief of the mendicancy department of the Charity Organization society, who says he has never seen or heard of an Italian tramp. He states that between July 1, 1904, and September 30, 1905, the mendicancy police took into custody only ninety-two Italians. He finds these people honest, saving, industrious and temperate. This is undoubtedly a correct estimate of that side of their character, and while, in common with all the rest of us, they have their easily "besetting sins," the worst side appears only at comparatively rare intervals. We hear of the man with the quick temper and the flashing knife, and pass unnoticed the ten thousand toilers who go quietly and peacefully about their business.

The illiterate Italian takes to the pick and shovel or some other implement requiring little skill in its manipulation, but his boy, educated in our schools, goes into trade. Our supply of day laborers is drawn from the new arrivals. Mr. Carr says: "The names of Italians engaged in business in the United States fill a special directory of more than five hundred pages. Their real estate buildings and bank deposits aggregate enormous totals. The second generation is already crowding into all the professions, and we have Italian teachers, dentists, architects, engineers, doctors, lawyers and judges."

An American, who is an American in everything except a name which leaves no doubt of his Irish extraction was asked what had become of all the Irish men and boys who only a few years ago were doing the work now so largely done by the sons of Italy. He replied: "They have moved up." Some day the same question may be put and the same answer given regarding the Italians.—New York Sun.

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