

Northwest Review.



"AD MAJOREM DEI GLORIAM."

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MR. PARÉ'S SPEECH.

The Member for LaVerandrye During the Debate on the Address Touches on Several Points of Interest.

Mr. Speaker—Although this debate has lasted long I have thought I should take this opportunity for making a few remarks.

The scope of discussion opened by the speech from the throne is surely a wide one even if we only consider the two questions of federal interest alluded to, the tariff and the senate.

THE TARIFF.

On the question of the tariff it is evident to me that the former advocates of free trade have become protectionists. As in the days of the Conservative administration what the country does not produce and we cannot supplement by another product of the country attaining the same object, is admitted free of duty or on the basis of duty for revenue. For articles which are natural products of the country or products of our manufactures a higher scale of tariff is used. There have been modifications, and as our industries will progress the protective duty will likely from year to year be reduced in order to have the community and not only a few individuals benefit by protection. I do not blame the administration for the maintenance of a protective tariff, as I consider it the only safe and intelligent policy for Canada. How otherwise could the country be prosperous when we have a powerful neighbor who can suffice to himself in anything from the products of the tropics to those of the northern region, who has nothing to envy other countries in respect of industries, and who is an out and out protectionist.

THE SENATE.

On the question of the Senate we have heard the Hon. the Premier say in substance that the Senate is one wheel too many in our state car. In that the Hon. gentleman remarked that he differed from the gentleman leading at Ottawa. I was reading not long ago the report of a banquet held in Montreal when Sir Wilfrid Laurier gave his views on the Senate. He said that as he grew in age his views were getting more conservative, and he was not for the abolition of the Senate. His conservatism was the result of experience, of his getting wiser as he grew in age; it was an improving condition as I admit also. Speaking to Liberals he warned them his conservatism was a genuine one, ignored among the Conservatives of the country. Since that time we are informed his Senate would be exposed to be controlled by the House of Commons. I say that such a body would be a useless institution and I would sooner do away with it altogether. I am for the maintenance of an independent senate as a safeguard against bad legislation. A system could perhaps be devised to withdraw the choice of its members from the influence of

parties. Its members could perhaps be appointed by independent bodies such as university councils and judges in each province. The condition of the Senate could also be made more independent if it was provided that a senator could not remain a senator and be a minister of the crown.

IMMIGRATION.

Much has been said regarding immigration. For my part I welcome the people who have chosen to come to the province. I believe man by his nature and by his end to be naturally good and I am averse to casting out any nationality. As to immigration I question whether the large expenditure to that end represents a wise outlay, and if filling the country would be in the best interest of the settlers. Surely we want settlers to create traffic and thus facilitate the construction and profitable operating of railway lines; but Manitoba is not a country for a dense population. As to the wheat fields of the west, although I have no personal knowledge of that portion of the province, I understand a farmer must have quite a large area of land; he must cultivate extensively as, before his wheat reaches the consumer a lot of money has to be taken off the proceeds of the sale in freight and commissions; the profits on the large number of bushels have to make up for the small profit per bushel. With us in the east of the province the condition of farming is different, but necessitates for each farmer the enjoyment of a large area of land. Our soil is rich, one of the richest in the province, but owing to intermixture of low and higher land is more adapted for mixed farming.

MIXED FARMING.

Well, mixed farming means the necessity of having a certain area of grazing land, of hay land, as well as land for cultivation. The pastures are not lasting, and the growing of hay seems to be a problem far from being solved. The stock requires a large area of land. Men of experience consider that between land required for cultivation, for pasture and for hay it takes from three to four hundred acres for a farm that has to keep up a herd of say 60 head. The time for the growth of grass is very short; there is seldom any growth after the middle of July. The fact of the grass being trampled over by the cattle grazing, destroys as much grass as the grazing. It is doubtful whether a new kind of grass will be found to improve the pastures, as the time for vegetation seems to be short on account of climatic causes. The drought and the hot sun in the summer months seem to be partly the cause of the failing of the pastures. There are exceptional years such as last year when we had poor pastures in the early months of the season of growth, and we had in July, August, and a part of September, favorable weather for growing grass, but my experience is that state of things is an exceptional one.

THE OAK LAKE BANQUET.

Certain references have been made which call my attention. I must say that it is with a deep feeling that I approach the subject. A banquet, it was said, was tendered to Mr. Hugh John Macdonald at Oak Lake in the course of January, 1899, and the programme contained, as a part-

ing word, "Remember Bagot." Mr. Speaker, I am not aware of any occurrence that would lead me to connect Mr. Macdonald with the inscription of those words in the programme referred to, nor of anything that would be a repudiation of the same on his part. But the expression "Remember Bagot" seems to me as the echo of a feeling, and I ask those who entertain that feeling if there are not reasons not justifying but explaining the attitude of Quebec in the federal elections.

THE SCHOOL QUESTION.

For my part I gave and give credit to the Conservative government for committing itself to the Remedial Bill brought before the house at Ottawa in the session of 1896, and I have no right to suspect the sincerity of the leader of the government in bringing forth the measure. I blame Mr. Laurier for not helping the passage of that bill. The Manitoba minority were the sufferers, and were a unit in demanding the legislation, and his most distinguished and devoted followers in the minority here wished the adoption of the measure. It contained liberty of teaching and means of existence. It relieved us from the burden of being taxed, from having even our school houses taxed, for support of public schools, and it made it possible to organize our schools. To-day we bow to authority and conform ourselves to the present state of things, making the best of the circumstances. Sir Wilfrid Laurier had placed himself in a dilemma, to either retire from public life or to continue his policy of sacrificing the constitutional rights of the minority and resorting to the proceeding of urging some concessions in place of our vested rights to liberty in teaching. On June 23, 1896, I supported the Conservative government very heartily and up to the present date I see in that vote the accomplishment of a duty. Nevertheless I must say to those who I consider have acted in a spirit of justice to the minority: I believe the long adjournment of July, 1895, was a mistake and has been fatal to our cause and to their interests. I have no right to attribute motives to the authors of the cabinet crisis which took place at the opening of the session of 1896, and I do not impute any motives. But I say that in considering the attitude of the mass of the electors in the province of Quebec one must not overlook the circumstances which I have already mentioned and the fact that six years had elapsed since the enactment of the school act of 1890 and the difficulty still remained unsettled, that Mr. Laurier and his friends, before the electors, insisted on that delay, that they denied the sincerity of the Cabinet with a color of right, that they gave as proofs of their contention the several cabinet crises, and I ask you to then add to all this the fact that the one claiming their support was one of themselves and you will be inclined to view the result in a different manner.

THE PRESENT SITUATION.

Some are anxious to know the situation of our schools now. It is that of people who surrender,—part of our schools are public schools—but the surrender is only partial and may or may not last. I say partial, for where we form a group of a certain importance but not important

enough to secure the control of the teaching element directing the school we have voluntary schools. And I have not to go far for an illustration. The Catholics in Winnipeg are supporting voluntary schools although they have to contribute their share in all the rates levied for the maintenance of the public schools and in the building of palatial schools which the public school trustees are erecting in this city.

I take this opportunity of affirming that principles guide the attitude of the minority. We have no ambition, nor do we look for any favor, we will contend for liberty and justice. We will give credit for any thing done towards improving the situation. And I know that my colleagues the members for Carillon and St. Boniface are endorsing what I say.

RAILWAYS.

I will say a few words about railways. Our section of the country has now the advantage of a railroad. The advantages afforded are invaluable. Isolated sections of country are brought within reach of the market at any time in the year, and with a direct saving of money in the transport expenses, leaving the saving of time to be utilized on the farm as a net profit. The policy of building railroads in a discriminating manner with a view of opening the country, is a good one. As to the best bargains, the government is in a better position to be informed, and the house though called upon to endorse or reject a bargain relies upon the administration to do the best in the circumstances. With our eyes open we have assumed responsibilities which may one day turn out to be a grave charge on the revenue of the Province. Something calls to my mind the grants given by the government for the several objects indicated yearly in the budget. Grants are very popular and it is the duty of the government to give back to the people as much as possible of the people's money. But I believe that to make our receipts balance our expenditure, the true resort will be the decreasing of the grants. Cutting down grants may not be popular, even mentioning the fact may look to some as the point of view of a narrow minded man, but I believe this to be the incoming necessity considering our fixed revenue. We have already the interest on railroad bonds which is gradually absorbing the amounts left from the proceeds of the sale of provincial debentures.

Before resuming my seat I must congratulate the member for St. Boniface for his allusion to the printing in French of the order of the day and of the votes and proceedings of the house. He only expressed a just claim and I heartily join in seconding the desire.

HON. SENATOR BERNIER

SPEAKS IN THE SENATE ON THE SCHOOL QUESTION.

On account of the general desire that exists for closing the debate to-night, I shall not detain the House long, but I ask to be allowed to make a few remarks in connection with the question which has been agitated for some years, which is still unsettled, but which is put in jeopardy by the course taken by

the government. I refer to the Manitoba school question. This year as last year, the Speech from the Throne has omitted any reference to this question. I am not surprised at that. I expected the government would take that course; yet it is precisely against that course I enter my protest. There are no rights belonging to any individual or section of the country which are so clear, so well defined, and so indisputable as the rights of the minority in Manitoba, yet these rights have been trampled upon for ten years. These rights have been secured by Imperial promises, by Federal promises, by provincial promises. They have been embodied in the constitution, and they are within the spirit of the principles underlying the whole political fabric of this country; yet these rights have been trampled upon for the last ten years, and I am bound to confess that the chance for the minority to recover their rights is losing ground on account of the course taken by the government. The policy of the government is to do nothing for the relief of the minority. It is to force, as it were, upon the people, the belief that the school question is settled. It is my duty to protest against that course, and if you want to know in what shape the school question is at present, whether it is settled or not, I beg you to hear the latest utterances of Mr. Greenway on the 13th of February last, in which he said:

There were people who at the present time were making it their business to cast insinuations at the government's attitude on the matter of public schools. These people did not hesitate to say that the government had weakened in the position it had all along adopted, and of these he wished to say that they never made a greater mistake. It was impossible for the government to keep officials watching at the door of every school, but one thing the government would and could do was to see to it that, if the regulations governing the management of these schools were violated, the government grant would be withheld. The government stood to-day where it has always stood since the passing of the Public School Act. Its aim was to make the people of this province one in education, and one in helping to develop the country, and it would brook no interference in carrying out its policy along these lines.

This is the way the school question is settled. We are expected to drop our claims and submit quietly to that law which for ten years we have been fighting with all the energy we could. This we cannot be expected to do, and I want to enter, at this stage of the debate, my protest against the government and against their policy. It will be our duty, again and again, until the question is settled, as it ought to be settled, to affirm our rights, to affirm the jurisdiction of this parliament, and to demand that this Parliament exercise their powers by providing a true and constitutional remedy for the grievances of the minority, and a remedy of a permanent character.

The Most Rev. Denis O'Connor, hitherto Bishop of London, received during Holy Week his official appointment as Archbishop of Toronto. This is the third time he has succeeded Mgr Walsh: the first time was when he took his place as Superior of the Sandwich College, and the second when he replaced him as Bishop of London. His Grace the new Archbishop of the Queen City will probably be installed in St. Michael's Cathedral during the first week in May. Until that date the Very Rev. Jos. J. McCann remains Administrator of the archdiocese.

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TUESDAY, APRIL 11 1899

CURRENT COMMENT

The famous biograph pictures of Leo XIII's home life in the Vatican delighted the Archbishop of Montreal last Wednesday. His Grace says they are startlingly real. Why cannot the managers of this truly moral show be persuaded to come to Winnipeg?

The speech of Mr. Paré, our local member for LaVérandrye, will be found worth reading from beginning to end. There is not in it one word of padding nor one word that is not called for by the circumstances of time and place. Ours is the only correct and complete report.

The attitude taken in the Local Legislature by Mr. Paré, the member for LaVérandrye and Mr. Lauzon, the member for St. Boniface, and endorsed by Mr. Marion, on the school question and the French language is a noble one, worthy of commendation on the part of all those who have any respect for right and justice.

On Wednesday morning last the cable announced that the Pope was dangerously ill. On Wednesday, the evening of the very same day, the same veracious authority informed us that the Pope received in audience, that day, the bishops of Duluth and Winona. Wonderful Leo, who can be at the point of death in the morning and attend to most important business in the afternoon! Or is the cable man having a lark?

In its issue of April 1st the *Catholic Record* of London, Ont., printed a rather good imitation of Poe's "Bells," applied to Easter Bells. Unfortunately this graceful poem was marred by the use of "thy" instead of "your" in reference to several bells, and by the evident mispronunciation of one word. The line, "Farther, thou, thy joyful tidings, o'er all climes and realms fling," cannot be scanned unless "realms" is pronounced as a dissyllable. Now, albeit many first class teachers in Ontario do insert a distinct vowel

between the "l" and the "m" in this word, still we venture to think it not at all likely that "rell-ums" will ever be accepted in genuine English poetry.

We counted no fewer than ten special correspondences from Provincial points in the *Morning Telegram* of Friday last. There was abundance of local news—in one case more than a column—from Brandon, Rosser, Souris, Manitou, Virden, Lundyville, Roland, Norman, Foxwarren, and Moosomin. This is as it should be. It brings country people into touch with city folks and does them both good. Our other dailies do not seem to realize the importance of provincial items. Yet these items are the life of the local provincial press. To them, in a measure, do the *Western Sun* and the *Regina Leader* owe their comparative prosperity in spite of the weakness of their editorial departments. For journals that are primarily newspapers, the more local, the more homelike the news is, the better it takes. Catholics residing in a village or town where there is a known correspondent of the Winnipeg papers would do well to supply him with Catholic items.

We reproduce elsewhere the short but telling remarks made in the senate by the hon. senator Bernier on the Manitoba school question. Without wishing to impugn the motives of some of the honorable ministers of the Federal Cabinet in "trying, as it were, to force upon the people the belief that the school question is settled," we protest with the hon. senator Bernier, against such misrepresentation, which cannot but prove very injurious to the Catholic minority of Manitoba. We have heartily entered into the policy of conciliation laid down for us Catholics by His Holiness Pope Leo XIII., but we cannot close our eyes to facts. And the fact is that if, by dint of sacrifices of rights and privileges enjoyed prior to 1890, we have succeeded in obtaining the government grant for many of our country schools, yet the state of affairs is just as sad as ever in cities, towns and other places where Catholics and Protestants have to live together. The Pope's Encyclical tells us not to cease to claim our just rights, therefore we still demand justice and we will continue to do so until our rights and privileges are restored to us in their entirety.

EASTER RESTITUTIONS.

The Montreal "Star," chronicling, on the 6th inst., the restoration of \$101.60 to the Montreal Street Railway Company by a priest who had received the money from repentant sinners, says "this is the season of conscience-money, and many of the large corporations are receiving sums which in most cases are entirely unlooked for." But our Montreal contemporary forgets to say why this is the season of conscience-money. Of course Catholics know the reason. This is the time when even the most negligent sinners go to confession and are there exhorted to restore their ill-gotten gains. For those who don't go to confession there is no such season; they never, or hardly ever, restore. It is gratifying to read that in this

particular case, when the priest said that the sums paid back were not quite a full restoration, the company generously remitted any balance that might be due.

A TIMELY TOPIC.

One of our morning contemporaries announced yesterday that the Rev. Hugh Pedley gave, the day before, "a very able and somewhat novel discourse on the reasons for believing that Christ rose from the dead." We are glad to see Mr. Pedley taking up so important a subject. The rerurrection of Christ is the pivot on which Christianity turns. Moreover this, being Eastertide, is just the season for such a sermon. Mr. Pedley, by realizing this fact, shows that he is not, like most dissenters, utterly out of touch with those alternations of feasts and fasts which are the outward manifestation of the life that throbs in the true Church. Dead religions take no note of times and seasons.

No doubt it is somewhat funny to find a newspaper reporter calling such a subject "novel." It has been most ably handled all over the world-wide Catholic Church for the past nineteen centuries. Even in this very city of Winnipeg the proofs of Christ's resurrection have been repeatedly set forth in Catholic pulpits with a cogency and power to which Mr. Pedley is a perfect stranger. But after all perhaps the reporter was right in styling the discourse a "novel" one. In our days of sensational preaching, nothing is so novel as the oldest truth. The older it is, the newer it looks, because it has been forgotten.

A MANIFEST CANARD.

London, April 10—The Mail publishes the following dispatch from Shanghai "An American Protestant missionary at Hankow, Yang-tse-Kiang, makes sensational allegations against the Roman Catholics, stating that they are burning Protestant chapels and torturing Protestants. He gives the names of one of the priests concerned and pictures a reign of terror in certain districts."

The foregoing cablegram, which appeared in yesterday's morning papers, is, like the recent "sensational allegations" of W. C. S. in the *Free Press*, the work of an anonymous liar who reveals neither his own name nor that of the priests he atrociously slanders. When we get at the facts, as we must before long, it will be found that the "American Protestant missionary" is as much a perverter of the truth as W. C. S. was proved to be.

The bigoted fellow who heralded this cablegram in one of our morning contemporaries with the sub-heading, "Roman Catholics in the Yang-tse valley turn toward the Holy Inquisition," has yet to learn what even enlightened Protestant historians now admit, that the "Holy Inquisition" was the most humane tribunal of its time, infinitely more humane than the persecuting courts of "good Queen Bess."

"PROTUBERANT" IS SPLENDID.

"Political "organs" are never "successful financially or indeed otherwise. A striking example was given in the case of "the Empire, in Toronto, es-

tablished for the sole purpose "of tooting the horn of a political party, and instances are "not unknown in the province "of Manitoba."

If we made the above extract the subject of a prize guessing contest, we venture to say that the *Free Press* of this city would be the last paper hit upon by any guesser as the source of the axiom. But so it is, nevertheless. Certainly "instances are not unknown in the province of Manitoba," and there is no instance so protuberant as the *Free Press* itself, an organ which exists, incidentally, for "tooting the horn" of the political party, which may be in power, but primarily to further the interests of a corporation which are frequently diametrically opposed to those of the public. The organ could not, we believe, live a week as a commercial enterprise. We hope the corporation and the political machine are satisfied with the value they get for their money.—"Winnipeg Tribune."

LETTER OF THANKS FROM MR. W. F. LUXTON,

The Business Manager of the St. Paul "Globe."

St. Paul, April 2, 1899.

Rev. A. A. Cherrier, Editor-in-Chief, N. W. REVIEW, St. Boniface.

DEAR AND REV. FATHER,

A copy of the latest N. W. REVIEW has come under my eye; and this note is addressed to you to feebly suggest.—I cannot express—my deep sense of gratitude for and appreciation of the generous "send-off" given me in the editorial columns of that paper.

I am very much touched by that article. Please accept my very best thanks for the very high tribute you have paid me.

Yours truly,

W. F. LUXTON.

AN ORPHAN'S HOME.

A Charitable Institution to be Established in the City by the Catholics.

"Free Press," April 7.

A meeting of the gentlemen of the parishes of St. Mary's and the Immaculate Conception was held last evening for the purpose of hearing from His Grace Archbishop Langevin, a scheme for establishing an orphan's home for boys for the province. Mr. Dan Smith acted as chairman, and Mr. Coyle as secretary.

His Grace explained that already there existed an orphanage for girls in St. Boniface, where, at the present time, 76 little boys found a home with the Grey Nuns, and if this institution were large enough he felt certain that there could easily be another 76 girls to occupy it. Of course it must not be understood that the boys had been altogether neglected. Father Dorais had 20 boys under his care at the industrial school, while others had been received into the homes of private families; yet notwithstanding this he knew that at least they were losing 50 boys every year through not having an orphanage home for them. The Grey Nuns were now prepared to take charge of the proposed orphanage, and he hoped it would be opened immediately. As citizens they all contributed their share to the support of the public institutions of the province, and felt certain that the government would not refuse them a contribution.

Mr. D. Smith told of the great success of the St. Patrick's Orphan's Home at Ottawa, which was first established by four gentlemen.

Mr. E. Cass also spoke of the urgent necessity for such an institution in the city of Winnipeg.

Mr. J. J. Golden moved, seconded by Mr. Russell, that this meeting take the necessary steps to establish a St. Joseph's orphan's home in Winnipeg.

Mr. Thos. Deegan thought there would be no difficulty in establishing such a home if the Catholics of Winnipeg went about it in a business-like way.

The motion was then put and carried unanimously.

The following committee was appointed to put into effect the motion: The parish priests of St. Mary's and the Immaculate Conception, ex-officio; and Messrs. Wynne, Deegan, Cass, Russell, McManus, Bawlf and Genest, who will report to a meeting to be held next Thursday evening.

Mr. William Jordan was elected treasurer, and a subscription was then opened, when the sum of \$946 was subscribed in a short time.

CHAPLAINS TO FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Fire Commissioner Scannell of New York has appointed two chaplains as members of the fire department. One is the Rev. Father Smith of the Order of Mercy on West Twenty-fourth street; the other is a protestant minister connected with Grace Church. The chaplains will not have any salary. They will be expected to go to all large fires where there is a probability of firemen or other people being injured, so as to give religious consolation to those desiring it. They will wear a uniform according to their rank, and will have a fire alarm in their residences, so that they may promptly go to big fires.

Father Smith received his appointment through and with the approval of Archbishop Corrigan and the Very Rev. Superior Aigueperse, provincial of the Fathers of Mercy.

The department never had chaplains before. This office was created in consequences of the large number of firemen injured at the Windsor fire "Providence Visitor."

CATHOLICITY IN ENGLAND.

The Right Rev. Monsignor Bourne, Roman Catholic Bishop of Southwark, when laying the foundation stone of a new church, dedicated to St. Agatha, at Kingston-on-Thames, on Saturday, said that although many of the monasteries of old Catholic times had been swept away, many of the old parish churches stood to the present day as witnesses of the missionary spirit which filled the church from the times of the apostles. The Catholic Church had ever the same spirit of universality, and now, in proportion to their means, and amid many difficulties, after being cast out from the churches which were their own, they were trying little by little to do the same work over again. The first object in building a new church was to give their own people means of practicing their religion. Catholics were found in small numbers here and there all over the country, and faith grew faint if there were no churches for them. The second object was one which the Catholic Church had ever had since the time of Augustine—to make known outside what the Catholic Church really was. After 300 years of misrepresentation there was left in men's minds not only vagueness, but numberless errors, and even educated men had extraordinary misconceptions as to what the Church really taught. There were numbers of men and women of good will who only disregarded the Church because they knew not what her teaching really was.

Rev. Father Morin brought in 55 French Canadian immigrants from Quebec on Friday morning. They will settle in Alberta, and went forward the same day.

ROSE LEAVES GATHERED AT SAINTE-ROSE.

I knew this morning that the dear little birdies' throats were unfrozen, for their melting notes poured forth. So the earth renews her youth, and so, year after year in the spring-time, the Church renews her wailings for the Saviour dead, her crucified spouse. In other springs, when I was a child, my mother took me by the hand; on her other side walked my brother, we went by woodland ways to a beautiful Oratory nestled amid encircling trees, so built in the days of concealment, for purposes of concealment. Here was to be found each Holy Week a lovely dead Christ lying on a bed of moss and primroses. I think my childish eyes rested more wonderingly on this sad image than on the Real Presence in the veiled Host. But he, my brother who went with me, is gone before. There came a day, after which day, he never saw the sun again dying in glory along the western hills, for his spirit had passed beyond the sun-flame, beyond the purple glory of night, beyond the mystical, silent stars, beyond earthly care and sorrow. In one moment it had seen its God face to face and knew more than profoundest philosophers here below.

But we, who loved him, said many and many a thing in our sad, aching hearts.

"O God, does he suffer now! My God, be merciful to him!"

NOTES.

Our neighbors in the great world have ceased from playing at Penance, in becoming costumes of refined humility, adorned with meek and fragrant violets, for thus do we poor mortals add to our customary self-indulgence the unwonted luxury of feeling—how good we are! But here in Ste-Rose is a work-a-day world, new buildings to be seen springing up all around, like mushrooms in a night. This is not, so to say, a land flowing with milk and honey, we are wanting bees for the latter, although a little further north on the lake (Dauphin) an enterprising Frenchman is minting money all summer, with them, we hear. Still amongst as the milk of human kindness abounds, from it, is made the cream of society, you know. There will be plenty of other milk also with two cheese factories in full-blast.

It is rumoured that the Rev. Father Lecoq is shortly to pay a visit of three months to his native land of France, let us hope that our works will not run down in the absence from amongst us of their reverend main-spring. We also sincerely trust he will have a safer journey than was the lot of the Rev. Lord A. Douglas whose vessel, the Castilian, (poor Spain, she has no chance) grounded on a rock and became a complete wreck. In the Montreal papers it is related how Father Douglas conducted a heart-felt and impressive service, in which all present joined, during the time of grave anxiety whilst the passengers and crew were waiting to be relieved from their perilous position, his genial humility winning all hearts on sea as on land.

Our constant benefactor, Vte d'Aubigny, is going to present the new Church with a bell weighing 3,000 lbs; they say the sound of church bells keeps evil spirits at bay, may all such give Ste-Rose a wide birth, so that we may milk our cows and till our lands in peace, and welcome to our flourishing settlement other peaceable and God-fearing Christians.

We have had two Oblate brothers here for one month, working on the Church, they are gone now *hinc ille lacrymae*, there is still so much to be done though they worked skilfully and well during their short stay.

HISTORICAL EVENING AT ST. MARY'S ACADEMY.

Yesterday evening at St. Mary's Academy a group of students in history gave a most interesting specimen of their work in presence of His Grace of St. Boniface, Rev. Father Cherrier, Rev. Fathers McCarthy and O'Dwyer, O. M. I., Rev. Father Caron, Rev. Fathers Drummond and Blain, S. J., and several relatives of the pupils. The subject, ably handled in a spirited dialogue by a dozen or more young ladies, was "The Papacy." Miss Dubuc presided and occasionally suggested the drift of the discussion. All the knotty points in the history of the Papacy were examined briefly but successfully unravelled. Some musical numbers added variety to the entertainment. At its close His Grace congratulated the pupils on their grasp of the central facts of history which can be viewed in their proper perspective only in the Catholic Church. Father Drummond, whom the Archbishop called upon to speak, expressed his admiration for the naturalness and ease with which the pupils read and recited their allotted parts. The boasted education of non-Catholic schools was lamentably deficient in these all-important elements of a good education. Under pretext of widening knowledge they neglected the very fundamentals of all solid training, viz., reading, spelling and writing.

SPRING MEDICINE

It is absolutely Necessary to Give Some Attention to the Blood at this Season.

In the springtime the blood needs attention. The change of the year produces in everyone, whether conscious of it or not, some little heating of the blood.

Some people have pimples, a little eczema, or irritation of the skin; others feel easily tired and depressed and have a poor appetite. A tonic is needed, and the best tonic—the best spring medicine for man, woman or child is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. These pills do not purge and weaken like other medicines. They make rich, red blood, build up the nerves and easily tired people feel cheerful, active and strong. No other medicine in the world has offered such undoubted proof of merit, and what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done for others they will do for you if given a fair trial.

Miss Ella M. Kelly, North-West Harbor, N. S., says: "I can cheerfully recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to any person suffering from any form of weakness, as I have proved their worth in my own case."

Remember that pink colored pills in glass jars, or in any loose form or in boxes that do not bear the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People" are not Dr. Williams' No one was ever cured by a substitute. Sold by all dealers or direct from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., at 50c. a box or six boxes for \$2.50.

EASTER MUSIC AT REGINA.

One who was present at both morning and afternoon services in the Catholic church on Easter remarks that it was very pleasing to note the progress made by the younger members of the congregation in the line of music. At the high mass Miss Bonnie Simpson sang a pretty though difficult Latin solo in very good style, whilst in the afternoon Miss Nannie Stubblings presided at the organ and led a chorus of young voices through several difficult Latin hymns with a harmony and skill which spoke well for the re-awakening which appears to be under way among the members of the Catholic community.

—"Regina Leader."

DEATH OF BISHOP JAMES DUGGAN.

Providence Visitor: Bishop James Duggan died at St. Vincent Asylum for the Insane, St. Louis, Monday, aged 74. The death of Bishop Duggan recalls to mind the story of his affliction and the fact that his successor to the see of Chicago, Bishop Foley, never was consecrated Bishop of Chicago. It being one of the rules of the Church that every bishop must have a see, he was appointed to the see of Pergamus in Asia Minor. Bishop Foley held this position until his death in 1879. Bishop Duggan had never been of rugged physique, and ecclesiastical troubles, together with his arduous duties, preyed on his mind until his intellect gave way. It was thought that his affliction was but temporary, and Bishop Foley was made coadjutor and administrator of Chicago and Bishop Duggan remained the titular bishop. He was removed to St. Vincent's Institute in St. Louis, where he had remained since.

Before his affliction Bishop Duggan was one of the most intellectual prelates of the Church in America. He was interested in arts and literature, and possessed one of the finest libraries in the city at that time. He did much to build up the Church in the pioneer days. Many of the churches of Chicago were erected during his bishopric, and many of the religious orders that are now established in the city started then.

During the civil war Bishop Duggan was a strong Union man, and was zealous in his efforts in behalf of the soldiers in the field. He was instrumental in the employing of the Sisters of Mercy as nurses.

He was born in Maynooth, county Kildare, Ireland, in 1825. At the age of 18 he came to this country and studied in St. Louis. He was ordained in 1847. His success was marked, and when Bishop Van de Velde resigned from the see of Chicago Father Duggan was appointed administrator of the diocese. This was in 1853. In 1857 he turned over the see to Bishop O'Reagan and returned to St. Louis. At the age of 32 Father Duggan was appointed bishop "in partibus infidelium," and attached to the see of St. Louis. On the resignation of Bishop O'Reagan in '59 Bishop Duggan was appointed to the vacant see at Chicago. He was but 34 years old when he was consecrated Bishop of Chicago.

The first intimation he had of mental derangement was in October, 1866, after his return from the second Plenary Council at Baltimore. He sought medical advice and traveled in Europe, but on his return he met with new difficulties, and his once brilliant mind soon became a blank. He never recovered.

Bishop Duggan went three times to Europe. His first visit abroad was in 1862, his second in 1866, and both times he spent his vacation in Rome. His third visit was in 1867, when he visited Rome and also the Holy Land. On his return he was joyfully received, but it was not long afterward that some perceived that his mind was affected. Several things of an unpleasant nature now took place in the administration of the diocese, out of which questions arose that were carried to Rome. The Pope sustained the Bishop, but he a little later conformed to the general wish of the Catholic people that the Bishop be conveyed to some safe retreat.

RUDYARD KIPLING ON AMERICAN PREACHING.

Some years ago Rudyard Kipling attended services in a prominent Protestant church in this country. Later the following description of his experience appeared in the columns of an English publication:

"Sunday brought me the queerest experience of all—a revelation of barbarism complete. I found a place that was officially described as a church. It was a circus really, but that the worshippers did not know.

"To these things and a congregation of savages entered suddenly a wonderful man, completely in the confidence of their God, whom he treated colloquially and exploited very much as a newspaper reporter would exploit a foreign potentate. But unlike the newspaper reporter, he never allowed his listeners to forget that he, and not He, was the centre of attraction. With a voice of silver and with imagery borrowed from the auction room he built up for his hearers a heaven on the lines of the Palmer House (but with all the gilding real gold and all the plate glass diamond), and set in the very centre of it a loud-mouthed, argumentative, very shrewd creation that he called God. One sentence at this point caught my delighted ear. It was apropos of some question of the judgment and ran:

"No! I tell you God doesn't do business that way."

"Then I escaped before the blessing, desiring no benediction at such hands. The persons who listened seemed to enjoy themselves, and I understand that I had met with a popular preacher.

"Later on, when I had perused the sermons of a gentleman called Talmage and some others, I perceived that I had been listening to a very mild specimen. Yet that man, with his brutal gold and silver idols, his hands-in-the-pocket, cigar-in-mouth and hat-on-the-back-of-the-head style of dealing with the sacred vessels, would count himself, spiritually, quite competent to send a mission to convert the Indians.

"All that Sunday I listened to people who said that the mere fact of spiking down strips of iron to wood and getting a steam and iron thing to run along them was progress, and the network of wires overhead was progress. They repeated their statement again and again."

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M. A. KEROACK.

WAGHORN'S GUIDE ON TRAINS AT BOOKSTORES 56

I have used Ripans Tablets with so much satisfaction that I can cheerfully recommend them. Have been troubled for about three years with what I called bilious attacks coming on regularly once a week. Was told by different physicians several times that I had a bad tooth, of which I had that it continued. I had seen advertisements of Ripans Tablets in all the papers but had no faith in them, but about six weeks since a friend induced me to try them. Have taken but two of the small 5-cent boxes of the Tablets and have had no recurrence of the attacks. Have never given a testimonial for anything before, but the great amount of good which I believe has been done me by Ripans Tablets induces me to add mine to the many testimonials you doubtless have in your possession now. A. T. DEWITT.

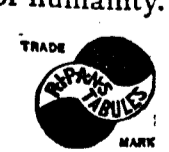
I want to inform you, in words of highest praise, of the benefit I have derived from Ripans Tablets. I am a professional nurse and in this profession a clear head is always needed. Ripans Tablets does it. After one of my cases I found myself completely run down. Acting on the advice of Mr. Geo. Bowler, Ph. G., 588 Newark Ave., Jersey City, I took Ripans Tablets with grand results. Miss BESSIE WIEDMANN.

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

ONE GIVES RELIEF.

RIPAN'S

The modern standard Family Medicine: Cures the common every-day ill of humanity.



Reading some of the testimonials in favor of Ripans Tablets, I tried them. Ripans Tablets not only relieved but actually cured my youngest, the headaches have disappeared, bowels are in good condition and he never complains of his stomach. He is now a red, chubby-faced boy. This wonderful change I attribute to Ripans Tablets. I am satisfied that they will benefit any one (from the cradle to old age) if taken according to directions. E. W. PRICE.

A new style packet containing THE RIPAN'S TABLETS packed in a paper carton (without glass) is now for sale at some drug stores—FOR FIVE CENTS. This low-priced sort is intended for the poor and the economical. One dozen of the five-cent cartons (120 tablets) can be had by mail by sending forty-eight cents to the RIPAN'S MEDICAL COMPANY, 110 Spruce Street, New York—or a single carton (12 TABLETS) will be sent for five cents. RIPAN'S TABLETS may also be had of some grocers, general storekeepers, news agents and at some liquor stores and barber shops. They banish pain, induce sleep and prolong life. One gives relief.

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CALENDAR FOR NEXT WEEK.

APRIL.

- 16—Second Sunday after Easter. Feast of the Holy Sepulchre. Solemnity of the Annunciation.
- 17, Monday—Votive office of the Holy Angels.
- 18, Tuesday—Votive office of the Apostles.
- 19, Wednesday—Votive office of St. Joseph.
- 20, Thursday—Votive office of the Blessed Sacrament.
- 21, Friday—St. Anselm, Abp. Doctor.
- 22, Saturday—Saints Soter and Caius, Popes, Martyrs.

BRIEFLETS.

Rev. Father Kulawy, O. M. I., returned from Edmonton last Saturday.

Sixteen French-Canadian settlers arrived by the N. P. on Thursday from the East.

Rev. Father Grenier, S. J., said Mass at Austin last Sunday, returning to St. Boniface the same day.

Rev. Father Magnan, O. M. I., passed through here to-day on his way to visit an Indian camp near St. Annes.

Mr. Peter McKinnon Lévesque, the old-time hockey player on the forward line of the Winnipeg seven, returned from Detroit last Thursday.

Rev. Father Paye, O. M. I., who was in town yesterday, is getting on famously with the Polish members of his flock, whose language he has mastered.

A correspondent of the "Boston Transcript" says that Spanish journalism is absolutely clean both in printing matter and illustrations. Whenever any attempt at journalism of an equivocal character has been made it has failed for lack of patronage.

Rev. Father Lebel, S. J., announced on Easter Sunday at Portage la Prairie that Rev. Father Viens, late pastor of Manitou, would henceforth be in charge of St. Cuthbert's Church, Portage la Prairie. Rev. Father Duffy will succeed him at Manitou.

On Easter Sunday, at the parents' residence Portage la Prairie, Rev. Father Lebel, S. J., Bursar of St. Boniface College, baptized Flavian Joseph Hermann Martineau, born on the 28th ult. The godfather and godmother were Judge and Mrs. Ryan.

Mr. James Perkins has been appointed leader of St. Mary's church choir. The Rev. Father Guillet, in making the announcement on Sunday last, stated that next Friday evening at 8 o'clock, a practice will be held and it is hoped that all the old members, and also any new ones who desire to join the choir, will attend.

The new Nicolet, Que., Cathedral, being badly built on a sandy soil, collapsed on the 4th and 5th inst. Fortunately no one was within when the crumbling began. His Lordship Bishop Gravel and his priests had to vacate the episcopal residence near by. Damages are estimated at \$35,000.

Though the results of the first county council elections last Thursday in Ireland under the new local government act will not be completely tabulated for several days yet, it is nevertheless already certain that 300 Nationalists and only 83 Unionists have been elected. The London Times correspondent admits that "Unionism has been annihilated in Munster and Con-

naught, almost totally exterminated in Leinster and badly wounded even in Ulster."

Mr. Kohnen, the photographer, starts to-morrow on a two months trip to his native Germany to visit his mother whom he has not seen for seventeen years. Glückliche reise, Arnold!

On Saturday afternoon while out shooting, Charles Chartier, of St. Annes, had his thumb lacerated by a premature discharge of his gun. He was brought to St. Boniface hospital, where the thumb was amputated by Dr. England.

The recent warm spring weather has made the ice on the Red River unsafe. Several horses have been drowned and some pedestrians got cold baths. The probability is that the ice will begin to break up within a week, though it will likely not run out before ten or twelve days. The water, which has risen two feet at Grand Forks, is still very low here and is not expected to rise much, as there has been very little snow this winter in the southern reaches of our northward flowing stream.

A telegram received yesterday from Montreal announced the death there of J. P. Prud'homme, notary public, of Longueuil P. Q. The deceased was forty-seven years old and was formerly a Manitobain, having been a resident of Saint-Boniface for ten years until 1893. At the time of his departure he was manager here of the Credit Foncier Franco-Canadien. He was the eldest son of Lieut. Col. Prud'homme of Ottawa, a brother of Judge Prud'homme and of J. F. Prud'homme, of St. Boniface.

It is stated on good authority that a change will shortly take place in the management of the Equitable Life Assurance society here. Mr. Corelli, the present manager, will retire, although not severing his connection with the society. Although arrangements are not yet quite completed, it is generally understood that Mr. T. A. Bell will be Mr. Corelli's successor, and that the change will likely take place about May 1. It is reported that Mr. Corelli will go to the south of France or Belgium. (Winnipeg Tribune.)



The athletic woman is the woman of the day. The past twenty years has seen wonderful progress in this respect. That this tendency will result in a more robust womanhood, better able to bear the burdens and duties and pleasures of life, there can be no question. But this result will be accomplished by the building up of those women already in reasonably robust health, and the killing off of their weaker sisters. Athletics will make a naturally strong woman stronger and healthier; they will make a naturally weak, sickly woman weaker and more sickly, and if indulged in to excess, may result fatally.

A woman who suffers from weakness and disease of the delicate and important organs, distinctly feminine, cannot hope to recover her general health through athletics, so long as she remains locally weak. A woman suffering in this way is unfitted to bear the strain of athletics just as much as she is unfitted to bear the duties and burdens of wifehood and motherhood. There is a sure, safe, speedy and permanent cure for all disorders of this description. It is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It acts directly on the organs concerned in wifehood and maternity, making them strong and healthy and vigorous. It soothes pain, allays inflammation, heals ulceration and tones the nerves. It fits a woman to indulge in, and be benefited by, athletics. All good medicine stores sell it. Your valuable "Favorite Prescription" cured me of female weakness and a catarrhal discharge from the lining membrane of the special parts," writes Mrs. T. H. Parker, of Brooklyn; Jackson Co., Mich. "I am now perfectly well."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation. Constipation is the cause of many diseases. Cure the cause and you cure the disease. One "Pellet" is a gentle laxative, and two a mild cathartic. Druggists sell them, and nothing is "just as good."

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A New Departure.

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

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

Why suffer in silence when you can secure the advice of this eminent physician free of charge.

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

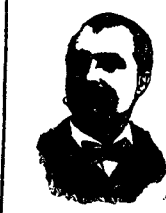
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