

Northwest Review

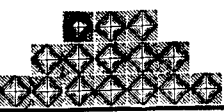
"AD MAJOREM DEI GLORIAM."

THE ONLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ENGLISH SPEAKING CATHOLICS WEST OF TORONTO.

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TO THE CATHOLICS OF WESTERN CANADA.

THE

NORTHWEST REVIEW

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CATHOLIC CHURCH.

A Glance at its Past and Present Position in the World, With a Look Into the Future.

Address by Mr. F. W. Russell to the Members of the Catholic Truth Society.

Last week we were compelled to hold over our report of the excellent lecture delivered by Mr. F. W. Russell before the members of St. Joseph and Catholic Truth society at their meeting on the first Monday in this month. We have now much pleasure in producing it in full, and recommend it to our readers as well deserving their careful perusal.

Mr. Russell said:—Mr. President and members of the Truth society—

A couple of weeks ago our talented and learned Brother Powell entertained us with an eloquent and inspiring address on the present head of the church Catholic—Leo XIII. As one who had spent upwards of five years in Rome, and had had the privilege of more than one audience with His Holiness, Mr. Powell, was in a marked degree peculiarly at home on the subject he dealt with. Now I cannot claim to possess any such fitness to treat the topic I have chosen, but it has struck me it might be appropriate if I were to endeavour to lay before you a few reflections on the past and present position in the world of that magnificent organization over which our Holy Father presides and of which we are all humble, but I hope and am convinced devoted members. It seems to me that in these days, the closing of what we are so fond of calling the enlightened nineteenth century, when every creed and even Christianity itself is summoned to answer at the bar of reason for its right to be, and when those who consider themselves the best exponents of our present day civilization are crying out that the old creeds have passed away for ever and that the religion of the future if religion there be must be something very different to that taught by the church of Christ, I say in these days it is profitable and encouraging to us to sometimes take a retrospective glance at the history of the Church. We live in a time when the Church and Christianity are assailed with a universal criticism which lays faith and reverence totally on one side; when countless agencies are at work to undermine the faith of our people and to destroy the religion of Christ, and in view of this it is not to be wondered at, if we sometimes grow a little despondent, even in spite of the consoling promise in which we have such implicit faith. "Behold I am with you all days even to the end of the world." It is refreshing therefore at times to dwell on the realization of this promise as it is presented to us and to the world at large, in

THE PERMANENCE OF THE CHURCH

amidst the changes of the centuries. Not once only but many times as we all know have come great upheavals which have seemed about to overwhelm the bark of Peter, and on each and every occasion has the church come forth glorious and triumphant. In the earliest ages it was persecution during which men, women, and even little children, of every position in life, rather than bow down to false Gods and idols smiled at the tortures of the boiling cauldron, at the burning of the gridiron, at the wild beasts. Pope after gave up his life, but no sooner was the Papal throne vacant than another was found to occupy it. For centuries we read the church was compelled by edict after edict that went out against it to remain underground, but in God's good time, and just when the greatest or the earth were congratulating themselves upon the fact that this dangerous rival of the Caesars would not be heard of any more, it emerged from its obscurity and it was the Empire which disappeared. Then came the wave of schism, during which we are told the Arian heresy prevailed so far that only a remnant of the faithful was left, and men said the church's time was ended. Yet Arianism passed away, and it is now centuries since the majority of the men knew the meaning of the name. Many heresies and schisms followed, were condemned, and are now most of them almost unknown and forgotten, and then came that great upheaval the so-called Reformation, from out of which conflict as the Protestant historian puts it the church finally emerged "bearing the marks of cruel wounds but with the principal of life still strong within her," and the work of the Council of Trent, the early labors of the Jesuit order, and some real inner reformation, soon made the Papacy not weaker but stronger than before. When we consider all this may we not well call the very existence of the church at the present day a fulfilment of that prophecy of the Divine founder, and may we not also derive from it the very greatest consolation and assurance for the future. Now let us consider for a few moments the present position in the world of this Divine organization. There are those who call it dead, yet it is not too much to claim for it that it has even to-day more to do with the moulding of humanity than any other influence. Some tell us it belongs to a forgotten past, but surely the signs of the times are that the future is its very inheritance. Not long ago I read in a leading London newspaper the deliberate statement that there are only two great powers in Europe—the Catholic church and socialism, and that the Catholic church is the only power

in check. Mr. Stead, the well known English journalist, has returned home from America more than ever impressed not only with the future of the church on this continent but attaching the very greatest importance to the relations between the Catholic church and modern democracy which relations he believes will be the ultimate salvation of society and good government. And again we have the admissions of the most noted infidels of the day that infidelity can never advance whilst the Catholic church blocks the way. To be thus acknowledged by those outside it

THE GREATEST MORAL POWER

existing in the world is surely a glorious testimony to this great Catholic Christian church. In point of numbers the members of her communion were never so numerous as they are to-day, and her ascendancy never before in her history extended over such vast territory as it at present covers. Critics if they wish to be just in their criticism are forced to admit that never so much as at the present time did a Pontiff of the church occupy so unique a position as does our Holy Father in the development of the world's history, and that in no other century has the Catholic church stood out more prominently as the one grand majestic body in the world. As he lordly supplies the blood to every member of the human body, so in like manner we see to-day the heart of the Catholic church, Rome, feeding and comforting every member of the church in every part of the world, first through her Bishops, then to her priests, and from them to her people,—a living refutation of those who wish her dead would faintly minimize her influence as far as they are able, by trying to persuade their dupes that she is only a slight imitation of what she once was. We see now, as in every age of the church's history her loyal bishops, priests and people, tasting throughout the universe of that deep peaceful joy, so easy to feel by those who have the gift of true Catholic faith, but so hard to describe, which comes of the consciousness that we are partakers in a worship, a ministry and a liturgy, that transcends the limits of generation and nationhood, and makes us feel our oneness with the church throughout the world, the church above where time and distance are lost in the eternal. We can point to the fact that the church is still sending forth missionaries as zealous in the cause of their master as were those who first went forth to convert the world, missionaries great in the interests of their holy calling are winning numberless hosts who shall be found fighting the battle of life beneath the banner of the cross, and in union with the successor of St. Peter. We cannot go to any part of the world without finding countless works of charity which the church has everywhere inaugurated, making herculean efforts to mitigate the sufferings of the poor and the afflicted. In our own country, in the mother land, and in the great republic to the south of us, we can trace the history of the Catholic laity from an early period during the days of obscurity and persecution down to what we may fairly call the magnificent present with its millions of energetic, progressive, and highly educated Catholics, who reflect honor alike on themselves, the land that gave them birth, and on the altar before which they so fervently worship. We may proudly point to our bishops and priests—the former men worthy to walk in the footsteps of the most illustrious and fearless prelates who have ever had a part in guiding the destinies of the church; and the latter a body second to none in the history of the world, in their wisdom, their ability, their learning, devotion to their duty, and in all the best qualities of mind and of heart. This, Mr. President and Brothers, is but a mere cursory glance at the present position of the church in the world as seen by each and everyone of us, but it is surely sufficient to strengthen us in the belief that the promise and prophecy of the Lord is in course of being fulfilled even in our day; and our faith that we are members of the one only true church, which Christ promised to preserve and remain with until the end of time will certainly suffer in no way if we pass on to consider for a short time the present state of Christianity outside the church and its bearing on the probabilities of the future. Although it is never our desire to regale ourselves on the spectacle which Protestantism presents to us fighting for its life with organic disintegration and intellectual doubt, we cannot come to any conclusion but one viz. that the world is rapidly dividing into two camps, and that when that division is complete it will be seen that the camp of the believers is but the fold of the church. The search light of sound judgment and critically accurate knowledge which so many Catholic and other historians of the day are turning on the haze and mist in which misrepresentation and prejudice has so long enveloped the history of the church during the early and the middle ages is having its effect, for such misrepresentation and prejudice cannot stand the derision of true scholarship and the scorn of honest minds. It is not too much to say that in many Protestant circles

HISTORICAL FALSEHOODS AND SLANDERS

have for a long time past formed the staple theological controversy, and nothing will more quickly pave the way for the return to the Catholic church of the masses in Protestant countries than to lay before them the simple truths of history unattenuated by the personal judgment and theories of the historian. Until very recently we have had a noble attempt to find a civil history confined to a strict chronicle of events as they have really happened, and the lies of history have often resulted from the habit of historians giving their own impressions of the characters of men whose calibre

they have not understood. Then, too, there are the numberless fables which the general reader is bound to come across, such as St. Cyril's murder of Hypatia, the secret crimes of the Venetian Council of Ten, the darkness of the middle ages, the injustice of the Crusades, and the rest of them, in view of which we cannot wonder at the mass of prejudice, almost amounting to horror, which has filled the minds of our separated brethren for as a matter of fact our Catholics can hardly avoid falling into error on such subjects. It is only of comparatively recent date that literature exposing and refuting these falsehoods and misrepresentations has been within reach of the bulk of the people, and what is the result? The system which has been thus bolstered up is rapidly crumbling away. The masses are leaving that system on the one side, and the leaders of opinion are leaving it on the other. The present generation we should always bear in mind had no part in the great religious uproar and confusion of the sixteenth century. Many reject it is true what has been put before them as the Catholic faith, but in rejecting that they are rejecting not the truth but a monstrous misrepresentation. Our separated brethren of today are innocent of any participation in the religious divisions and heresies which at this day prevail, their forefathers sowed the wind and the present generation is reaping the whirlwind, and as one who knows them well having spent the greater part of my life amongst them and in intimate association with them, I can say that many of them if they knew how those divisions could be healed would undoubtedly make any sacrifice to heal them. The time is therefore surely at hand when the jangling contentions which have distracted their minds is in a considerable part of them to die out. They are gradually being made to realize that what they have so long been accepting as the Gospel truth regarding the church is nothing but a tissue of slanders, and with regard to matters of faith they are beginning in large numbers to understand that they have been to a great extent led astray as to what the church really does teach, and have been attributing to the church practices which she repudiates and which she detests and abhors. The thinking and reading Protestants readily admit that they have in the past been repelled not so much by what they now see are the defined doctrines of the church as by the teachings of which she has been falsely accused. For instance we shall not find many Protestants at the present day with any claim to intelligence who believe that Catholic theology teaches or has ever taught that it is lawful to tell a lie even for the good of the church or in other words that the end justifies the means; or the awful doctrine that unbaptized infants are condemned to eternal torments; or that there is any mediator of redemption other than our Blessed Lord; or that the church can add in any way to "the faith once delivered to the saints"; or that it decries the authority and inspiration of the Holy Scriptures; or that it makes no distinction between the reverence to be given the Blessed Virgin and that due to God Himself. For centuries these and many other teachings have been falsely attributed to the church, but we live in an age when such fallacies have been exploded and are no longer believed by the intellectual portion of Protestantism. We daily see the effect of the light which is now being thrown on these matters in the number of intellectual Protestants who are attracted to the Church. It is true there are many means by which these good people are first led to take the step which finally draws them into the fold. Some are first attracted to the church by its music, some by its ritual, some by its architecture, some by its eloquence, some by its art, some by its consolations, some by its charity, some by its history, but above all what most attracts those who commence a study of our Holy Religion is the discovery which they quickly make, and which is so contrary to what they have expected, that Catholicism is after all, and in spite of the spirit of authority, the most intellectual of all forms of Christianity. Men of letters will agree that John Henry Newman was one of the most intellectual Christians of this century, and must therefore give due weight to the wish he expressed that he might have at least one-tenth part as much faith as he had of

INTELLECTUAL CONVICTION where the truth lay. This great change in popular sentiment regarding the history and teachings of the church is very consoling, and must be to all of us an incentive to work hard and pray fervently that more and more of those who are not yet of our faith may be led into the fold. In many other ways as we glance around the world we see the silver lining of the cloud which for so long has seemed to hang over Catholicism. It is true that in many countries the church is persecuted and hampered in her work, but this must ever be so as suffering persecution must for all time be one of the marks of the Divine organization. But there are signs that in some places the state of affairs will in the future not be of that acute nature that it has been. In Italy, as we were told by Mr. Powell, our Holy Father although the greatest living ruler of men is still "the prisoner of the Vatican," but at the same time there is reason to believe that the Italian radicals are beginning to discover how strong is the enemy they attack when they assail the Catholic church. They are being made to see that the interests of the Head of the church in Rome are the same as those of the Catholics throughout the world. The veneration and love which his spiritual children entertain for the Holy Father is finding expression in continual protests against the position in which he is placed, and the power

(Continued on page 3).

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NOTICE.

The editor will always gladly receive (1) ARTICLES on Catholic matters, matters of general or local importance, even political if not of a party character.

OUR ARCHBISHOP'S LETTER.

ST. BONIFACE, May 10th, 1894.

Mr. E. J. Dermody, DEAR SIR.—I saw by the last issue of the Northwest Review that you have been entrusted by the directors of the journal with the management of the same.

I need not tell you that I take a deep interest in the Northwest Review, published within the limits of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories.

The Northwest Review

WEDNESDAY, MAY 16.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The famous Georgetown University is not growing feeble with age but is holding its time honored place as first in the field of literature.

The Franciscan, Rev. Father Daniele di Bassano, who for many years has been confessor to the Holy Father, died at Rome on Monday, April 9th.

The Catholic times has the following on Methodists and toleration. It hits the bull's eye, and we commend it to our Methodist friends.

The Methodists in their conference in Chicago have resolved to appeal to the Pope in behalf of religious liberty in South America.

They should also have passed a resolution condemning the language of their founder, John Wesley, who in a letter dated City Road, January 12, 1780, wrote:

San Jose, Cos a Rica, April 8.—Two members of the Conservative party will probably be invited to enter the Iglesias Cabinet, while Archbishop Casanova, exiled from Guatemala and now here, will be asked to leave the country, as he is considered a promoter of dissension.

If the Pope cannot protect his own bishops from these governments what hope is there that he could protect a Methodist missionary?

MR. F. W. RUSSELL'S LECTURE.

Mr. F. W. Russell delivered the second of the series of monthly lectures before the members of the St. Joseph's and Catholic Truth Society of Winnipeg, on Monday evening the 7th inst.

Mr. Russell handled his subject in a masterly manner, and the enthusiastic way in which each salient point of the lecture was endorsed by the audience, showed how much it was appreciated.

At no time in the history of the Church had the laity a more important place to fill than in the present. Intelligent laymen, guided by pure and lofty motives and filled with a deep love and devotion for the church, sensible of her true place in society and determined to defend and maintain her rights, can do more good among the masses not of the household of the faith than the clergy, because they are moving among them meeting them daily and, therefore, in a better position to instruct and enlighten them.

One more appeal for honor. The Winnipeg Tribune of the 2nd inst. opened an editorial with the following words:

It is now nearly five years since Mr. Luxton went to Montreal and persuaded Mr. Van Horne to advance him \$40,000 to buy out the Sun.

It is now nearly four years since the Tribune accused Mr. Luxton of receiving this self same \$40,000 "to buy out the Sun," from the archbishop of St. Boniface.

There is no doubt Mr. Davin has many Catholic supporters in Regina, and elsewhere in his constituency and, we will even go farther and say that the honorable member has never done anything to intentionally injure them, although we must necessarily take issue with him on his presentation of our position on the Northwest School Question, even at the risk of further offending his "Catholic supporter."

Assuming that this gentleman is a Catholic, as he says he is, it only proves how elastic some men's religious sentiments (we do not call them principles) are, when political considerations intervene.

tion which the Tribune was doing to his generous and kind friend, than by the vile and brutal insults offered to himself, the Venerable Archbishop Tache wrote a letter to the editor of the Tribune, in which he stated, in the most emphatic and direct manner possible, that its charges against its contemporary were without the least foundation in fact.

It remained alone for the Tribune to give him the lie and to insult him, for no higher motive than to injure an opponent and help its own cause.

Some time ago we demanded of the Tribune an apology to His Grace for this conduct. We then stated that unless the managing editor of that paper wished to be catalogued "a low blackguard, unacquainted with the most rudimentary instincts of a gentleman," he will hasten to offer the most ample apology to His Grace for his former rudeness and, under later developments of the fact, positive falsehoods.

Even from a pecuniary standpoint, we think it would be unwise not to apologize, for notwithstanding the fact that a paper like the Tribune necessarily circulates among the ignorant and bigoted it does not necessarily follow that this element are wanting in all the distinguishing characteristics of gentlemanly deportment.

"NORTHWEST SCHOOLS."

A correspondent writing to the Free Press from Regina and claiming to be a "Catholic" and a supporter of Mr. Davin, says among other things that:

"There is a good deal of unchristian comment rife at the present day among Northwest schools. Certain papers grow wroth over certain rights supposed to be withheld from the Roman Catholics of the Territories. The worst of it is that it is a party cry raised for political purposes. The men who are foremost in making the outcry are well known as the button that is to be pressed and that Quebec Grits will do the rest!

There is no doubt Mr. Davin has many Catholic supporters in Regina, and elsewhere in his constituency and, we will even go farther and say that the honorable member has never done anything to intentionally injure them, although we must necessarily take issue with him on his presentation of our position on the Northwest School Question, even at the risk of further offending his "Catholic supporter."

If that be true, whose fault is it? Did the Catholics of the Northwest Territories cause it? For years past nothing but harmony and good will existed in the Northwest Territories. Who disturbed it? Ask the men who, by the ordinance of 1892 and the offensive and inimical regulations made thereunder, have forced the Catholics of the Northwest to appeal against that ordinance and those regulations. Does this gentleman mean to say that the Catholics against whom these enactments are directed, are responsible for this "un-Christian comment," simply because they

petitioned the Federal Government for relief?

But this "Catholic" gentleman assumes, with his friend and member, that the Catholics have no grievances, for he says: "Certain papers grow wroth over certain rights supposed to be withheld from the Roman Catholics of the Territories." We have only to say in reply to this supposed Catholic, that, to believe him, we would have to suppose that his Lordship, the Bishop of St. Albert, the Very Rev. Father Lestance, administrator of the diocese, the Very Rev. Fathers Leduc and Lacombe, Vicars-General the Right Rev. Bishop Pascal, the Catholic clergy of entire Northwest, and the most representative men of the Catholic laity, both in and out of the Northwest Legislature, were a collection of fools who could not distinguish between a right conceded and a right withheld.

But our "Catholic" friend says, with well assumed virtue: "The worst of it is that it is a party cry, raised for political purposes." He does not tell us in very plain language who raised the party cry? Are the right reverend bishops, the clergy and the Catholic laity—in other words—the petitioners, the buttons that are to be pressed by those terrible Quebec Grits, and are those certain papers the victims of Grit cunning? Our friend is not exactly clear on this point although there is no doubt of his fear that those Quebec Grits are anxious to make a point against his friend.

Again, Mr. Davin and Sir John Thompson say we have separate schools in the Northwest Territories, but the Standard says: "To yield, on any pretext, one inch of ground, is to seriously effect non-sectarian education."

"I have read Hansard containing the speech of our representative. I give his utterance my unqualified support. There is no dissatisfaction, no complaint, save in the minds of Quebec malcontents who use their easy-moulded Liberal friends (enjoying government positions) to stir up strife where up to the present there has been peace. The contention of the archbishop as shown by Sir John Thompson's speech—himself a strong Catholic—and proved by the most liberal minded of men—to be placed on false grounds. As a Catholic and a supporter of our member, I say there is no discontent, save in the minds of our esteemed and Reverend Father Lacombe and—Quebec Grits.

As regards this portion of his letter, we may dismiss it with the remark that it requires a good deal of impudence or ignorance—possibly both—to say that there is no dissatisfaction, "no complaints, save in the minds of Rev. Father Lacombe and—Quebec Grits."

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standard says that, "nine-tenths of the people of these Territories are determined to throw off the yoke of sectarianism, and if Mr. Haultain has turned traitor he must prepare for a traitor's reward."

Among the questions to be submitted to the candidates for the legislature are the following: Are you prepared to do all you can to abolish separate schools? Are you prepared to insist that separate school trustees shall be elected only by ballot?

Will you insist that the same text books be used in all schools? Will you vote against granting government aid to any sectarian charitable institution? Will you insist that all real and personal property, of every nature and description, within the Dominion of Canada be subject to taxation?

FOR THE DOMINION HOUSE. The questions to be presented to candidates for Dominion honors are: Will you pledge yourself not to support any member of parliament to the position of premier who is a Roman Catholic? Are you prepared to do all you can to abolish separate schools?

Will you oppose all interference with the legislation of the province of Manitoba abolishing separate schools? Will you support the abolition of dual languages in the Northwest Territories? Will you pledge yourself to meet in caucus members of this order and act upon the recommendations of such caucuses?

As we read over those questions we could not help asking our self, is this the close of the nineteenth century, of whose progress, enlightenment and refining influences we have heard so much? Here is a programme prepared in the name of Protestantism, for the avowed purpose of protecting and preserving it, and yet all that is necessary is to read over those questions to arrive at the conclusion that they would make an association of Turks blush.

We wish we were able to believe that the Standard was exaggerating when it said that "nine-tenths of the (Protestant) people of these Territories are determined to throw off the yoke of sectarianism."

What is true of Winnipeg is equally true of other parts of the Dominion where this "hell born" institution has shown its head. Even the party organs and secular press of the country have shown no desire to cope with this base and vile association. True, the Toronto Globe is an exception to this statement, but in doing so it was actuated more by political than by moral or patriotic motives.

It is to be hoped that this vile execration will receive, even at this late hour, the condemnation it deserves, and unless Protestantism is prepared to bear all the odium which all good men must attach to this diabolical association, it will at once place upon it the ban of its most authoritative and emphatic disapproval.

AN APPEAL TO MARY. Mary, our Queen, we call on thee, Thy children kneeling here; Oh Mother! hear our feeble cry Grant us thy listening ear!

THE P. P. A. PLATFORM.

The daily papers recently published a list of questions, which were prepared by the P. P. A. for submission to candidates for seats in the legislatures of the provinces and another set for candidates for seats in the House of Commons.

Will you oppose all interference with the legislation of the province of Manitoba abolishing separate schools? Will you support the abolition of dual languages in the Northwest Territories? Will you pledge yourself to meet in caucus members of this order and act upon the recommendations of such caucuses?

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We request our correspondents when sending us descriptions of important ceremonies not to send us duplicate copies of what has already been sent to the daily press. They frequently express a desire to have their communications printed as written, and this they cannot expect when the matter they send us has previously appeared in a daily journal.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

(Continued from page 1.)

and influence of Italy both at home and abroad is being sadly diminished by the effect the treatment to which His Holiness is subjected is having on the minds of honest men in every land. There is constant proof being given that abroad the conduct of the Italian Government is regarded by Protestants as evidence of incapacity, and amongst Catholics has aroused a strong feeling of resentment, so that those observers of the state of affairs in that country who have recently stated that in their opinion the church is not at all on the verge of a stronger and healthier until Europe shall see the propriety of again giving freedom and independence to the Vicar of Christ, who is the only possible centre of peace and unity in the Christian world.

Now, Mr. President and Brothers, to sum up this very imperfect paper, I think we may claim that despite false historians and prejudiced critics we have in the past of our church, in its present position in the world, and in the probabilities of the future, good reason for saying that the promise our Divine Lord made to the infant church has been abundantly realized in the times that have gone by, and that the realization is being carried on in the age in which we live. Although at times the struggle against the powers of the world may seem a very hard one, although difficulties may beset us which it will require all our devotedness to overcome, let us never think of despair. The faith which we have in our people is undoubtedly as amongst our people as it ever was, actual and as powerful as it ever was. Heresy and doubt may proclaim themselves loudly from the housetops, but every word of contradiction there will be a deepening of the fervor of the believers, and they will hold their faith with a love more tenacious than ever. A portion of the press may be against us, but we can use the press ourselves. The Government may oppress us and may refuse us our just rights, but we can appeal to our friends to come to our assistance, and this must be borne in mind that it is the people who have the making and unmaking of governments. If everything else fails us, there is still the way of martyrdom, and knowing that in the early ages the blood of the martyrs was the seed of the church, we will resolve to be ready to make any sacrifice that the interests of our holy religion demands. Let our confidence be strengthened by the assurance that come what may, and in spite of appearances God will somehow win; that if we are God and faithful we shall win the educational battle; that we shall win in bringing back the misguided millions of our fellow creatures; that we shall win the fight over revealed religion, and without denying the explanations of science shall hold and win over millions of others to join us in bearing witness to the fact that the scriptures are the very word of God; and we shall win in the fight for the Vicar of Christ. Let none of us be half-hearted in this. Let us hold fast to the necessity of the independence of our Holy Father; let us try to raise such a feeling throughout the world that the Catholics of Europe will be able to force the powers there to take this matter up, knowing that as soon as that is done the injustice will be remedied; but above all let us place the most implicit reliance in the promise of our Lord, and be for ever grateful that he has made us members of that church which alone possesses, enjoys, and shows forth all the four marks of God's true church as pointed out in the scriptures and declared in the Nicene creed in the words: "I believe One Holy Catholic and Apostolic church."

that by the time the several clerics were vested in their priestly robes, quite a goodly crowd had collected. The presence of that distinguished person, Very Rev. Father Soullier, Superior-General of the Oblates of Mary Immaculate, added dignity to the services.

Sharp at 10 o'clock, Father Soullier, robed in cope and the other usual sacerdotal vestments, and accompanied by the many clerics of St. Boniface and Winnipeg, proceeded to bless the new building. This ritualistic service is most solemn in the Catholic church and impresses even those who do not belong to that creed, with the significance of its intent. Passing from room to room, chanting aloud the prescribed prayers and psalms, all of which were touchingly responded to, the officiating priest invoked divine aid and blessing from the Almighty, for this institution. Each room was sprinkled with holy water, according to the specific rubrics of the Catholic church. After making a visit to every part of the new wing the procession came slowly back to the handsome chapel to be described later—and there resumed the prayers appropriate to the occasion. The solemn Litany of the Saints was sung and other ceremonies performed.

This finished, Father-Soullier commenced the celebration of mass at once, during which a choir of sweet voices sang. After the consecration Miss Barrett rendered one of her finest, "O Salutaris," much to the delight of all. Quite a number of the patients attended the mass from an adjoining room. Thus were concluded the morning services of the blessing and dedication of the hospital.

Among the priests present were Very Rev. Father Soullier, Rev. Fathers Antonin Langevin, Drummond, Messier, Cloutier, Accorsini, Cherrier, Blais, Brother George, O.M.I., and Mr. Brindamour, ecclesiastical student.

In the afternoon, at 4 o'clock, the dedication services were resumed. By this time the weather proved more propitious, and hundreds took advantage of the beautiful day to visit hospital. There was no distinction whatever between creeds—Protestant and Catholic united in the services. His Lordship, Bishop Lemmens of Vancouver and Alaska, officiated at the Pontifical benediction.

As announced, Miss Barrett and Mr. Arnold, from St. Mary's choir, were to sing Ave Maria which resounded through the corridors of the hospital with wonderful effect. Miss Barrett's "O Salutaris" was another of that talented signer's choice efforts. It delighted all who heard it. The "Tantum Ergo" was sung by the two voices together and was charming. After the benediction, hundreds thronged through the halls, passing in and from room to room, each one expressing his or her appreciation of the neatness and get-up of the whole.

The St. Boniface hospital, together with the new wing attached thereto, forms as model an institution as may be found anywhere. In every respect it surpasses other hospitals containing, as it does, every known device which is conducive to the patient's comfort and rest. The entrance proper faces directly south and is intended principally for the students, as also for the reception of the sick. At the back of the building is the stairway leading to the left, the Industrial school almost in front and an immense tract of wooded land on the right.

Immediately inside the door is a small but neat waiting room; to the left is a wide hallway connecting the old building with the new addition. As you go along this passage, the first of the three public wards. The sister requested the reporter to examine everything minutely; which he did. This room is very large, containing 24 beds combined for each bed. The ceiling is high; light is well provided for by numerous windows, extensive closed ward-robes contain the clothing of the patients; a well equipped bath room adjoins, as does also a small compartment for a physician. The beds are neat and trim, and in every particular the desires of the most fastidious are satisfied.

Fronting on the Red River side is a smoking room, connecting with the ward, but in such a way that not even the odor of the tobacco can reach the interior of the ward. Directly over this, on the second and third storeys, are two other wards, that on the second storey being for females, all corresponding exactly with the first. On the opposite of the hall is the hospital chapel, a plain but surely neat and fitting place of worship. The ceiling of this extends all the way to that of the second storey and by means of windows at the top, patients are enabled to assist at the services without leaving their rooms. There is a choir enclosure arranged overhead, pews are placed outside the sanctuary rails, the altar is constructed of oak and the entire aspect bespeaks careful thought. Farther on to the right of the hallway is a commodious pantry; opposite this is the door leading to the elevator shaft. The elevator runs from top to bottom of the building, is large enough for a bed to be rolled in upon it, and at the same time to give standing room to two attendants. Thus patients are carried to any of the wards, or to the operating room with as little shaking-up as possible. Nor must sight be lost of the well stocked dispensary on the first floor. This important adjunct is well cared for, and thoroughly equipped with every necessary drug. It is much more commodious than the former one. At present owing to the haste with which everything was pushed to completion, it does not perhaps present as extensive an aspect as it will do later. Nevertheless nothing is wanting in its details.

ST. BONIFACE HOSPITAL FORMALLY OPENED AND BLESSED ON THURSDAY.

By Very Rev. Father, Soullier Superior-General of the Oblates—Descriptive Details of the New Wing—Everything Complete.

By special invitation, a representative of the Nor-Wester called at St. Boniface Hospital on Thursday last where one of the sisters in charge met him and conducted him through the building, visiting and inspecting every room and department. The new wing to the hospital having been completed it was decided to have the formal opening on Thursday, Arbor Day, so that the public might have an opportunity of judging for themselves as to the thorough fitness of the institution. Unfortunately, in the early morning the rain looked threatening, and at times ran came down, which no doubt prevented many from attending who would otherwise have been present. Long before 10 o'clock, the hour at which the blessing was to take place, visitors and friends began to flock in, so

it is hard to refrain from expressing one's approbation of such an institution. The public ward for females is divided into three compartments, wherein are placed those suffering from kindred diseases. This is done to facilitate the surgical work of the physicians. On the third floor of the building is the operating room. Nothing could be better fitted up than this. A well-arranged theatre for students rises in tiers from the operating table, till in the back the ceiling is well nigh reached. Fully two hundred students can be seated here. Up to the present forty have attended the surgical operations, but it is now expected that many more will take advantage of the benefits offered. All the paraphernalia of the dissecting room are here found: hot and cold water is supplied in abundance through large pipes; pails, dishes, tubs, etc., are deftly arranged, ready for use. This room is adjoined by another connecting with the elevator, and contains a bed, on which the patient is placed when chloroform is being administered. A smaller compartment is found on the opposite side, intended for a bed chamber for the patient, whenever, in the physician's estimation he is to be removed farther.

The fourth floor is devoted entirely to sleeping quarters for the Sisters and others regular inmates of the hospital. Probably the most important factor in the entire building is the heavy iron partitions which will be so constructed on every floor as to render the spread of fire across the halls a practical impossibility. There is abundance of water supplied from an adjoining well; this is pumped into a reservoir on the top storey, whence it is distributed all through the edifice. The architect and contractor of the new wing was Mr. Senecal who certainly deserves praise for the perfection in which he has left his work. Mr. Toupin was for man, Messrs. Bonrke and Parent did the painting, and Mr. Senecal the plastering. An air of cleanliness, comfort and neatness prevailed throughout. The dim and dingy aspect usually so prevalent in hospitals is wanting here. Brightness reigns in the place, on the faces of the patients and inmates.

St. Boniface hospital is open to all, regardless of race or creed; all that is required is a certificate of a provincial physician; patients are even allowed to have their own doctors, free of charge. Such an institution as this reflects credit on the city and on the province. Nor must this account be concluded without mentioning the merits of the good Sisters of Charity, who have charge of the hospital. Claiming for their own use only one room for sleeping purposes, and another smaller one for a recreation parlor, the Sisters of Charity devote their entire life to the welfare of the sick. They are indefatigable in their efforts, untiring in their zeal for the comforts of those under their care. Skilled nurses, it is true, administer to the wants of the invalids, but the Sisters are ever present to superintend every detail. No more noble calling in life presents itself to man or woman than this. Many of those good women have known happy homes, have seen the comforts and tasted the luxuries of life, yet voluntarily do they sacrifice their all for God and suffering humanity. —Nor-West.

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St. Boniface Academy CONDUCTED BY THE SISTERS OF CHARITY. Under the patronage of His GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF ST. BONIFACE. —TERMS— Entrance Fee—once for all. 5 00 Board and Tuition, per month. 10 00 Music and use of Piano. 3 00 Drawing. 1 00 Bed and Bedding. 1 00 Washing. 2 50

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NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R. Time Card taking effect Monday, Nov. 20, 1898.

Table showing train schedules for Northern Pacific R.R. with columns for North Bound, South Bound, Stations, and Times.

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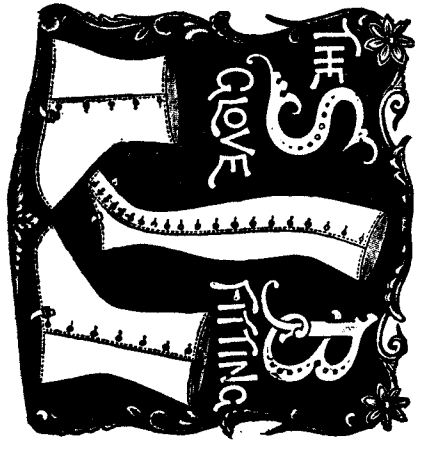
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Coughs and Colds are signs of weakness. Don't wait until you are weaker and nearer Consumption. Begin at once with Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil, with hypophosphites of lime and soda. It strengthens the Lungs, cures Coughs and Colds, and builds up the system. Physicians, the world over, endorse it.

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75c buys a Pair of Calters. The S. B. Glove-Fitting Calters for Sale by A. G. MORGAN, Dealer in Trunks and Valises, 412 MAIN ST., MCINTYRE BLOCK

CITY AND ELSEWHERE.

The recent strike on the Great Northern railroad is said to have cost the company \$100,000

The university examinations, held in the Thistle skating rink, commenced on Monday.

SEVERAL of our citizens have beautified their lawns by setting out trees and scrubs this week.

Our principle streets are presenting a more creditable appearance, which is highly recommendable.

"Is now the sportsman has his wish; But Hope's a gay deceiver; He throws his tackle in, to fish, And catches chills and fever.

THE Rev. Father Cherrier, pastor of the Immaculate Conception of this city left on a visit to Brandon.

THE Montreal Street Railway company has refused to carry free of charge policemen or firemen on the cars.

THERE are still certain citizens who require to have their attention called to the accumulation of rubbish on their back premises.

For good light summer suits call upon those of our advertisers dealing in ready made clothing, etc. They will give you perfect fits.

THE Greek Father who spent last week at St. Mary's attending to the spiritual needs of the Catholic Greeks went south to St. Paul on Monday, via the Great Northern railway.

It seems a beastly ending to a great spurge, for Coxe to run up against a Washington police regulation, and to empty the interest of his long tramp in a petty justice bill.

DR. J. S. CONKLIN has been appointed house surgeon in the St. Boniface hospital. This is the first regular appointment of a house surgeon made by this institution.

A MEETING of the committee who had in charge the arrangements for the conversation and ball in aid of the General and St. Boniface hospitals, was held on Monday evening.

LUCIANO's was the seventh execution at the capital of the Northwest. John and George Stevenson were hanged on April 3rd, 1884 for the murder of John McCarthy near Qu'Appelle; Connor the Moose Jaw murderer was hanged July 23rd, 1885; Louis Riel on November 16th, 1885; Gandy and Racette on June 18th, 1888; Antonio Luciano, May 10th, 1894.

At a meeting of the St. Jean Baptiste association of Winnipeg, held on Friday evening last the following officers were elected for the following year: President, L. O. Genest; vice-president, Geo. Germain; secretary, Alf N. Prendergast; treasurer, N. E. Bergeron. It is the intention of the association to celebrate this year at St. Mary's church on the 24th of June.

THE Catholics of New Jersey have introduced in the legislature a bill prohibiting the organization or continuance of secret societies whose object is to discriminate against persons on account of their religion. The bill is similar to one introduced in the legislature of Kentucky and fixes the penalty at a fine of \$1,000 or imprisonment and fine at the discretion of the court.

THE 24th of the present month will be the semi-centennial anniversary of the completion of the first telegraph line in Washington, D. C. As is generally known, the first line was built between Baltimore and Washington. On Friday, May 24, 1844, Miss Annie Ellsworth, daughter of the Commissioner of Patents, sent the first message. It was: "What has God wrought?"

"A CRANK" says the New York Sun, "is anybody who does not agree with you. You can't agree with him that doesn't make you a crank, however. A crank is always on the other side." The advantage of this definition is that it doesn't hurt anybody's feelings, as no one is ever—nor hardly ever—on the "other side."

SHERIDAN, the wit and playwright, who it is well-known, was always in debt, received from his tailor, named Berry, a few days before Christmas, a bill, with a note, expressing a hope that, at such a felicitous season, the bill would be paid. To this Sheridan replied:

"Here is a Mull-Berry. To send me your Bill—Berry, Before it was Dew—Berry, Your father, the Elder—Berry, Would not have been such a Goose—Berry Now don't look so Black—Berry, For I don't care a Straw—Berry."

THE young women of the Chicago Methodist Missionary Training School for Home and Foreign Missions are said to have given the Methodist dignitaries somewhat of a fright. It is rumored that they have taken the vow of celibacy. They were called together and exhorted not to pledge themselves to any such nun-like course. As a consequence, they will remain single until they get an offer of marriage.

FOR snaps, it will pay you to keep your eye on our advertisers for the next few days.

ST. BONIFACE COURT, Catholic Order of Foresters, will give a musical and dramatic entertainment in St. Boniface College on the 29th inst.

THE Very Rev. Father Lewis Beck, provincial of the Brothers of Mary, who has been visiting the Brothers teaching in St. Mary's school, left for the south on the Great Northern last Friday.

MR. W. H. BARRY, proprietor of the Royal Oak hotel, who has been confined to the General hospital for the past few weeks is much improved, and is now putting in his genial appearance around home.

THE Very Rev. Father Soulier, Superior General of the Oblates, Very Rev. Father Antoine, ass't. Superior General and the Very Rev. Dr. Langevin, Superior of the Vicariate of St. Boniface leaves on Friday next for Qu'Appelle. After visiting the missions there, the Superior-General will proceed to Prince Albert.

MR. P. J. FLANAGAN, a well and favorably known hotel keeper of Oak Lake, Man., left by the Pacific express for Toronto on Sunday evening. Mr. Flanagan who is the possessor of large real estate properties in New Market, Ont., says as soon as he can arrange matters satisfactorily in the east he intends to return west, as in his estimation there is no place like Manitoba.

DURING the month of May the Church wishes her children to show especial honor to the mother of our Saviour. Catholics know very well that in honoring the mother they honor her Divine Son. They also know the difference between the devotion to her and that to be paid to God. The month of May is truly the proper month to be devoted to the pure Virgin Mother. It is the month of flowers and fragrance, both of which are emblematical of her beautiful life.

FROM all over the civilized world comes the cry of the discontented. What means this? Has civilization not brought blessings to all? Why, after all the many marvelous inventions the present century has brought forth, must men tramp to the nation's capitol and demand work or bread? Why are the people of all the European countries demanding that something be done for them and their families? These are the problems which the future statesman must solve.

SUNDAY being one of the great feasts of the year, namely, Pentecost, the services at the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Point Douglas, were of an especially attractive nature. At 10.30 grand high mass was celebrated, when the choir sang "Leonard's Mass in C," and the offertory piece was "Veni Creator," by Himmel. The sermon was preached by Father Accorsini, on "The Descent of The Holy Ghost."

THE Pentecostal services at St. Mary's Cathedral on Sunday embraced special musical features. Miss Barrett's solos were very beautiful, notably in the offertory, "Ave Marie," and Mr. H. M. Arnold sang with taste his part in the "O Salutaris" of Gounod. The special musical numbers were as follows: "Kyrie," "Gloria," "Cherubim—soloist, Miss Barrett, "Sanctus," Messe Solenell, Gounod—soloist, Mr. Arnold; "Agnus Dei," Faucouler, Evening—"O Salutaris," Gounod, soloist, Mr. Arnold; "Ave Maria," Cherubim, soloist, Miss Barrett; "Tantum Ergo," Haydn. Father O'Dwyer preacher at grand mass, and Rev. Father Langevin, O. M. I. preacher a most forcible sermon at the evening services.

INSTALLATION OF OFFICERS Catholic Order of Foresters.

At the regular meeting of St. Mary's Court C. O. F. held on Friday evening the 11th inst, in Unity hall the impressive ceremony of installing the officers for the ensuing term took place. D. H. C. R., T. Jobin officiating. The following officers were installed, Chief Ranger T. D. Deegan, V. C. R. L. O. Genest, R. Secy, Thos. Jobin, Financial Secy, L. G. Collins, Treas. G. Germain, Trustees, J. J. Egan, H. A. Russell, T. J. McCarthy, Sr. Conductor, E. R. Dowdall, Jr. Conductor, J. J. Schindel, Inside Sentinel, F. Gould, Outside Sentinel, Angus McDougall, J. D. McDonald was elected delegate to Annual Session and R. Murphy Alternate. After the ceremony the Very Rev. Father Langevin, Chaplain of St. Mary's court, addressed the meeting, congratulating the members on the great success obtained, and urging on those present the necessity and desirability of all continuing the good work. Several new members were initiated and five made application for membership. Altogether the court has reason to be satisfied with the past year's progress.

A HORRIBLE DEATH.

MR. P. M'Gowan, of Stony Mountain, Instantly Killed.

By Being Thrown From His Carriage in this City Monday Evening—A Companion Injured—Particulars of the Accident Described by Eye-Witnesses

The whole city was shocked on Monday evening at the news which rapidly spread that Mr. Patrick McGowan, the accountant at Stony Mountain Penitentiary, had met his death instantaneously by being thrown from a tight wagon at the corner of James and Princess Streets. It seems that Mr. McGowan, who had been transacting important business in the city, had started for home about 6.30. His team became frightened at the corner of Main Street and William Street and the wagon was upset and considerably damaged. Mr. McGowan however was not hurt and proceeded to Boyce's carriage works on James Street where he procured another rig to which he hitched his team and made another start. A man named John Gibson accompanied him and they had not gone far before the team again bolted and the wagon coming in contact with some heavy farmers wagons, the two occupants were thrown out. Mr. McGowan's head struck the hub of one of the wagons and he was instantly killed. His companion escaped with slight injuries. The deceased who has a host of friends in Manitoba leaves a wife and four children who have the heartiest sympathy of all in their terrible bereavement. The funeral took place from Stony Mountain on Monday afternoon to-day. Mr. McGowan was a man of excellent character and exceptionally good qualities—and all who were honored with his friendship feel that they have no finer severe personal loss in his sudden removal. For ourselves we beg to offer to the bereaved family our sincere condolence and pray that the Heavenly Father, who alone can do so, will sustain and comfort them in their great trial. K. I. P.

WALSH'S AT LAST!

The change has come and from now on we will have plenty of those warm, sunny days so peculiar to our Manitoba summer. Perhaps you are already thinking of changing your apparel for something lighter and more summer-like. If it's nothing but a change of underwear it will pay you to give us a call. Be sure and don't forget that we have the best selected and largest stock in the Northwest. Truly, we never before had so many genuine bargains in store for the public

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Young, old or middle aged, who find themselves, nervous, weak and exhausted, who are broken down from excess of overwork resulting in many of the following symptoms: Mental depression, premature old age, loss of vitality, loss of memory, bad dreams, dimness of sight, palpitation of the heart, emissions, lack of energy, pain in the kidneys, headaches, pimples on the face and body, itching or peculiar sensation about the scrotum, wasting of the organs, dizziness, specks before the eyes, twitchings of the muscles, eyelids and elsewhere, bashfulness, deposits in the urine, loss of will power, tenderness of the chest and spine, weak and flabby muscles, desire to sleep, failure to be rested by sleep, constipation, dullness of hearing, loss of voice, desire for solitude, excitability of temper, sunken eyes, surrounded with LEADEN CIRCLES, oily looking skin, etc., are all symptoms of nervous debility that lead to insanity unless cured. The spring or vital force having lost its tension every function wanes in consequence. Those who through abuse committed in ignorance, may be permanently cured. Send your address and 10c in stamps for book on diseases peculiar to man, sent sealed. Address M. V. LUBON, 24 Macdonnell Ave., Toronto, Ont., Canada.

W. J. MITCHELL, CHEMIST & DRUGGIST

394 MAIN STREET, Corner Portage Ave., Your esteemed patronage solicited

Consumption and Lung Difficulties

Always arise from particles of corrupt matter deposited in the air-cells, by impure blood. Purify that stream of life and it will very soon carry off and destroy the poisonous matter, and like a crystal river flowing through a desert, will bring with it and leave throughout the body the elements of health and strength. As the river, leaving the elements of fertility in its course, causes the before barren waste to bloom with flowers and fruit, so pure blood causes the frame to rejoice in strength and health, and bloom with unfading beauty. All Medicine Dealers sell Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills.

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Prices quoted on application to Merchants for Hosiery, Yarns, Plumes and Piece Goods.

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FIRE & MARINE

Insurance Agency.

G. W. GIRDLESTONE

FIRE COMPANIES REPRESENTED:

- The Guardian Assurance Co., total funds, \$31,700,000
Royal Insurance Co., " " 51,000,000
City of London Fire Ins. Co., " " 10,000,000
The Northwest Fire Ins. Co., authorized capital, 500,000
Insurance Co. of North America, total assets, 8,700,000
Reliance Marine Insurance Co., Ltd.

All classes of insurable property covered on the shortest notice at current rates. \$250,000 paid in losses since commencing business in 1878. NO DISPUTED CLAIMS. Agents wanted in unrepresented place

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This is a question which agitates

MOTHERS.

But it can be settled very easily by coming to

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- Our Boy's Pants for..... \$ 50
Our Youth's Pants for..... 95
Our Men's Pants worth \$2.00 for..... \$1.00
Our Men's Pants worth \$3.50 for..... \$2.00
Our Best Men's Pants worth \$6.50 for..... \$3.50

WE LEAD IN HATS form 50 cents up. AGAIN WE DRAW YOUR ATTENTION MOTHERS OF MANITOBA.

THAT GOOD NAVY BLUE Suits for Boys, Gold Trimmings for \$1.50 worth..... \$3.50

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The Question is, WHERE? WE HAVE THEM.

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EVERYTHING AT COST PRICE.

Goods at Wholesale or Retail AT ACTUAL COST.

Now, Citizens of Winnipeg, this is an opportunity for you to secure fine footwear for yourselves at prices never seen before in this city.

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Come at once and select what you want in the line of Boots and Shoes, Slippers, &c., &c., at your own price.

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Opera " "
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