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"AD MAJOREM DEI GLORIAM."

THE ONLY CATHOLIC PAPER PUBLISHED IN ENGLISH IN NORTH-WESTERN CANADA.

VOL. XIV, No. 6.

ST. BONIFACE, MANITOBA, TUESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1898.

\$2.00 per year.
Single Copies, 5 cents.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA AT QUEBEC.

The Tablet.

The coming Conference at Quebec, between the representatives of England and Canada on the one side and those of the United States on the other, will begin its work before the end of August, and its work will be the making of history. But more significant and more important than anything the Conference can achieve is the fact that it should meet at all. The questions at issue between Britain and America are not new—what is new is the common wish in both countries that all possible causes of quarrel should be handled at once and ended for ever. In itself a war with Spain was not calculated to excite serious emotions in the United States, and still less to oblige them to show their strength, but behind that perplexity with a particular Power lay the possibility of a European combination minded to treat America as they had already treated Japan. But such a movement was impossible without the acquiescence of Great Britain, and the attitude of the English people was never in doubt. In the words of THE QUARTERLY REVIEW: "But for the aegis of the British fleet, which still rules the sea against any probable European combination, an attack might have been delivered by the Continent upon America; or the strength of the United States might have been boldly challenged by a German seizure of South American territory. It is our 'fleet in being' which, as a pillar of cloud and fire, has shielded the United States throughout the contest." But whether the danger was near or far, it is now known to all men that any attempt by the Military Powers of Europe to coerce America would find the English people siding with their kinsfolk without the hesitation of an instant.

To those who believe that all the best possibilities for the future of mankind are bound up with the hope of a permanently friendly understanding between the sundered branches of the English-speaking people it has been exceedingly pleasant to note the tone of the British Press from the outset of the present contest. With barely an exception all the great English newspapers have been frankly and unequivocally American in their sympathies. And this has been the more remarkable because there has been much kindly feeling for the QUEEN REGENT and her sickly child; there has been admiration for the hopeless heroism of the Spanish sailors; and, generally, the inevitable English sympathy for "the under dog." So that while there has been gladness for the American triumph, there has been no rejoicing over the defeat of Spain. And happily the leaders of both political parties have made it clear to all the world that on

this question there is no room for difference between Englishmen, and that the statesmanship of the country has not been belied by its Press. If MR. BALFOUR and MR. CHAMBERLAIN have spoken strongly on the value of the friendship of the United States, SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT has certainly said no less. The wonder is not that this feeling of kinship and goodwill should have so leaped out at the first suggestion of peril to the American people, but rather that it was ever in doubt or obscured. No two nations were ever bound by so many ties—by common memories and a common literature, by laws in common and ideals in common, and, above all, by that common glory the large music of English speech. If we turn to more material considerations we find the interests of the two countries so intimately and inextricably interwoven, that any grievous misfortune to one would be a disaster to the other. The total annual value of the foreign commerce of the United States for the year ending 30th of June, 1897, was £378,276,000, and of that tremendous total £178,736,000 represented trade with the British Empire. Of the sea-borne commerce, amounting to £357,256,000, no less than £134,468,000 represented goods interchanged with the United Kingdom. Each people supplies and understands the wants of the other, and any circumstance which diminished the purchasing power of one would react with fatal effect upon the other. This community of interest is likely to be still more accentuated as the years go on. The paramount commercial interest of both countries is not the acquisition of new territory, but the maintenance of the policy of the open door in the neutral markets of the world. Wherever France or Germany or Russia advances in the East, British and American manufacturers are faced by a barrier of hostile tariffs. The British flag means equality of opportunity for all, and on whatever spot a British sentinel is planted there is a free market for the manufacturers of America. There is good reason to hope that the United States will adopt the same policy with regard to the foreign possessions which events are thrusting upon them, and that if they hold the Philippines they will do there as they have done already at Santiago de Cuba, and proclaim the policy of the open door. If we consider the question from the point of view of Catholicism it is impossible not to feel that every extension of American influence, in the Pacific or elsewhere, by widening the area of religious liberty, tends to the advantage of the Church. The other great advancing Power of the world has just given us an object-lesson which may point the contrast. The Russian authorities have just expelled from their newly-acquired sphere of influen-

ce in Manchuria all the Catholic missionaries.

This new era of good feeling between England and America is marked by the agreement to make an honest attempt by means of the coming Conference at Quebec to get rid of every possible source of friction or misunderstanding. Of these the most important—not from the point of view of the money involved, but because of the constant irritation it causes—is the fur-seal question. The Paris arbitration established the lawfulness of pelagic sealing, but imposed certain restrictions as to time and place and the weapons employed. Unfortunately, while these regulations are said by the Canadians to make pelagic sealing a difficult and precarious business, the Americans, as the owners of the chief rookeries, complain that they are insufficient to prevent the wasteful destruction of seal-life. It is admitted that to kill seals in the open sea often involves the sacrifice of gravid females and the mothers of pup-seals, but there are wide differences of opinion as to how far the herds are in danger of extinction. The other pressing question is the demarcation of the southern boundary of Alaska. The gold discoveries upon the head waters of the Yukon have suddenly given this matter a very unlooked-for importance, and it will be open to the representatives of the two countries either to interpret the terms of the old treaty between England and Russia or to agree upon a new frontier. The American Commissioners will also seek a revision of the inhospitable clauses of the Treaty of 1818, which prevent American fishermen from obtaining either bait or supplies in Canadian ports on the Atlantic. The Canadians on their side complain that upon the great lakes the Americans do nothing to protect the fish and neglect to enforce regulations, as regards a close time and the sort of engines of destruction to be used, which exist in some form or other in almost all civilized countries. An attempt is also to be made to bring about as large a measure of free trade as possible between Canada and her neighbour; but whether much can be done in that direction without abandoning the preferential treatment secured by the legislation of last year to this country seems very doubtful. Altogether the protocol arranges for the consideration of ten or eleven questions, some of which, however, are not of great importance. The Commissioners have a great work before them, and if they rise to the height of their opportunity, the conclusion of a permanent Treaty of Arbitration between the two English-speaking people ought to become at once almost superfluous and wholly inevitable.

THE TRUTH TOO LATE.

Liverpool Catholic Times.

It is pleasant to record that at length English papers are beginning to do justice to poor Spain. Before the outbreak of the war, certain journals in this country, following the lead of the hysterical American press, were never weary of abusing Spain and Spaniards. Tyranny, murder, superstition, organized outrages, any and every crime was laid at the doors of the proud nation which was engaged in a death struggle with its rebellious colonies. As our readers will remember, we entirely dissociated ourselves from those calumnious misrepresentations. While admitting that Spain had no doubt misgoverned her dependences, we could not bring ourselves to credit the outrageous assertions that Spanish officers and soldiers had been guilty of wholesale murder and fiendish outrage. Now, at last, the truth is coming out, and both this country and America will be by no means pleased to learn how thoroughly they were deceived by the irresponsible newspaper correspondents who made Cuba their happy hunting ground just before the war. The "Times" has a special correspondent in blockaded Havana. He has succeeded in sending a letter to the office of his paper. It is a letter which will mark a revulsion in English feeling, as regards the character of the Spanish forces cooped up in Cuba.

Of Havana the correspondent says its population is most orderly, and the police force excellent, the men being as good-tempered and forbearing as those of London. Yet these are the very men described by American journalists as ruffians and terrors to the law-abiding. With regard to the poor and those thrown out of work by the blockade, the Government issues a certain amount of food; their distress is also relieved by private charity, the Spanish officers themselves contributing largely; for, says the correspondent, incredible though it may appear to many good people outside this island, these officers are humane men and Christian gentlemen. As to the reconcentrados, the poor wretches who suffered first from the insurgents before they became the innocent victims of the drastic code of civil war, everything possible is done by the city authorities. He does not deny the terrible sufferings they have undergone. But he asks, "Is Spain alone to blame? Only one side of this question, that of the American Jingoism and the Cuban insurgents, has made itself fully heard. A large section of the American press, bent upon bringing about this war, has employed gross exaggerations and mistatements in order to inflame the passions of the American people. Trading on the Anglo-Saxon hatred of injustice

cruelty, and oppression, these papers shouted for war in the name of humanity—and not in vain. They likened the officers and soldiers of Spain (whom I firmly believe, to be as humane as those of the United States) to the murderous Bashi-Bazouks of Turkey; while the Cuban rebels were compared to the Armenian martyrs and were represented as having been slaughtered, tortured, and mutilated wholesale by the inhuman butchers of Spain. The majority of the American people, well-meaning, warm-hearted, but credulous, and ignorant, became the ready dupes of these agitators. They hurried their country into what, I think, will be recognized later on as an just and foolish war." And the correspondent says the foreign colony in Havana is bitterly indignant at the hypocrisy and the injustice displayed by those who have fomented this war in the name of humanity.

We are glad that the truth is coming out at last. No one who knew the chivalrous people of Catholic Spain had any doubt about the calumnious nature of the current accusations of cruelty, massacre, and murder. Spain's faults have not been those of her soldiers or sailors. These knew how to die, whether in the trenches before Santiago or in the rotten tubs which went down under the American fire at Manila. The Spaniards had no government, no policy. They drifted on from defeat, to defeat and every stage of the war has made only more evident the stupidity of the administration which misrules Spain. In truth, Spain is crushed with an army of "empleados," Government functionaries who wield great political power, and whose influence, naturally, is not in favour of progress. It is progress that Spain wants, not the progress of which its Freemason liberals rave, but the progress which lifts up the people and watches over their interest. With a Government that would deal with monopolies, and would open out the country to trade and commerce, that would teach numbers of public functionaries their duties to the public and keep the railway stations clean, Spain would rise from its sleep and take its position once again among the nations of the world. We have always been of those who look forward to a great future for the land of the Cid, but we confess that the great future will be achieved only by seriously modifying some of the customs of the present. Spain is behind the times now, and perhaps if her newspapers would fearlessly criticise the adverse conditions of their national existence, and would deal severely with all cases of jobbery that come under their notice, their country would have reason before long

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NORTHWEST REVIEW

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY
TUESDAY

WITH THE APPROVAL OF THE ECCLESIASTICAL
AUTHORITY.

At St. Boniface, Man.

REV. A. A. CHERRIER,
Editor-in-Chief.

Subscription, - - - - \$2.00 a year.
Six months, - - - - \$1.00.

The NORTHWEST REVIEW is on
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at The Winnipeg Stationery & Book Co.,
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Northwest Review.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1898.

CURRENT COMMENT.

We heartily recommend to those who are familiar with the French language the article in last week's MANITOBA, entitled "La question scolaire." It reveals a master's hand and incidentally, with perfect politeness, brushes aside Mr. Bourassa's fiction.

It was a happy inspiration to give the General Intention of the Apostleship of Prayer for September in this form: "For all that labor and are burdened." In fact Labor Day occurs on the first Monday of September, and it was an excellent idea to catholicize and baptize this secular holiday. The anti-Catholic world began by abolishing Catholic feasts of obligation on the plea that they were a loss of time, and now it finds itself obliged to institute any number of holidays to give the laborer a rest. Thus do her enemies justify the Church. The true spirit of Christianity—in a word, Catholicism—alone can sanctify labor. In the Sacred Heart of Jesus is the best rest for wearied human souls and bodies.

Hobson, the Santiago harbor hero, in the lecture he is giving all over the States, says he never will forget the manly and defiant air with which Charette, his French Canadian fellow-hero, replied to the questions of the Spanish military judges before whom the small band of captured heroes stood in danger of instant execution. One of the judges spoke to Charette because he was the only one of the prisoners that could speak French—Spanish being an unknown tongue to Hobson and his men—and asked him what was their motive in sinking the Merrimac. Charette threw back his head and said boldly: "It is not the custom in the American Navy for sailors to inquire into the motives of their commanders; their practice is to obey." Charette, who, by the way, is the only one of his men whose name Hobson mentions, is evidently worthy of his great military name made illustrious by the Vendean chieftain and the General of the Pontifical Zouaves. The fact that a well-

ordered navy is the finest natural school of obedience accounts for the great number of naval heroes. After the supernatural obedience of the Catholic Church this merely human obedience is the noblest and most prolific of natural virtues.

Is it quite refreshing to see how L'ECHO DU MANITOBA, a Winnipeg Liberal organ, shows up Mr. Joseph Martin through two columns and a half of damning facts. The originator of the "rank tyranny" in school matters which he afterwards condemned is branded as a selfish, ambitious and vindictive traitor against whom the whole Liberal party, especially the British Columbia cabinet, is invited to stand on guard.

The Quebec VERITÉ of the 13th inst., replying to the charge of exaggeration, defends its policy for the past seventeen years and maintains, with unanswerable proofs, that it has always held to the golden mean. Unprejudiced minds will endorse that splendid article. Mr. Tardivel is by far the noblest and most capable journalist Canada has ever produced. He combines two apparently contrary qualities, an absolute and defiant independence of illegitimate authority with the most perfect obedience to those who have a right to direct him. His style is clear and terse, his humor bright, his wit refined, his intellect keen and logical, his heart tender as a woman's, his will indomitably wedded to the truth and the right. "Il est droit comme l'épée du roi."

We greatly admired the vigorous and eloquent protest against the Ruthven scandal in last week's ECHO DU MANITOBA. It breathes all a chivalrous Frenchman's indignation at the public toleration of slanderous lewdness. One sees that the writer cannot even understand the frame of the Protestant mind granting liberty to licentious calumny, that he fondly imagines liberty is only intended to favor truth and righteousness. He forgets the origin of the Reformation. One of the best proofs that Shakespeare was untainted by its spirit is his horror of slander.

"Who steals my purse steals trash; 'tis [something, nothing;] 'Twas mine, 'tis his, and has been slave to [thousands;] But he that filches from me my good name Robs me of that which not enriches him, And makes me poor indeed."

"Our Lady of the Sunshine" is a midsummer annual published by George N. Morang of Toronto. The engravings are, some of them especially, quite good. Lady Aberdeen contributes a labored allegory in which Her Gracious Majesty is the central figure. There are stories and poems in abundance, among the latter a sonnet in French by Fréchet in which there is not much sense. The best things in the sixty quarto pages of reading matter are "The Habitant's Summer" in which Dr. Drummond still works with rare felicity the mine he himself discovered; "A Northern River," in which W. Wilfrid Campbell reminds us, but with original variations and technical "wimpling music," of Tennyson on The Brook; and "Our Lady of the Sun," a lilting lay in which L. V. Bagnall answers Kipling's "Our Lady of

the Snows," but without the faintest idea of the Catholic meaning of that title which Kipling fully realized. Curiously enough, not a word in this entire Annual, intended though it is for a reply to Kipling, shows that any of the writers is aware that "Our Lady of the Snows" means primarily the Blessed Virgin.

A BURNING SHAME.

The filthy scoundrel who goes by the name of Ruthven will carry off a pile of dollars as the result of his invasion of Winnipeg. It is sad to think that such a malignant wretch can come into the metropolis of Manitoba and attract audiences of men and women who are willing to pay for the privilege of listening to the awful lies and the gross obscenity of which his lectures are composed.

When he is on the platform the place of meeting is for the time converted into a very sink of corruption and impurity, and yet this profligate jester who chatters and gibes in a way that should be a horror and disgust to everyone within sight and hearing is not only listened to by hundreds but is actually applauded and encouraged by laughter and cheers and by substantial pecuniary remuneration to go in on his horrible career.

His coming here was an insult to the respectable citizens of Winnipeg and the patronage he has received will forever remain a foul blot on the fair name of our city. The fact, too, that he should go unpunished after his beastly opening lecture delivered on a Sunday afternoon, which he closed with one of the dirtiest yarns it ever entered into the mind of man to conceive, shows that there is something radically wrong either with our laws or with their administration. We never before thought it possible that anything of the kind could take place in this city and we venture to say that should any travelling minstrel show or theatrical troupe visiting here ever perpetrate anything one hundredth part as vile as the mildest of Ruthven's Sunday afternoon obscenities the authorities would find a law to justify them in interfering and would feel it necessary in the interests of public decency to make an example of the offenders.

NOTES BY THE WAY.

The voting on the Prohibition question has been set for the latter end of September and those who style themselves "The Temperance people", but who are often the most intemperate, in many respects, of any class of citizens, are making energetic preparations for the event which they dub "this great crisis in our country's history." "Intoxicated with the exuberance of their own verbosity" they are almost mightily making speeches, passing resolutions, forming committees, and in one way or another enjoying themselves in the way peculiar to their kind, and all the while it is certain that comparatively few of them are really in earnest or believe that prohibitory legislation will ever appear on the statute books of the Dominion. We have no faith at all in the sincerity of a

large proportion of this hysterical brotherhood, and it is not many months ago that some of the most prominent amongst them in this city gave a striking proof that their "principles," as they so glibly call them, are not even skin deep but can be cast aside like an out-of-date garment when they clash with the political pretilities. We refer, of course, to the last Dominion election held in Winnipeg when we were treated to the most interesting and truly edifying spectacle of a large number of the leaders actively campaigning on purely party grounds against the regularly nominated Prohibition candidate.

There are, of course, many honest workers to be found in the "temperance" ranks—men who really mean all they say and who would make almost any personal sacrifice to promote the interests of the cause they advocate; and however much we may disapprove of their methods and the intolerant spirit they manifest regarding those who do not see eye to eye with them, we must at least give them credit for the sincerity of their motives. The worst that can be said of them is that like children crying for the moon they are asking for and will not be contented with anything less than the impossible, they aim too high and so overshoot the mark they desire to reach. They are not practical in their demands, and in trying to force their pet theories on an unwilling people they are wasting valuable time which might be put to much better use. They never will and never can get prohibition; but they could, if they went about it right, get wide legislation which would regulate and control the liquor traffic; and just so long as they refuse to recognize this they will remain the sport of politicians and accomplish nothing.

In marked contrast to the activity in the "temperance" ranks is the apparent apathy amongst those who would have most to lose should Prohibitory legislation be enacted and who might, therefore, be expected to fear the result of the coming Plebiscite. So far as we have observed the Liquor men have taken no steps towards putting their case before the voters and they plainly either attack very little importance to the vote, or are confident that there is no necessity for any exertion on their part to secure a satisfactory result. Being shrewd business men it is altogether likely that they have sized up the situation much more accurately than have the cold water advocates, and they realize that they have very little cause for alarm over the present agitation. They know perfectly well that the Government has given no pledge that a vote in favor of the measure will be followed by Prohibitory legislation and they have perfect confidence that between a successful vote and the passage of the necessary act of Parliament a deep gulf will be found fixed which the politicians will find many plausible excuses for not bridging over. They are, therefore, not worrying over the matter, and it is altogether likely they will wisely refrain from wasting any powder and shot in this preliminary skirmish.

CATHOLICS IN NON-CATHOLIC COLLEGES.

In the August DONAHOE's the editor, Mr. Henry Austin Adams, a convert from Anglicanism of the most gentlemanly type, has these weighty remarks:—

Out of five young men to whom I have talked lately about their going to college in September four are determined to go to non-Catholic institutions, and the other is undecided. Three of these youngsters I know to be good, practical Catholics, and the other I believe, would resent any question of their devotion.

What, then, is the matter? The contemptible worldly pride of their parents—that is the whole of it. These ignorant apes imagine that Micky and Pat will mingle with "better people" at Yale. It is incredible that they really believe that our Catholic colleges cannot furnish sufficiently advanced education. No! they know nothing about this end of it. At Yale the boys may see young Vanderbilt across the campus. Bliss! And they can in after years casually refer to "my chum, Dick Astor don't y' know." They can learn to play golf and to look like Englishmen [now the United States idea of a "gentleman."] I have nothing against our great universities; but I certainly have nothing against those greater colleges, where, in addition to a scientific and classical education second to none, a young man shall be taught the Catholic philosophy of life and of all things.

I maintain, as an absolutely im pregnable principle, that, save for some most weighty cause, no Catholic can send his child to these anti-Catholic schools without violating morality and common sense. I understand that at Harvard and Yale the Catholics are now so numerous that they wield an appreciable influence for good. God grant it! But when my son wants missionary work I think I shall give him something easier than trying to Christianize mental and moral mugwumps.

BELGIAN SETTLERS IN THE NORTHWEST.

Mr. D. Frean de Coeli, Canadian Government Agent to Belgium, whom we mentioned as visiting Regina last week, had come down from Edmonton district. He was highly pleased with that part of the Northwest, finding that the crops promise abundant returns. Mr. de Coeli also visited some Belgian families at Duck Lake. He states that nowhere did he see such abundance of hay. Driving over the county with Father Paquet, the horse literally waded through the hay, which averaged in length four feet or more. The principal object of this gentleman's visit to the west was to obtain at first hand from the Belgian families settled in the country accounts of their progress and to see what prospects they have for the future. Every one whom he met was well pleased with the country and all expressed themselves in enthusiastic terms. A few who had not succeeded as well as anticipated blamed their inexperience, and said that the country was all they could wish for. A visit to the Industrial School Mr. de Coeli was much impressed by and became convinced that

money cannot be spent upon Indians to better advantage in any other way. Help given them on reserves, he said, might be the fulfilment of justice, but would never civilize them, while the education of their young offspring, and the comfort and happiness they enjoy in school, must tend to the upbuilding of an Indian population civilized and citizenized.—REGINA LEADER.

THE TRUTH TOO LATE

Continued from page 1.

to look back without regret upon the struggle which, while it displayed the courage of her sons abroad, as fully displayed the roguery and incapacity of some of her sons at home. The outcries of American journalism against the imaginary cruelties of the Spanish troops have not done one half as much harm to Spain as the idle, unforeseeing, grabbing functionaries of her miserable Administration. It is tragical that one of the finest peoples of the world should be unable to understand the art of governing. And no better evidence of their ignorance on this point could be adduced than their failure to notify and to convince the European, and especially the English press, of the mendacious reports of enterprising Cuban correspondents. Why was the world not told the truth? Now it is getting to be known it comes too late to prevent the war. It is the fault of Spain and of her foreign diplomatists and consuls that it was not known in time.

A PECULIAR CASE.

EX-PRIEST SLATTERY THE CAUSE OF A PROTESTANT'S CONVERSION.

Strange as it may seem to the inexperienced, it is nevertheless true that hundreds of Catholic converts living to-day owe their conversion, under God, indirectly to anti Catholic lecturers, whether apostates or the ordinary ignorant, sensational lecturer. A peculiar case has just come under our notice in Blackburn, the accuracy of which we can vouch for. A Protestant workman of Blackburn attended one of Slattery's lectures, wherein he made certain serious allegations concerning the Catholic confessional. Wishing to test for himself the accuracy of Slattery's statement he went as a Catholic to three different priests and made a mock confession to each, the last one being made to Canon Maglione, St. Joseph's church. At the conclusion of his third "confession," finding that the ordeal was totally different to what it had been represented by the apostate lecturer, the man explained to the astonished Canon the purpose he had in coming to the confessional, and made an earnest request to receive instructions prior to being received into the Church. As the man is the head of a family of ten, most likely all will be eventually received into the Catholic Church.

A day or two after the above event took place the Canon received a summons to attend a Protestant sick man living in St. Joseph's parish, but totally unknown to him, who expressed a

strong desire to receive instructions in order to become a Catholic before he died. In the other parishes there are always throughout the year numbers of non-Catholics receiving instructions who have been attracted to the Catholic Church mostly through the disgraceful attacks made upon Catholics at different times by salaried and other slanderers.—Liverpool Catholic Times.

OPPRESSION IN ITALY.

Philadelphia Cath. Stand. and Times.

We are unable to get any particulars of what is really transpiring in Italy, owing to the thorough manner in which the Government has muzzled the press and throttled the telegraph. This is the only complete thing which that Government has as yet proved its ability to do. But from the few facts which have oozed out, despite the argus-eyed censorship, we are led to conclude that the Italian military tribunals which have superseded the civil tribunals for this emergency—had sentenced over nine hundred persons to periods of imprisonment amounting in the aggregate to more than 2,600 years. The editor of the Osservatore Cattolico was among the victims. He is a priest, and that fact was, no doubt, taken into account in measuring out his sentence—three years' imprisonment and a fine of a thousand francs. We never heard of anything like this wholesale onslaught on the Constitution, by the substitution of military for civil process, in the darkest days of Austrian oppression in the Quadrilateral or the rule of King "Bomba" in Naples. And it is a very curious thing that the liberty-loving English press has not a single word of comment upon this fine work.

Letellier and St. Pie.

Mr. Donald Frazer and his bride, Miss Macdonald of Ontario, arrived home on the 9th. They have the hearty good wishes of the whole community.

Mr. and Mrs. Dansereau have returned from Rat Portage, where Mr. Dansereau was engaged in sawing; he is back in good time for his harvest. Mrs. Dansereau is a great help to the choir and her absence was quite a void.

Crops are looking splendid. Fear has several times been entertained of frost, but so far no damage has been done. Barley has been cut in several places, quite a heavy yield. Wheat cutting goes on steadily among those who have a great deal to cut; it is not generally ripe yet. The appearances are excellent. Garden produce is doing well. Mr. Saurette has some fine tobacco fit to cut. One leaf was measured on Saturday and proved to be two feet long and nineteen inches wide. Laborers are scarce and ask very high wages.

It is reported that there will be another grain buyer at Letellier this season. It is not at all surprising, there is so much wheat in the neighborhood.

The Rev. Fathers Campeau and Jutras, went to St. Jean-Baptiste, Sunday afternoon, to say good-bye to Father Fillion,

who started on a trip to Lower Canada. Mrs. Derosier, of Letellier also left on Monday, for the Province of Quebec; while there she will be present at the Golden Wedding of her parents, in October.

A DREADED DISEASE

More People are Tortured by the Pangs of Rheumatism Than by Any Other Cause—There is a Cure for it.

From the Advertiser, Hartland, N. B.

Mr. Richard Dixon, of Lower Brighton, is one of the most prosperous and best known farmers of Carleton county, N. B. In June, 1897, Mr. Dixon was seized with an attack of rheumatism, and for six weeks lay abed suffering all the tortures of this terrible disease. He grew so weak, that he was unable to turn in bed, and his friends almost despaired of his recovery. At this stage one of his friends, who had been cured of his same disease by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, urged Mr. Dixon to give them a trial, which advice was followed. Almost from the day Mr. Dixon began the use of the pills an improvement was noted. Previously his appetite had almost completely failed and the first sign of returning health was a frequent feeling of hunger. Then the pains began to leave him, and his strength gradually returned and after using about a dozen boxes Mr. Dixon was as well as ever he had been. To a reporter of the Hartland Advertiser, M. Dixon said he had no doubt his present health was due entirely to the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and since his recovery he occasionally uses a box to ward off a possible recurrence of the trouble.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure by making new blood and invigorating the nerves, but you must get the genuine, always put up in boxes the wrapper around which bears the full trade mark name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." Do not be persuaded to take any of the numerous pink colored imitations which some unscrupulous dealers say "just the same." In case of doubt send direct to Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., and the pills will be mailed post paid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50.

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CALENDAR FOR NEXT WEEK AUGUST.

28—Thirteenth Sunday after Pentecost. Feast of the Most Pure Heart of Mary.

29, Monday—Decollation (Beheading) of St. John the Baptist.

30, Tuesday—St. Rose of Lima, Virgin.
31, Wednesday—St. Lazarus (whom Our Lord raised from the death) Bishop.

SEPTEMBER.

1, Thursday—St. Raymond Nonnatus, Confessor (transferred from yesterday).

2, Friday—St. Stephen, King of Hungary.

3, Saturday—Feast of the Mother of the Good Shepherd.

BRIEFLETS.

Two Misses Lebel from Cacoua, Que., are visiting their sister who is a nun at St. Boniface.

Rev. Fathers Lebel and Bourgeois, S.J., arrived by the boat train on Sunday morning last.

In the heyday of President McKinley's war triumph, it is only fitting that Ambassador HAY should succeed Secretary DAY.

Classes will be resumed at St. Boniface College on Thursday, the 1st of September at 8.30 A.M. Boarders should enter the college the previous evening at 7.30.

Rev. Father Lacasse, O.M.I., preached to his brethren in religion, the Oblate Fathers and Brothers, an eloquent and practical retreat which ends to-day or to-morrow.

Madame Moreau de Bauvière, one of the best teachers of French Winnipeg ever had, will soon be back from her well earned holiday on the Pacific coast.

Mr. Albert C. de Saint-Chamas, an Egyptian Catholic correspondent of the "Tachydromo," a Greek newspaper published in Cairo, has taken up his residence at Fort St., Winnipeg.

Mr. A. Kohlen, whose photographic gallery is at 503 Main Street next to the famous engraver Hursell, has taken several very fine views of the St. Boniface Indian Industrial School.

Mr. Achille Rousseau, who won the Mental and Moral Science (Latin course) scholarship this year, has entered the novitiate of the Society of Jesus at Sault-au-Récollet near Montreal. Mr. Joseph Poitras, who passed the best Latin examination of the Previous class in St. Boniface College this year, has also entered the same order.

That was a brave deed of Mr. J.B. Mercer's when, during a recent trip up the Saskatchewan he leaped from the deck of the steamer to save a ten-year old boy, Paul Lachambre, grandson of Mrs. Béliveau, and, there being no place to land, turned over on his back and, with the boy's head well out of water, floated down stream amid the treacherous currents of the Sas-

katchewan for three miles until a boat came to his rescue. But what was the Captain of the steamboat doing all that time?

Rev. Father Chartier, S.J., Rector of St. Boniface College, and Rev. Father Drummond, S.J., are making their annual retreat.

The observation train running slowly along the river bank close to the racing boats afforded an unparalleled coign of vantage from which to follow last week's regatta. Among all the stationary points of view one of the best was the St. Boniface Hospital western upper verandah directly in front of the starting and winning post.

The Free Press lately had a portrait of Mr. Betts, speaker of the Northwest Assembly, in which that able and genial gentleman was represented wearing a heavy mustache. Considering that, when he was in Winnipeg four weeks ago, he had just shaved that hirsute appendage (on the plea that, being Speaker, he needed more lip), this portrait can hardly be called an up-to-date cut.

Mrs. Demers.

Too late for our last issue the news came of the long-dreaded death of Mrs. Demers, wife of Dr. Demers of Ste. Anne. This truly Christian lady was the daughter of Mr. H. J. Richer, who had married a Miss Germain, sister of Mr. George Germain, of the Provincial Secretary's office. What aggravates the sorrow of this death is the fact that Mrs. Demers' sister, Miss Marie Rosina Richer, died last year at the early age of one and twenty. The funeral of Mrs. Demers, which Mr. Geo. Germain, attended, as did also an immense concourse of mourners, took place last Wednesday at Ste. Anne. We tender to the Germain family, so tried of late by repeated bereavements, our deepest sympathy.

R. I. P.

Mr. Adolphe Turner.

FREE PRESS BULLETIN.
Yesterday morning at the St. Boniface cathedral the funeral of the late Adolphe Turner took place. The deceased was born at Louisville, Que., on November 25th, 1845, and died at his residence, Notre Dame street, St. Boniface, on the 19th inst. To mourn his loss he leaves a wife, Olympe Mondor, and two adopted children. He was a member of the C.M.B.A. branch, No. 230, and as a mark of esteem all the brother members attended the funeral in a body. The sister society, C.O.F., was also largely represented. The procession was formed at the residence and proceeded to the Cathedral, where the imposing requiem service and libera were beautifully rendered under the direction of Mr. Ernest Leveque. Prof. P. Sale presided at the organ, Rev. Father Messier, P. P., officiated, with Rev. Father Béliveau, vicar, as deacon, and Rev. Father Gravel, as sub-deacon. After the service, the remains were interred in the cemetery. The pall-bearers were J. A. Senecal, M. Lamontagne, Ed. Trudel, A. Phaneuf, O. Milord, J. A. F. Beau. Mr. Turner was a brother-in-law of Hon. Judge Prud'homme, and F. Mondor, of St. Boniface. Floral and Mass offerings had been sent by friends of the family, and in the procession were Hon. Judge Prud'homme, J. Lecomte and F. Chenier, officers of the C.M.B.A. No better expression of the high esteem in which the late Mr. Turner was held could

be given to his family than the large concourse of people which attended the obsequies.



In the old frontier days hundreds of pioneers were tortured and burned at the stake by cruel Indians. The tortures endured by these martyrs must have been something horrible. There are thousands of men to-day who are being slowly tortured to death at the stake of disease. Their bodies cry out but in a language that only the sufferers themselves can hear. When a man is suffering in this way his body cries out with an aching head, a sluggish body, muscles that are lax and lazy, a brain that is dull, a stomach that disdains food and nerves that will not rest.

A wise man will heed these warnings and will resort to the right remedy before it is too late. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery makes the appetite keen and hearty. It invigorates the liver. It promotes the natural processes of secretion and excretion. It makes the digestion and assimilation perfect. It purifies the blood and fills it with the life-giving elements of the food. It tears down old and worn-out tissues and replaces them with the firm, muscular tissues of health. It is the great blood-maker and flesh-builder. It is the best nerve tonic. It cures 98 per cent. of all cases of consumption, weak lungs, bronchitis, lingering coughs and kindred ailments. Found at all medicine stores. Accept no substitute that may be represented as "just as good." The "just as good" kind doesn't effect cures like the following:

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The Sisters of Charity of St. Boniface, yielding to repeated requests from various quarters, have determined to undertake the management of a boarding-house for boys between the ages of six and twelve. Special halls will be set apart for them, where, under the care and supervision of the Grey Nuns, they will be prepared for their First Communion, while attending either the Preparatory Department of St. Boniface College or the classes of Provencher Academy. This establishment will be known as "Le Jardin de l'Enfance" (Kindergarten). The results already attained in similar institutions of the Order give every reason to hope that this arrangement will fill a long felt want.

Board and lodging will cost six dollars a month. For the boys who attend Provencher Academy there will be an additional charge of fifty cents a month; and for those who take music lessons, \$3 a month.

Bedding, mending and washing will be extra. The Sisters are willing to attend to these extras on terms to be arranged with them. The boys who attend the Preparatory Department of St. Boniface College will have to pay the tuition fees of the College.

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