

Northwest Review.

"AD MAJOREM DEI GLORIAM."

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

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FIRE PROTECTION.

Among the results of modern civilization we find in the daily papers headings like this: "A wful conflagration, 200 families without shelter," etc.

Electricity and steam are powerful agents, very serviceable in social life, but human ingenuity has not yet altogether harnessed these blind energies; hence their frequent freaks in which they free themselves from the hold of man and work terrible havoc.

We read an advertisement about a fashionable hotel; it runs thus: "First class in every respect; lighted by electricity, heated throughout by hot water, built according to all modern improvements, fireproof." In a word you can enjoy every luxury in the greatest security.

We find in the papers twenty-four hours later, a heading like the following: "Manitoba Hotel destroyed by fire;" "Windsor Hotel a heap of ruins; terrible loss of life and property." All that high-sounding security was a delusion; those fireproof buildings have proved to be fire-traps.

After all the disastrous fires which the papers have announced this year, we are entitled to affirm that among modern improvements the most urgently needed is the improvement of fire protection.

We have now a number of good fire extinguishers and fire escapes, some of them very near perfection. We might instance Mr Goldrick's extinguisher, and Father Jones' fire escape.

But all fire alarms are poor. Most of them are not prompt enough, and moreover do not cover one tenth of the area to be protected. If you wait till fire has, by heating precisely that spot, caused the expansion of that little metal bar designed to effect the contact in order to close the circuit and give the alarm; well, then, half the house will be burned or the fire will have gained such headway that it will be utterly impossible to control it. The same thing must be said of the melting of a piece of wax, or of easily fusible alloys.

These alarms must be discarded because they are too slow, and generally cover too little space.

A new invention, due to Mr. Jehan de Froment, justice of the Peace in the parish of Notre Dame de Lourdes, Manitoba, possesses all the required qualities. It can be made to protect effectively a large area, it is instantaneous and indicates precisely the location of the incipient fire.

Its construction is simplicity itself. Imagine that your ceiling is crossed by a few pyroxyline (gun-cotton) threads, which descend also about half way on the side walls. These pyroxyline threads all converge toward an electrical contact apparatus; if any one of them catches fire, it will, by burning out, relax a

spring; contact will be effected and the alarm given. Now a flame, a spark, or even a mere increase in the temperature up to 130° C., will cause the thread to burn. The burning of these threads is instantaneous and leaves no residue. It is perfectly safe, it burns on cloth without singeing it; it does not ignite even a train of gunpowder through which it may pass. It indicates precisely the location of the incipient fire, for the alarm bell with its indicator board will tell the number of the room where the contact has been effected by the burning of the pyroxyline.

Fire originates often in a much more dangerous manner. A chimney, for instance, is going to pieces inside; the stone and cement work crumbles and falls away, so that the timbers of the building are exposed to fire; slowly but surely the destructive element creeps under the floor; finally it reaches the open air and spreads at a raging pace in the long-dried material. In cases like this fire extinguishers are of little avail, because the fire has gained considerable headway before it is discovered. But let pyroxyline apparatuses be set in grooves in places liable to these accidents and the alarm will be given surely and in time.

This is not simply a theory. A number of successful experiments made at the Winnipeg exhibition this year by Mr. Jehan de Froment have demonstrated the instrument to be eminently practical. Mr. de Froment's invention brings into play a new principle: an easily inflammable and dangerless substance is used to give the alarm. Nobody has thought of it before. Inventors have used the expansion of solids by heat to effect the contact, or the melting of an easily fusible substance. But we must bear in mind that the three first minutes after the beginning of a fire are those during which alone action is efficacious to prevent damage. If we let these priceless minutes go by, then the fire will be altogether uncontrollable or will damage property to a great extent before being put out. Now if these invaluable minutes are spent in heating the expansion bar of the alarm or in melting the metal you will come too late with your fire extinguishers.

Mr. de Froment has been invited to attend the meeting of the fire engineers of the United States and Canada, which took place at Syracuse, N. Y., last week. We feel sure that many of his apparatuses will soon be used chiefly in large buildings, but also in private residences. As the material employed is cheap, the price of his alarm will be within easy reach of every one who has property worth saving.

Rev. Father Lecoq, O.M.I., returned from France, last week, greatly improved in health, and took the first train to Ste. Rose du Lac.

THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

AS DEFINED BY MR. J. P. TARDIVEL WHO RESENTS THE STRICTURES OF "ONLOOKER."

To the Editor of the Free Press.

Dear Sir—A friend has just called my attention to a correspondence, signed Onlooker, dated from Montreal, August 2, and published in your issue of the 6th inst. La Vérité is therein taken to task. Against that I have nothing to say, for legitimate contradiction is not calculated to displease a journalist. What I do object to is the outrageous manner in which your correspondent misrepresents my ideas, sentiments and writings. The summary he gives of an article of mine is a mere travesty. What he presents to your readers is a caricature, not a portrait.

For instance, he makes me say that the province of Quebec "wants no English." The ludicrousness of that statement will strike you when you learn that I am myself half English, that all my friends know it, and that I am proud of my English blood.

I want the French Canadians to remain what God made them—French speaking Catholics. I want them to work out what appears to me to be their providential destiny, and to become in due time, and by fair means, a thoroughly autonomous people. Meanwhile, I want them to hold up their hands and to insist like men, upon their rights in this country that they were the first to settle and civilize. But I have no quarrel, I seek no quarrel, and I foment no quarrel with the English, the Scotch, or the Irish of this country. On the contrary, no paper stands up more sturdily than mine for peace between all nationalities. If, on the one hand, I endeavor to keep the French Canadians from becoming Anglified and Protestantized; if I do all in my power to defend their rights as a distinct national element in this country; if I wish to see them regard as sacred and religiously maintain their language, their customs and traditions; on the other hand I desire with all my heart, to see them live on good terms and in a neighborly manner with Canadians of another faith and of another tongue; and I defy your Montreal correspondent, or any one else, to honestly quote a single line written by me that does not make for harmony and good feeling among the inhabitants of this country.

There is room in these broad lands of ours for all—English, Scotch and Irish, and French Canadians as well. We can all live, and we should all let live. And the way to live is for the different nationalities to work out freely the destiny that the Lord of nations may see fit to set upon each. Was Abraham an enemy of peace and good will when he advised Lot to go to the right or to the left and to allow him to pursue his way alone?

Your correspondent makes me say also: "We want to say our prayers in peace. We want to be let alone. We will have nothing to do with the modern world. Let us say our prayers and tell our beads and, save for

the black robed procession, let the streets of our towns and cities be silent as the grave. We do not want to be busy and prosperous."

If your correspondent has ever read La Vérité, this is worse than travesty or caricature; it is downright and deliberate falsehood.

The French Canadians are generally speaking a religious, God-fearing, law-abiding people; and they are so because they pray. I want them to remain as they are. I do all in my power to prevent them from adopting the pernicious ideas, principles, and practices which, within the last century, have wrought such havoc in France, and in many other countries. I warn them against Godless education, and its long train of moral calamities—suicide, divorce, illegitimacy, childless wedlock, defalcation, dishonesty of all kinds. In so far as "modern ideas" breed such abominations, La Vérité and those it speaks for, are against "modern ideas," but no farther. We are opposed to no righteous progress. No endeavor to truly better the conditions of life finds us hostile or indifferent. Have not our bishops and priests taken the lead in reforming agriculture in this province?—Our "missionaires agricoles"—priests appointed by the bishops to propagate "modern ideas" in farming, constitute an institution to be found nowhere else.

I defy any one to point out a single modern improvement or invention, a single undertaking for the advancement of the worldly prosperity of the people that has been antagonized by bishop, priest, or ultramontane layman; nay, that has not been favored by Catholics generally.

Speaking for myself, I can say, without fear of contradiction, that no journalist in this country has more sincerely at heart than the editor of La Vérité, the material and spiritual welfare of his fellow citizens. Last week I travelled more than 200 miles in order to attend a meeting of priests and laymen. We began with a short prayer to the Holy Ghost, and then we worked for hours preparing a programme of purely material reforms, dealing principally with agriculture and colonization. When I returned home it was to find on my desk the letter of Onlooker telling me that "we do not want to be busy and prosperous." I smiled, but resolved to protest against such unmitigated, yet mischievous nonsense.

We Ultramontanes—as you call us—are complete Christians. We believe in God and His Providence, in the necessity and efficacy of prayer. But we know likewise that man has been placed in this world by the Almighty to work as well as to pray—laborare et orare—to conquer rebellious nature, to bring to light her well-kept secrets and to submit the earth to man's dominion for the greater glory of God. We are just as "busy" with our hearts and our hands as our more materialistic neighbors, but we endeavor to raise our hearts to God, and to remember that man hath not here below a lasting city. And if we are not quite so "prosperous" as some who devote all their energies to the acquiring of this world's good, we work on without envy or repining, consoling ourselves with thoughts of the life to come. Such is the "Ultramontane." Is there anything in his belief and way of think-

ing to prevent him from being a good and useful citizen?

Did time and space permit, I could show you that the province of Quebec, even in the most exclusively French parts, is quite as prosperous as the English province of Ontario, in fact more so. We make less noise perhaps than our neighbors; our pursuit of this world's riches is certainly less feverish and soul-absorbing, but seeking first, according to Christ's command, the Kingdom of God and the justice thereof, we receive, in fulfilment of His promise, a sufficiency of material prosperity, and we are satisfied.

The other day one of my American cousins from Pennsylvania was visiting me. I took him through some of the surrounding parishes. Like all thoughtful and intelligent Americans he was struck with the air of peaceful prosperity and content that pervades this little talked of corner of the world.

The streets of the thoroughly French and Catholic city of Quebec are not "silent," albeit they are not so noisy as they were, for we have asphalted pavements in many of them. Quebec is the best lighted city in Canada, far better lighted than the capital of England, while our system of electric cars is equal, if not superior, to any I have seen, and I have travelled a good deal both in Europe and America. One of the first consignments, perhaps the very first consignment of Pasteur's wonderful serum sent to Canada came to a French Canadian of Quebec, a personal friend of mine. He also was one of the first, if not the very first, to introduce carbide of calcium into Canada. I mention these details to convince you that there is not a "modern idea" of any worth that the French Canadians do not take up quite as quickly and intelligently as their English speaking and Protestant neighbors. And La Vérité and its friends lend a helping hand to all works of true progress.

Hoping that you will kindly publish this protest against Onlooker's strictures, I remain, dear sir,

Your obedient servant,
J. P. TARDIVEL,
Editor of La Vérité.
Quebec, Aug. 14, 1899.

As Mr. Tardivel has raised the issue of the character of his views, and disclaimed the sentiments attributed to him of wanting no English in the province of Quebec, it is no harm to quote the following extract from the sketch given of him in Morgan's Canadian Men of the Time, 1898: "Mr. Tardivel is strongly pro-Catholic and favors the secession of the province of Quebec from confederation, looking to the eventual independence of New France." This programme, which presumably is not attributed to him in such a work without authority from him, certainly sounds rather anti-English. It is notorious that Mr. Tardivel has for many years preached doctrines that are most obnoxious to the English Protestants of that province. He belongs to that school in the province of Quebec to which Mr. Trudel, Mr. Desjardins and others belong, which declares the doctrine of the separation of church and state to be "absurd and impious."—Ed. F. P.

Judge Dorval, of Langdon, N. D., was here last week.

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Northwest Review.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1899

CURRENT COMMENT

Even the garbled and one-sided despatches describing General Mercier's testimony against Dreyfus cannot cover up the fact that the demonstration in court against the general was a "put-up job." If his evidence was so weak why did they suppress it? The despatches dilate upon the details of Mercier's sickly appearance, upon Dreyfus's theatrical interruptions, upon the audience hissing and cursing Mercier; but they carefully eschew anything like a summary of what he said during the four hours he spoke. However, they dare not suppress the very significant news that "Le Petit Journal," the most widely circulated newspaper in the world, and some other papers, including all the Rennes journals, accused the foreign pressmen present in the court of being the authors of the demonstration against Mercier. Besides, even the Dreyfusard cable despatches call Mercier's testimony "a pitiless arraignment," a term which constitutes a flat contradiction of the epithet "weak" which they repeatedly apply to his evidence.

"Impressions in Brief" is the title of a neatly printed booklet containing the briefly expressed sentiments of some eighty ladies and gentlemen who took part in the Western Canada Press Association's excursion to the Pacific Coast and return. Although not one of these appreciations reveals a master mind, although most of them are mere vapid gush and some of them betray the prentice hand that has never before written a line for the public, the general effect is to make us regret that we were not able to accept Mr. J. C. Cromo's kind invitation. As an amusing specimen of the sacrifice of the principle of causality to a mere alliterative effect, we quote the following, which, inconsequential as it is, is really one of the best "impressions": "What with baggage, banquets and badges; mountains, mines and music; telegrams, type-setting and tunnels, the excursion has been a potpourri of pleasure." But after all, the most valuable thing

in the booklet is the material type, paper and cover in which this wilderness of commonplace thought is lodged by the "Toronto Type Foundry Co., Ltd."

The news of a big strike among the shoe factory hands in the city of Quebec confirms Mr. Tardivel's contention that his fellow citizens are very wide awake, in fact perhaps a little too much so in this case. It also reminds us of a fact well known to all the shoe trade in Canada, though mentioned neither by Mr. Tardivel nor by the Quebec Morning Chronicle in their refutations of "Onlooker's" sneers. It is admitted by all experts in the shoe business that the best boots and shoes in Canada are made in the city of Quebec. And this shows that the commerce of the ancient capital is on a very good footing.

Mr. J. S. Ewart, Q. C., who is fully alive to the potency of catch phrases, has invented a new combination name for our great railway. He calls it the "Canadian Mackenzie Pacific Mann Company," and afterwards refers to the combination as the C. M. P. M. This is undoubtedly a good hit; but he could hardly expect the Free Press to publish a letter of his in which he insisted on retaining so unkind a cut.

Mr. James Fisher, M. P. P., is out with another letter in last Saturday's Tribune on the second section of the Dauphin Railway. This is as calm and convincing as his former letter and proves that once again immense sums are being guaranteed to the contractors who are now building the second section; and that, instead of heading for Hudson's Bay, they are making for Prince Albert, Edmonton, the Yellow Head Pass and the Pacific. The province assumes an obligation for \$2,600,000, bearing interest at four per cent., to aid a line that had already received from the public far more than enough to complete it, and yet no stipulation was made by the provincial government about reducing freight rates.

A Morning Telegram editorial yesterday condemned the Galicians because "they are illiterate and superstitious." The same number of the same paper announced that "Theodore Duritsky is advertising for an outfit of Galician type for use in the publication of a Galician newspaper about to be printed for circulation among the 1,000 Galicians settled in the valley between the Little Saskatchewan and the Bird Tail rivers." On the Telegram's principles the reading and circulating of newspapers is an antidote of illiteracy and superstition, nor can a people that reads any newspaper be illiterate and superstitious. Doubtless our own view of the matter is very different. We know of many people who, though they cannot read, have much more real knowledge of important questions than multitudes who can read. We have met many editors of newspapers who were extremely ignorant. In our last week's article on "Socialistic Communities" we showed how not only great editors but even some of the greatest writers of the English language are profoundly ignorant

of the religious life of the greater half of Christendom. And, as to superstition, why, the attitude of most non-Catholic journals towards the Catholic world is nothing but rank superstition. But our view does not prevent the Telegram from contradicting itself by charging the Galicians, on page 4, with illiteracy, and then informing the public, on page 8 of the same issue, that they are starting a newspaper.

In reprinting from the Manitoba Free Press Mr. Tardivel's masterly letter in his own defence we have deemed it advisable not to cut off the editorial note of our versatile contemporary, which, by its puerile weakness, presents so striking a contrast to the honest strength of the letter. The Free Press, instead of apologizing for the dishonesty of its correspondent or fairly and squarely answering Mr. Tardivel, imitates the wolf in his answers to the lamb: Well, if you did not say what "Onlooker" made you say, you said something else just as bad; and, if it wasn't you, it was your friends, Trudel (who died several years ago) and Desjardins. And then the F. P. pretends to quote words about the separation of Church and state which cannot be verified as there is no reference, which have nothing to do with the question at issue, and which were probably never used by any of these three gentlemen.

The Review, of St. Louis, which is exceptionally well informed in ecclesiastical matters and especially in all that relates to Catholic Poles, one of its frequent contributors belonging to that "devoted and believing people," says, in its issue of August 24th, that the "Polish disturbances are greatly exaggerated. There are about three hundred Polish parishes in the U. S., and in only about ten of them have there occurred serious disturbances."

The Canadian Messenger of the Sacred Heart for September comes to us with a new and pretty cover. The General Intention for the month is "The Struggle against Secret Societies," or, as the American Messenger words it, "Protection from Evil Societies." Father Devine rests his development of this most practical subject on the Holy Father's famous encyclical "Humanum Genus," directing special attention to the fact that secret, oath-bound societies are contrary not only to the laws of the Church but also and especially to reason and natural law. They are foolish before being irreligious. For that very reason they are particularly dangerous in our day of superficial, flimsy education and widespread unsoundness of mind.

FREE PRESS MISREPRESENTATIONS.

Last Wednesday's Free Press devoted its first editorial column to Mr. Tardivel and THE NORTHWEST REVIEW under the heading, "Two Belated Church and State Theorists." Considered as an attempt to reply indirectly, by side issues that have not the slightest bearing on the main question, and by a show of learning calculated to deceive the ignorant, to Mr. Tardivel's

manly and straightforward letter of the previous Saturday, it was not half bad. Viewed in the light of what reasonable men call argument and direct rejoinder, it was unworthy of an intelligent schoolboy.

The writer's style and methods of illustration remind us forcibly of "Onlooker," who, we were lately informed by the Free Press editor, was enjoying a holiday, who sent no letter from Montreal to last Saturday's issue of that paper, and who may therefore have had leisure to write this editorial perhaps here in Winnipeg. At the very outset he uses his favorite weapon, misrepresentation. "Late in the day as it is," he begins, "in these closing years of the nineteenth century, for even academic discussion of the thesis that 'the separation of church and state is absurd and impious,' our worthy transpontine contemporary, of St. Boniface, strong in the courage of its deeply-ingrained ultramontane convictions, brings its editorial columns to the aid of Mr. J. P. Tardivel, the editor of La Vérité, of Quebec, in his campaign for the establishment of a new political party in what was of old French Canada, to be known as the Centre or Catholic party." The prominence given by inverted commas in the foregoing passage to the thesis that "the separation of Church and State is absurd and impious" is clearly intended to produce on the reader of the Free Press who did not also read our article of the 15th inst. on "That Catholic Party" the impression that we maintained that thesis. Of course our readers know that we said not a single word about the separation of Church and State. But those who read only the Free Press will necessarily infer that our entire article was a development of that proposition, especially as this is the only passage in which the Free Press writer hints at the contents of our article.

He next pretends to quote from a sermon preached at the golden jubilee of Bishop Bourget in the autumn of 1872. Unfortunately for the Free Press scribe, but fortunately for the cause of truth, we, who now pen these lines, translated that very sermon for the Montreal Herald on the very day of its delivery, and, from our accurate knowledge of that sermon, we deny that it contained any such passage. The quotation the Free Press writer gives may not be his own invention; like many of his other assertions, it may be borrowed from the original liar who deceived him; but, as it stands, it is a forgery and a fraud. However, the last words of this counterfeit quotation are so rich that we cannot refrain from pillorying them here for the amusement of our readers. The preacher is made to say: "For whoever follows and defends these principles, life and a blessing; for whoever rejects and combats them, death and a curse." Fancy such rant fathered upon so unemotional and argumentative a preacher as the late Pere Braun, whose every word was either a sledge-hammer fact or an uncontrovertible proposition. Quebecers especially, who hung upon his lips for so many years, will find this clumsy forgery side-splitting. Even the Free Press writer,

shocked at this man of straw he has set up or revived, hopes the ultramontanes do really mitigate the last clause of this extreme utterance. How kind of him, to be sure!

He cannot even quote correctly the recent article of Le Monde Canadien which suggested ours. He represents Mr. G. A. Nantel as "pointing out that Mr. Tardivel and THE NORTHWEST REVIEW are the only relics of a reactionary archaism which they are laboring to galvanize into a semblance of life" Now the fact is that Mr. Nantel said nothing about our being "relics of a reactionary archaism," etc. Nor was that even the gist of his article. On the contrary, as we showed by quoting him in our article of the 15th inst., his attitude was one, not of contempt for belated theorists, but of intense and ludicrous alarm at our contention that an independent Catholic party is a possibility.

Why should the Free Press go to such pains in the noble art of misrepresentation? Why not quote from our own columns? Why not reply directly to the arguments we have adduced in favor of a Centre or Catholic party? All its fantastic historical sketches of the old French régime and the Puritan Commonwealth of Massachusetts; all its utterly false generalization of Mr. Tardivel's views; all its nonsense about Bishop Saint-Valier, whom Mr. Tardivel never appealed to; all its stories about what happened in one electoral district during the last Dominion elections; all its gratuitous advice to Monsignor Falconio; all its still more gratuitous assertions about what the Vatican does or does not understand; all this is quite beside the mark. It invents theories and then attempts to refute them by bare affirmations in which large ignorance and empty platitudes are sweetly blended. Cheek by jowl with the very article we are criticizing, in the next column, there appeared another article on "Flat Warehouses," the first lines of which can be most aptly retorted on the Free Press itself. We simply substitute "Free Press" for "Winnipeg Tribune" and "NORTHWEST REVIEW" for "Free Press." Here is the passage: "If the Free Press labored half as hard to tell the truth as it does to misquote and misrepresent THE NORTHWEST REVIEW it would be a great success. It refuses to quote honestly and tries hard to make THE NORTHWEST REVIEW assume an attitude which it well knows THE NORTHWEST REVIEW does not assume."

We never dream, as the Free Press pretends we do, of establishing a theocracy, of making the Church enter into the smallest details of everybody's life, of interfering with non-Catholics, or of meddling with purely political questions. What we do maintain is that Catholic members of parliament should unite on all questions that concern the salvation of Catholics. And if we call such a union a Catholic party, it is not because we attach much importance to the name. Call it a Centre party, if you like, but give us the thing. It so happens, however, that no group of Independents has ever lasted long unless made up mainly of Catholics. On the other hand, what independent

party has ever achieved such splendid results as the Catholic or Centre party in Germany? Are they belated theorists, they who beat Bismarck to his knees and sent him to Canossa? The reason why no independent group can endure unless its nucleus be Catholic is that other independents have no common ground, no solid and immovable principles on which to build the fabric of their voting strength.

NOTES BY THE WAY.

Within the next six months an important political battle will be fought out in our province and the people will decide which of the two parties—that which follows the Hon. Thomas Greenway or that led by the Hon. Hugh John Macdonald—is to control the affairs of Manitoba for the next four years. During this contest THE REVIEW will maintain a strictly non-partisan attitude, but this will not mean that we shall be absolutely silent on the points at issue, or that we shall refrain from criticizing the leaders and their programme as we may see fit. On the contrary it will probably be found that we shall have quite a lot to say from time to time, for although the great Catholic issue which convulsed the country a few years ago has, for the time being at all events, been removed from provincial politics, there are many questions in which we in common with all patriotic citizens are deeply interested. It happens that we are in a position to know a good deal about the trend of public opinion in different parts of the province, and we are convinced that there are many thousands of voters scattered over the various constituencies who are in exactly the same position as that which we occupy—that is, wedded to neither of the parties but prepared without prejudice to weigh in the balance the merits of each and support that combination from which the best results are to be expected. We think we should not be far out if we said that the independent vote as it now stands is strong enough to determine the result and we believe that already—although only the first shots of the campaign have been fired—there are signs that indicate to which side this important body in the electorate will give their support.

In the first place there are always in every constituency many men who on general principles are inclined to vote against any government that has been in power a number of years. Their argument is that it is not good policy to leave the affairs of the country year after year in the hands of the same set of politicians. They hold that under our system it is very little that the general public can know of the inner workings of the governmental machine and that it is most desirable there should occasionally be a complete change in the governing body so that a thorough over-hauling of the books and records may be insured from time to time. With regard to this class of voters there is undoubtedly a feeling throughout the province that they will in the coming election cast their ballots for the opposition and the reason for this feeling is found

in the large number of people one meets everywhere in the province who, when the question of the election is broached, have very little to say beyond the statement that in their opinion it is time for a change. No one, of course, can say what may or may not happen to affect this vote in whole or in part between now and polling day. Things may be said and done by the leaders of the two parties or by the individual candidates which will absolutely reverse all present calculations, but speaking for the time being there can be no doubt that this section of the independent voters hold that the present government has been in power long enough and if the election were held immediately they would certainly vote in accordance with this idea.

There is another large class of electors of independent views on whom the character of the campaign will have a great influence—men, we mean, who have yet to make up their minds as to how they will vote, but who like to see fair play, hate everything that savors of treachery or deceit, and will support the party which in their opinion puts up the best men and conducts the cleanest campaign. They do not expect an election to be fought with kid gloves, but whilst they look for hard blows to be given and received they are quick to detect a blow below the belt and to resent any attempt to win the fight by foul means. So far as these are concerned we believe that there are signs which go to show that they are already attaching themselves to the party led by Hugh John Macdonald and, indeed, we may add that some of the members of the government and their supporters appear to be doing their best to drive them into the opposition ranks. We will briefly explain what we mean. Everyone who knows him—and their name is legion—knows that Hugh John Macdonald is a manly man, and no matter how much one may detest his party or his programme one is bound to admire the man for the many admirable qualities he possesses both of mind and of heart. Therefore the bitter attacks made on him recently by Mr. Greenway and the coarse personalities of the Hon. Mr. Watson came as a shock to all those who read them and who are not carried away by partisan feeling—and this shock has certainly been accelerated and is daily made more intense by the ridiculous attempts made by the government press to represent Hugh John as one who despises the "plain people" and as an aristocrat who looks down on working men. As a matter of fact there are hundreds—nay thousands of working men in Winnipeg and throughout Manitoba who have known and admired Hugh John for more years than some of the scribblers who assail him have been months in the province, and far and wide the leader of the opposition is known as the most broad-minded of our citizens, one with whom "a man's a man for a' that," who never makes and never has, whether in politics or out of it, made any distinction of class when dealing with his fellow citizens. This

being absolutely undeniable the senseless attack now being constantly made on Hugh John is simply incomprehensible—it is a most serious tactical mistake on the part of the government and its press supporters, and if it is persisted in will undoubtedly win more votes for the opposition than any other feature of the campaign. The people might be deceived by other misrepresentations—garbled reports of speeches, extracts wrenched from their context, carefully concocted lies and cunning insinuations on other points—all these might possibly have the effect intended, but these personal charges against Hugh John are so maliciously and so plainly untruthful that they create in the minds of the independent electors a feeling of disgust for those who make them and for the party in whose interests they are manufactured.

It is our opinion then that so far as the campaign has at present progressed the honors are with the opposition. We have not spoken of the record of the government or of the policy of the opposition. On these matters there is plenty of scope for a good square fight and the party which forgets this and descends to personalities stands to lose this contest, and we think that so far the government and their supporters have, judged from this standpoint, shown every disposition to rush to ruin. We shall watch with interest the further development of the contest.

WEAK AND NERVOUS.
THE CONDITION OF A YOUNG LADY OF WELLAND.

SUBJECT TO FREQUENT HEADACHES, WAS PALE AND EMACIATED AND GREW SO ILL SHE COULD BARELY WALK.
From The Tribune, Welland, Ont.
Miss Hattie Archer, of Welland, an estimable young lady, whose acquaintance extends among a large number of citizens of the town, has the following to say regarding the virtues of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People: In the fall of 1897 I was taken very ill. I was nervous, weak and debilitated. At this time the least exertion caused great fatigue. My appetite was poor and I was attacked with frequent sick headaches. I gradually grew worse until I could barely walk through the house. I was very pale and emaciated and finally became entirely incapacitated. Various medicines were resorted to but gave no relief. Later I was treated by two of the best physicians of the town. One said my blood was poor and watery. I followed his advice for some time but did not improve. Then the second doctor was called and he said he could help me, but after thoroughly testing his medicines without benefit, I gave it up and despaired of ever getting well. My grandmother had been reading at that time much about Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and persuaded me to try them. That was about January, 1898. From the first the results were really marvellous, being far beyond my friends' expectations. After taking five boxes I can stand more fatigue than I could for two years. I have gained weight splendidly; can take my food with a delightful relish, and again feel cheerful, healthy and strong. I would further say that the change is wholly due to

Dr. Williams's Pink Pills. I hope that my testimony will prove beneficial to other girls similarly afflicted.
The experience of years has proved that there is absolutely no disease due to a vitiated condition of the blood or shattered nerves, that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will not promptly cure, and those who are suffering from such troubles would avoid much misery and save money by promptly resorting to this treatment. Get the genuine Pink Pills every time and do not be persuaded to take an imitation or some other remedy from a dealer, who for the sake of extra profit to himself, may say is "just as good." Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure when other medicines fail.

The Family Medicine.
Trout Lake, Ont., Jan. 2, 1890.
W. H. Comstock, Brockville.
Dear Sir,—For a number of years I have used and sold your Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills. I consider them the very best for "Family Use," and all customers speak highly of them.
Yours truly,
R. LAWSON.



Investment a young man or woman can make is in a USEFUL, PRACTICAL AND MONEY-MAKING EDUCATION, such as is given at the WINNIPEG BUSINESS COLLEGE. Write for circulars.
G. W. DONALD, Sec.
N. B.—We are now located in our new premises, Cor. Portage Ave. and Fort St.

PILGRIMAGE

TO
St. Anne's
BY
SOUTHEASTERN RAILWAY
Monday, September 4, 1899
(LABOR DAY)

For the benefit of
St. Anne's Church.

Leaves C. P. R. Station, Winnipeg, at 8 A. M.

Stops at St. Boniface, Lorette, Dufresne, and at the bridge near the church at St. Anne's.

Return Tickets { Adults, ... 75c.
Children, ... 40c.

DINNER prepared by the ladies of St. Anne's in the old Church.

CARRIAGES from bridge to Church.

RETURN TRIP begins about 6 p.m.

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

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

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

A new style package containing THE RIPPAN'S TABLETS packed in a paper carton (without glass) is now for sale at some drug stores—50c per carton. This low-priced sort is intended for the poor and the economical. One dozen of the five-cent cartons (30 tablets) can be had by mail by sending forty-eight cents to the RIPPAN'S CHEMICAL COMPANY, No. 10 Spruce Street, New York—or a single carton (RIPAN'S TABLETS) will be sent for five cents. Ripans Tablets can be had of some grocers, general storekeepers, news agents and at some liquor stores and barber shops. They banish pain, induce sleep and prolong life. One gives relief.

Summer Printing.

We would like to furnish you with the class of printed matter best calculated to increase your business, and to make known your summer specialties and importations.

We Do Good Work.

You should have nothing else; the proper advertising of your business demands it—not necessarily high priced—and we will call on request and submit samples and quote you

Reasonable Prices.

That we please our present customers is the best recommendation we can give. We do not believe there is a printer in Manitoba who will try harder to please you. Secretaries of municipalities are invited to correspond with us. Address:

NORTHWEST REVIEW.
ST. BONIFACE.



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"IMPERIAL LIMITED"
An unparalleled success.

THE FASTEST AND BEST EQUIPPED TRAIN CROSSING THE CONTINENT.

Steamers leave Fort William every

**Tuesday
Friday and
Sunday**

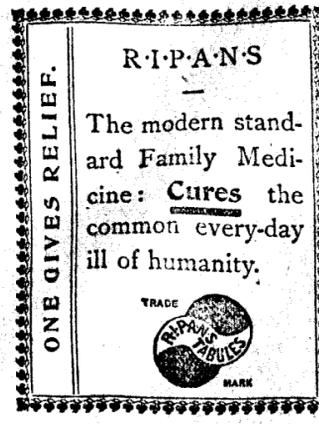
EXCURSION rates to the East and Toronto EXHIBITION.

Apply for particulars to nearest C. P. R. agent or to

William Stitt, C. E. McPherson,
Ass't Gen. Pass. Agt. Gen. Pass. Agt.
Winnipeg. Winnipeg.

I have been a great sufferer from headaches ever since I was a little girl. I could never ride in a car or go into a crowded place without getting a headache and sick at my stomach. I heard about Ripans Tablets from an aunt of mine who was taking them for catarrh of the stomach. She had found such relief from their use she advised me to take them too, and I have been doing so since last October, and all the headaches have completely cured my headaches. I am twenty-nine years old. You are welcome to use this testimonial.
Mrs. J. SPOCKMAN.

My seven-year-old boy suffered with pains in his head, constipation and complained of his stomach. He could not eat like children of his age do and what he did eat did not agree with him. He was thin and of a sallow color. Reading some of the testimonials in favor of Ripans Tablets, I tried them. Ripans Tablets not only relieved but actually cured my youngster, the headaches have disappeared, bowels are in good condition and he never complains of his stomach. He is now a red, chubby-faced boy. This wonderful change I attribute to Ripans Tablets. I am satisfied that they will benefit any one from the cradle to old age if taken according to directions.
E. W. YALON.



CALENDAR FOR NEXT WEEK.

- SEPTEMBER.
- 3—Fifteenth Sunday after Pentecost. Mother of the Good Shepherd.
 - 4, Monday—Votive office of the Holy Angels.
 - 5, Tuesday—St. Lawrence Justiniani, Bishop.
 - 5, Wednesday—Votive office of St. Joseph.
 - 7, Thursday—Votive office of the Blessed Sacrament.
 - 8, Friday—The Nativity of Our Lady. Second class feast with octave.
 - 9, Saturday—Of the octave.

BRIEFLETS.

Mrs. Peters, of Quebec city, is visiting her brother, Mr. T. D. Deegan, of Winnipeg.

St. Mary's Academy reopens next Monday, the 4th prox. The Holy Names Convent of St. Boniface reopened yesterday.

Rev. Father Garon returns on Friday next to his distant mission at Wood Mountain, some 90 miles south of Moosejaw.

The new residence of the Oblate Fathers in Winnipeg is already an imposing structure, the roof being almost completed.

Three Oblate missionaries, Fathers Comeau, Valès and Geelen, have come in to see His Grace, and are guests at the palace.

Sister Dudemaine, late directress of the Hospice Taché, was transferred last week to the St. Norbert convent, of which she is now the superior. Sister Ste. Geneviève now directs the Hospice.

Rev. William Kulawy, O.M.I., will start next Thursday to visit the Galician settlements near Edmonton, Calgary, Lethbridge and intermediate points. He will be absent more than a month.

Eight Sisters of Notre Dame des Missions arrived here last Wednesday. Three of them are English, three Irish and two French. They divide up equally, four going to Brandon and four to Qu'Appelle.

Rev. Father de Corby, O.M.I., and Rev. Brother Mulvihill, O.M.I., reeve of St. Laurent, were in Winnipeg last week. The latter reports the prospects very good for a plentiful harvest at Lake Manitoba.

Madlle Mollot, the popular pianist, will resume work with her numerous pupils on the 1st of September. Madlle. Mollot's ability is too well known to need any recommendation; suffice it to say that she is a capital exponent of the French school of music.—Town Topics.

This day is the feast of the martyrdom of St. John the Baptist. It is also the hundredth anniversary of the death of Pius VI. at Valence in France, whom a great many people at that time deemed the last of the Popes. See the Canadian Messenger of the Sacred Heart for August.

The Sisters of Our Lady of the Missions are quite progressive. They have already issued a neatly worded prospectus of their convent in Brandon. They receive, as day pupils, boys under 14 and girls of any age, and as boarders young ladies. Board and tuition, eight dollars a month.

The Instantaneous Pyroxyline Automatic Electric Fire Alarm, a new invention by Mr. Jehan de Froment, of Manitoba, attracted the attention of every one and evoked the most favorable comment. Its application is so skillful, yet so simple that it should find its way into every building. In fact, it is the acme of genius, simplicity and utility

combined. Look at it.—Syracuse (N. Y.) Evening Herald, Aug. 24.

At LaBroquerie last Sunday Rev. Father Lebel, S. J., took the place of Rev. Father Giroux, who is gone east to visit his dying mother.

School Inspector Rochon, of Winnipeg, is at Sifton this week endeavoring to form another school district among the Galicians in that vicinity.—Telegram.

To-morrow evening at 7 is the time for boarders to return to St. Boniface College. Classes will be resumed on Thursday morning after the Mass of the Holy Ghost.

The Mattawa Tribune (Aug. 23) says that three Jesuit Fathers preached a mission in the Pembroke Cathedral, delivering sermons in French, English and German.

Do not forget the pilgrimage to St. Anne's next Monday, the 4th of September, Labor Day. The roadbed of the Southeastern railway is now in first-class shape. See advertisement.

The celebration of Rev. Father Cherrier's silver jubilee of ordination, the 25th anniversary of which occurs to-morrow, is postponed to the 26th of next month, his 50th birthday, when the new bells for his church will have arrived.

The Very Rev. Vicar General Dugas will be chaplain of the pilgrimage to St. Anne's next Monday. The brass band of the St. Boniface Industrial School will accompany the pilgrims and carriages will be in waiting to take them from the railway station to the church.

The Galicians are doing very well in many parts of the province. Around Sifton several of them are cutting fine crops of wheat on their own land. It will be remembered that it was a Galician of the Stuartburn district who was the first to harvest rye in this province on the 7th inst.

His Grace returned from Rat Portage yesterday afternoon and immediately drove out to see Monsignor Ritchot, who received the last sacraments on Sunday. The venerable pastor of St. Norbert was somewhat better yesterday evening. Prayers were asked for him in all the churches last Sunday. Little if any hope is entertained of his recovery.

A THIN DISGUISE.

The cuttle fish has a tricky habit of covering his tracks by exuding an inky fluid which discolors the water and keeps him out of view. There's a good deal of the cuttle fish about some advertisements, notably those purporting to offer medical advice by a woman to women. An examination of the advertisement will show that no offer of a doctor's advice is really made. And all the clamor about "writing to a woman" is merely raised to divert attention from the fact that a doctor's advice is not really offered and cannot be given. The real question is not of writing to a woman or a man but of writing to a doctor.

For the advice of an unqualified woman is just as dangerous as the advice of an unqualified man.

Every day adds to the number of women who take advantage of Dr. Pierce's genuine offer of a consultation by letter free of cost. As chief consulting physician of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, of Buffalo, N. Y., Dr. R. V. Pierce has, in a practice of over thirty years, treated more than half-a-million women for female troubles with the remarkable record of ninety-eight per cent. of cures. Sick women are invited to consult Dr. Pierce by letter, without fear and without fee. Every letter is held as strictly private and sacredly confidential, and all answers are mailed sealed in plain envelopes without printing of any kind upon them.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription makes Weak Women Strong and Sick Women Well.

SISTER DELORME.

Victoria Delorme, daughter of Francis Delorme and Josette St. Germain, halfbreeds of St. Norbert, was born Feb. 3rd, 1877, entered the community of the Grey Nuns Aug. 28, 1896, made her religious profession in June, 1899, and died of consumption after receiving the rites of Holy Church yesterday morning, the third anniversary of the day on which she took the veil. She taught for about a year and a half at the Provencher Academy and showed great aptitude for teaching, being very energetic and having an easy command over her pupils. She was also employed for a time in St. Boniface Hospital, where she was very much liked by the patients. Her death was peaceful and edifying. The funeral will take place to-morrow morning.

R. I. P.

A GRACEFUL COMPLIMENT.

Our erudite contemporary across the bridge, THE NORTHWEST REVIEW of St. Boniface, presents to its readers, as a supplement, a handsomely printed copy of the Latin inscription, a parchment copy of which was enclosed in the corner stone of the church of Selkirk avenue, for Poles and Germans, dedicated recently by Archbishop Langevin. In the hurry of these utilitarian days, the exercise of such an accomplishment as the writing of Latin inscriptions whose terse elegance will delight the epigraphists of a later age, is too apt to be regarded as an outworn scholarly trifling. It is gratifying that a corner stone in this new western country, which the Indians and the buffalo held in fee simple for well on to a score of centuries after Cicero's last word was uttered, should be "adorned within" with such an inscription,—

"Tully's, my masters, Choice Latin, picked phrase, Tully's every word."

Jacobus Colebrooke Patterson, proconsul of the province of Manitoba, and Alfredus I. Andrews, praefectus of the city of Winnipeg, are thus on record for posterity's benefit, in inscriptional Latinity.—Free Press, Aug. 28.

MANITOBA UNIVERSITY.

ITS RECOGNITION BY A GREAT SEAT OF LEARNING AND THE SUCCESS OF A GRADUATE.

It will be of interest to all Manitobans to hear of the British recognition of Manitoba scholarship, by the Northwest Edinburgh University, whose high standard and lofty independence of outside influence are well known. A distinguished graduate of Manitoba University, Mr. R. A. King, B.A., went over last year to take the degree of B. D. at Edinburgh. To write for this now requires the degree in arts of some recognized university. On Mr. King's application being made, the matter was taken into consideration. The examination papers of Manitoba University were carefully examined. It happens that one of the lately appointed professors of Edinburgh University is Professor Seth, lately of Cornell University, N. Y. In the emergency he bore testimony to the three graduates of Manitoba college and university, Messrs. Elkin, Manahan and Taylor, who had taken the Ph. D. of Cornell with distinction. Accordingly the desired recognition was given to Manitoba University. It is further pleasing to note that Mr. King, on going up for the first examination for B. D., was the only one of the six candidates that presented themselves who passed the examination.—Free Press.

A New Departure.

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

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

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

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

You are not asked to pay any exorbitant price for medicines, in fact it rarely happens that a patient has expended over 50 cents to one dollar before he or she becomes a firm friend and admirer of the doctor.

A special staff of lady physicians assist Dr. Marschand in his treatment of female cases. Always inclose three-cent stamp when you write and address The Dr. Marschand Chemical Co., Detroit, Mich. U. S. A. Mention the Northwest Review when you write the Doctor.



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CARRIAGES KEPT AT STABLE.	
By the Hour from, 7 to 22	\$1.00
" " " " 22 to 7	2.00
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Weddings	5.00
Christenings	2.00
Funerals	3.00
Church and Return	2.00
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Ball and Return	\$2.00 to 3.00
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BY FATHER GANSS. PAPER, 30c.

Secure a copy before it is too late. Winnipeg Stationery & Book Co., Ltd. 364 MAIN ST.

FRED. ANSLEY, Manager.

"WILLIAM looked into the silver flagon, there was still some refreshment left."

—Punch, July 15.

What did the Emperor of Germany discover? In all probability the "refreshment left" was some good German Lager. We have some delicious

Canadian Pilsener LAGER which would taste well out of any "Flagon," either "silver," Pewter or Glass. Try it.

EDWARD L. DREWRY, Mr. and Importer, Winnipeg.

C. M. B. A.

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Branch 52. Winnipeg.

Meets at Unity Hall, corner of Main and Lombard streets, every first and third Wednesday, at 8 o'clock, p. m.

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Meets 2nd and 4th Friday in every month in Unity Hall, McIntyre Block. Chief Ran., T. Jobin; Vice-Ch. R., K. D. McDonald; Rec. Sec., F. W. Russell; Fin. Sec., P. Marria; Treas., T. D. Deegan; Sr. Conductor, P. O'Donnell; Jr. Conductor, E. Dowdall; Inside Sentinel, J. Mellon; Representative to Provincial High Court, T. Jobin; Alternate, R. Murphy.

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* THEY are the Remedy that the bounteous hand of nature has provided for all diseases arising from IMPURE BLOOD.

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