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THE ONLY CAX
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A SILVER ANNIVERSARY
The rev. father cherrier's 25 Years of priesthooda two days' celebration

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The celebration of the 25 th anniversary of the ordination o ${ }^{a}$ priest of the Catholic Church is always an event of more than passing interest, and in a parish
like the Immaculate Conception of Winnipeg, where the pastor and the people are bound to gether with special ties of affec tion and esteem, the arrival of such an epoch in the life of the ward to and prepared for by the congregation. This has certainly been the case with the silver jubilee celebration of the ordina-
tion of the Rev. Father Cherrier, and the result is that a series of meetings and services were arranged, extending over two days, in the course of which the zeal ous pastor received many evid ences of the high place he occu-
pies in the esteem of those over Whom he has pastoral charge and also of his confrères in the clergy. The first of these gather ings took place Tuesday after noon, when in the parish school
honse. Father Cherrier was encertained by the pupils and the members of the Children of Mary Sodality. A very attractive prosisting of musizal and elocutionary items, all appropriate to the occasion, and concluding with the presentation of an address gold, which spoke rolumes for the heartiness with which the young members of the flock the festival. The address, which Was read by Miss Winnie Tobin, referred particularly to the great interest Father Cherrier takes in the school, and voiced the ap-
preciation of the little ones of preciation of the little ones of cause of education in the province. Father Cherrier made a spoke of his solicitude for the Welfare of the children, and bid them all be faithful to the teach-
ing they received in the school Le highly praised the members of the Children of Mary Sodality for the good work they were doexamaple, and he thanked them exaraple, and he thanked them
all for the beautiful words in Which the beautiful words in Which they had clothed the exPression of their sentiments to-
Wards him, which, he assured therds him, which, he assured
tound a warm response in his heart.
large the evening there was a arge gathering of both priests
and people in the church. His Grace the Archbishop of St. seaniface was present and, the
seats in the sanctuary were ocCapied by a representative body With a clergy. The service opened dered by the choir, after which an eloquent sermon was deliverparish priest of St. Pierre, Man., Who spoke of Father Cherrier's double crown of priest and pastor. He gave a glowing des-
cription of eor, piction of Father Cherrier's carYoung ecclesiastic teaching in St. Theresa's Seminary in the
Coming to this country and tak-
ing charge of the parish of St. Boniface and subsequently being
appointed principal of the college. Then 15 years ago he
came to the Winnipeg side of the river and ever since has re mained the faithful and devoted pastor of the Immaculate Con-
ception. Throughout his career ception. Throughout his career here he had enjoyed in a specia
degree the confidence of his ec clesiastical superiors;
been one of Archbishop Tachc' principal lieutenants and he en joyed the confidence of the pres-
ent Archbishop in the fullest ent Archbishop in the fullest
sense of the word. After th sermon came the benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, at which
the following music was renderthe following music was render
ed by the choir: Lambillotte' "Quis Ascendet," "Ave Maria, "Malo by Mrs. Bernhardt; Mozart" "Magnificat," and Bach's "Tan-
tum Ergo." At the close of the tum Ergo." At the close of the
service the Rer. Father Giroux, parish priest of St. Anne's, pres ented to Father Cherrier an ad dress on behalf of the secula address being accompanied with a golden chalice and ciborium which were a masterpiece of the goldsmith's and jeweller's ar feeling Cherrier responded in feeling terms, accepting the gift friendship which united the clergy of the diocese and which
was crowned with a fond at tachment to their common pas tor, the Archbishop.

His Grace then added a few heartfelt words; corroborating his perfect confidence in Father Cherrier, and eulogizing him for the devotion he had shown as a
young man, when he gave ap brilliant prospects in his native province to enter on missionary work in the Northwest.
Rev. Father Dugas, parish priest of St. Boniface, then pres-
ented Father Cherrier with a ented Father Cherrier with in the Cathedral City, and Fa ther Cherrier having expressed his appreciation of this remem ngs terminated
SECOND DAY's CEIEBRATION. The morning and evening saw oners and friends anxious to do honor to the great occasion. The the central religious feature of the festiral, namely grand High Archbishop of the diocese, and with all the solemnity with
which this august service can be surrounded. The celebrant wa Father Cherrier himself, and he
was assisted by Rev. Father BeWas assisted by Rev. Father Bé-
liveau, as deacon, and Rev. Father Rousseau, as sub-deacon whilst in the sanctuary besides
the Archbishop were Mgr. Rit the Archbishop were Mgr. Ritchot and a goodly representation
of both the regular and secular clergy of the archdiocese. Th choir may be complimented on the way in which they rendered vice, which was as follows: Le jeal's "Kyrie," the "Gloria" from
Mozart's first mass in C, Leon. ard's "Credo" and "Agnus Dei, and the sublimely beautiful and dictus," from Rosewig's mass The offertory piece was "Quis pel His Grace the Archbigos preached an eloquent and stir preached an eloquent and stir
ring sermon on the words Thou art a priest forever accord ing to the order of Melchise ency of the priesthood, its dig he ministry, the long practer o
tion for and daily abnegations of the priestly life, and he warmly thanked Father Cherrier for his answerving devotion to duty, filial obedience and intelligent execution of his slightest wishes In the evening the sacred edithose who attended. The pro eedings opened with a selection on the organ, artistically render ed by Mr. A. Betournay, fol-
lowed by a vocal solo by Mr. O . H. Day

The Rev. Father Drummond hen addressed the audience. H said that in congratulating his her than indulge in compliment and eulogy he preferred to view he subject from a higher plane Twenty-five years of priesthood seemed to him to represent two things-stability of mind and stability of character. Stability was that in which man resem-
bled most his Creator; an uninbled most his Creator; an uninformed man was naturally weak and unstable, and even amongst here were various degrees of knowledge, and by knowledge he understood the
science of things through their causes. A multitude of scraps uch as made people pass for knowledge but mere information. Of this information the mad who had no book learning learning of the had kind
ittle knowledge The most learned of men who had not refrst praciples of things and could not co-ordinate them into reasonable system. Compared the most learned of unbelier rs, the Christian who knew
hat there is a God, had the oundation of all philosophy William Ellery Channing, one of the greatest minds the United States had produced, used to say that true knowedge consisted in ideas, possession of a few grea knew there is a God, that human race had fallen through riginal sin, and been redeemed by the sufferings and death of happy resurrection, knew infinitely more than the learned hese fundamental truths. Now among Christians none were so
full of great ideas as well-educated Catholic laymen. The Catholic system of education formed the judgment, that master faculty which enabled a man to seize on the strong points in
every question. The modern taste for scientific and mathematical training at the expense of iterary and philosophical c ure was apt to dehumanize the and and harden the heart. The uest jadgments of life were not based on mathematical equality bat on the balancing of probab inties and the weighing of evidnce. A mongst all Catholic stadents the most perfectly trained
were to be found amongst the were to be found amongst the
priesthood. Priests lost no time dreaming about a possible new revelation because they knew past history. Carlyle used
to say that one of the great mistakes of modern so-called think ers was imagining that intellect egan of late years. The whole development of the human mind nad really not advanced very號 and Sir William Hamilton efforts had been made, but mostly forts had been made, but mostly
futile ones, to improve upon the

Stagyrite. Of learned priests
there were two and his championship o there were two kinds, the man Catholic schools, and asked him was no donbt eminently useful to accept the accompanying since "more things are wrought $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { phich would soon be put bells } \\ & \text { whe }\end{aligned}\right.$ by prayer than this world wots the church as an evidence of of," but who has little know- their appreciation of his untiring ledge of men; but the more learned man was the priest who to his theological knowledge added daily contact with men And in this respect the priest 25 years heard confessions for no other person could possibl know them. He knew their vir tues in a way that none would suspect and, of course, he realtended to solidify his jndoment and he might say that in this rier was truly remarkable. Twer ty-five years of priesthood also tended to strengthen the characStability of character was what they admired most and valued most highly. This was one of the secrets of the world
wide influence of the English race. Whatever might be the faults of the Anglo-Saxon he was in social and business relations pansive, gushing acquaintance wey mistrusted; the man who wears well they grappled to
their hearts with hooks of steel This was precisely the effect This was precisely the effect
which the formation for th priesthood tended to produce. A boy commonly felt his first call at the age of 16 or 17 , and then during seven or eight years he was continually weighing his at the age of 25 could not make up his mind as to whether would sacrifice the pleasures and comforts of that married life which the Church blessed and defended, he would never any subject. Having once mad up his mind he looked upon al the allurements of the world as temptations to be passed by with a steadfast gaze upon the Lord whom he had chosen to serve. They could realize wha must be the stability imparted ticed that self-denial and this fixing of the heart upon God for 20 years. In this respect especiCherrier for the noble exampl he had always given to his bro thers in the priesthood. Much as they admired that stability and matarity of judgment which the outside world recog nized in him they admired still more that stability of character which made him unswerving in the path of duty. Though his feelings were deep he never al-
lowed himself to be swayed by them. He reminded them on Shakespeare's wish: "Give me
the man that is not slave and I will wear him in of heart", They felt why hear of heart." They felt when they sure to benefit by it, and if they confided to him the secret trou was discreet as the tomb. Migh God bless him for his fidelity to ruth and duty and grant him a usefulness and faithfulness in the service of the Lord
Mr. J. A. McInnis then read n address to Father Cherrie from his parishioners. The address spoke of his fidelity to duty, his kindness, his patience drice, his learned and giving advice, his learned and impress
eferred to his consistent stand
Mr. Peter O'Brien, president of branch 163 of the C.M. B. A branch 163 of the C. M. B. A., bresented an address from that body, expressive of their loyalty
and devotion to Father Cherrier and tendering him a valuable silver service as a token of thei him as a valued brother member and their respect and appreciaand their respect and apprecia and constant spiritual advise port.
Mr. Béliveau, president of the t. Jean Baptiste association of Winnipeg, then presented an ad dress from that body with a gold Kev cane and silver umbrella d to all in his usual eloquent and touching manuer. He spoke of the unity which exists be tween pastor and people in hls parish; he acknowledged his bligations to them for the faith al manner in which they al ways sustained him in parochial works, and declared he was ready to devote the remainder of
his days to their service if they should so desire. He expressed is appreciation of their allusion o what he had done for Cathoic education, in which he had lastical superiors, and his ecolesiastical superiors, and he hoped that before long a full measure of justice would be granted Catholics in this importaut mat of bells he had received a cable dispatch that they had been on heir way three weeks, so they could reasonably expect that he members of the Catholic To ual Benevolent association Me lso expressed his thanks, high a eulorizing this great (atholig organization and speaking of the reat assistance it had freg of the breat assistance it had frequently
been to him. He was proud of his memberehip, proud of the relationship which existed between him and the other members, and only wished every elirible parishioner was enrolled in its ranks. To the St. Jean Bapiste association he spoke of the Christian principle on which their organization was built up

NORTHWEST REVIEW cusday riokrry

## At St, Boniface, Man.

REV A. A. CHERRIER,

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## CURRENT COMMENT

Loud complaints reach us from many quarters about the delay in the transmission and delivery of newspapers and periodicals from the Winnipeg post-office. We have not much to complain of with regard to our exchanges, which are delivered pretty regularly; but there is a New York Sunday paper, to which we subscribe personally, and which often reaches us one or two days later than it did ten
years ago, although during this decade the time of railway transportation has been greatly shortened on all lines between this and New York Those who know say the reason of this delay is that the Winnipeg post-office is shorthanded. Go in there any day, they tell us, and you will see huge stacks of newspapers waiting to be dis-
tributed. The officiais are overworked because they are too few. Should it not be the first duty of the Postmaster General to secure efficient service by employing enough clerks and pay. ing them well?

Our veracious contemporary, the Free Press, though so near the post-office, seems to have suffered more than the rest of the long-suffering public. They have merely to wait for their papers; it has actually lost a very important letter written to it six weeks ago by Mr. Tardivel. letter from the same gentleman came to us by the same mail, but the one addressed to the Free Press-we have the latter's word for it-never reached that edit-
orial office. Perhaps, as it had no "large legal seal,", some Winnipeg postal clerk mistook it for a newspaper and threw it on the stack of waiting matter. Really the Free Press ought to lodge a formal complaint with the Post office Inspector next door.

Quoth Saturday's Wimnipeg Tribune
The following literary diamond appears as an editorial note in the Free Press
"Money makes the mare go. but it takes wind to make the
yachts go." yachts go."
This would be a credit to any hree year, old child.
If we may be allowed to interject a remark, we think our on the old lady of Post-office
lane. To be fair, the Tribune Press office and was then told should have said that this was only the middle one-or is it the most middling one? -of five consecutive jokes on the yacht race. The first was pretty good "What the yachts really want is a big blow-out." The next, "The third attempt ought to be
lucky one for thc Shamrock, lacky one for the Shamrock, prophecies are, and in point of fact was not verified. Moreover, like all jokes constructed on general principles, it was weak. Al beit, generally speaking, the number three is supposed to be lucky, yet, where shamrocks are concerned, on the specific priniple that a four-leaved shamrock is a lucky find, it is the fourth attempt that promises success. Joke number four, "'The Shamrock has got her Irish up
now, and will win to-day's race or know the reason why," is. we confess, so weak, that it never could hare stood alone. But the fifth and last joke is really hot half bad and sheds a retros pective radiance on the others Here it is : "Sir Thomas Lipton" ute. An said to be $\$ 7.50$ a min is to be unable to raise the wind.' Can it be that the Tribune edito sappressed this felicitous adapta tion of a renerable chestnut thought of it himself?

Coal dealers are very busy at this season. They naturally try to undersell each other. Beware of light weight, the rather if your dealer gives you a particuarly low rate. One of our friends, who buys the black dia-
monds in large quantities, found to his dismay that the weighing scales left him two tons short Better pay ten cents to have a load weighed in the public scale shortage.

One good effect of Mr. Hugh John Macdonald's injudicious proposal to make illiteracy a test of ignorance is that it leads the supporters of the government to examine into the validity of the principle on which this t est is based. When they are intelligent observers they discove what thoughtful readers of history discovered long ago, and
what Sir John Labbock once Illustrated by the fact that in the palmy days of Athenian intellectual supremacy most of the Greeks, cultured tbinkers though
they were, could neither read nor write and would nowaday be ranked as illiterates. This is w the Morden Chronicle puts "Mr. Macdonald forgets that there are many illiterate men equipped than lots of educated foois; and that there are many ducated people that Manitoba would be glad to welcome who have no knowledge of the Engish language, much less of the Manitoba Act." Quite so. Three fourths of the inhabitants of the British Empire could not read
the Manitoba Act, neither could the Manitoba Act, neither could
a host of men infinitely abler than Hugh John who could teach him how to frame a con sistent policy

Since writing the editorial note on Mr. Tardivel's lost letter we have learned that the Postoffice Inspector, having been
written to by Mr. Tardivel, inwritten to by Mr. Tardivel, in-
quired last Saturday at the Free
that the missing letter had not
come. It has since turned up, as the following.editorial note in yesterday morning's Free Press shows
A letter addressed to the edit or of the Free Press by Mr. J. P Tardivel, of Quebec, dated Aug 29 , reached its destination yes
terday. The miscarriage wat terday. The miscarriage was the fault of one of the employees cently that the letter had not been received this explanation is made. The letter has in the where, which precludes further publication.
How many tricks up his sleev hath the heathen Chinee!
The promised prize for the best English translation of a Latin passage from the "Vox Urbis" goes to Mr. Ludwig Erk, late of Gretna, now of Rose nort, Man. Mr. Albert Dubuc is a good second. The others who tried committed too many mistakes to deserve honorable mention. Had we allowed the translations to be in French, we might have secured a more tho roughly accurate translation than Mr. Erk's. This latter, though really rery fair, overlooks the words "ab anglicis
portibus," (from English ports) inserts the word "aimost" befor the transiation of "quotidie," and translates the conditional clause "quodsi eam impossibilem reddidissent" as if it were an abso lute assertion. The promised book will be mailed to Mr. Erk to-morrow. His translation, to gether with the original, is printed elsewhere.

## WINNIPEG GEOMETR Y

"Introductory Geometry" by
H. S. Maclean, the able and genal Assistant Principal of Maniaba Normal School, is, viewed as a whole, a credit to western
pedagogy. Part I., which comprises 161 pages, is an introduc tion to the study of geometry and explains all that need be kuown, at this stage, of solids, surfaces, straight lines, angles, circles, triangles, areas, symmetry, analy sis and synthesis. Part II. gives the first book of Euclid, with the proofs shortened though ne er weakened. The author ex-
els in clear, mathematical demonstration. The Copp Clark Company, Toronto, deserve credit for the attractive appearance of this neat little volume. It is a pity that it contains no table
of contents giving a bird's eye view of the whole work, though the index is helpful to those who are looking for one particular point.
A distinctive feature of this text-book is the prominence given to analytic exercises. The pening exercise of the first chapter reads thus: "Point out ent from one another in shape Make a list of the names of ob jects which resemble in shape a football. A chalk-box. Describe as fully as you can the shape of he objects lying on the table, viz: (i) A cricket-ball. (ii) A box. (iii) A flat ruler. (iv) A new lead pencil. Is it necessary to say anything about the material of which an object is composed in describing its shape?" [Better: In describing the shape of an object is it necessary to say anywhich it is composed?] "Give

This sort of thing is very nuch admired by popular pedayogues of our day and country It crops up everywhere in Merchant and Fessenden's "High School Physical Science." We are told by those who habitually ase this latter book that these analytical exercises are far from being a success in practice. They suppose that all minds are simi arly constituted. Intended as suggestions to the teacher, they may be useful, although a really efficient teacher would hardly need them; but, taking up so much space as they do in Mr MacLean's small book, they are we cannot help thinking, a mistake.
Take, for instance! that first exercise which we have reproducea in full. Its concluding requirement "Give reasons for answer" is an extremely difficult one for a boy or girl of thirteen or fourteen, such as this work is written for. The children might give one reason, which would be to the effect that the material of an object does not affect its shape; but to give reasons, in the plural, would be very hard, unless he teacher helps them; and if he helps them, why these exer-
cises with all their childish details? From our point of view the "explanations," which follow the "exercises," are rastly better than the latter. It was
discovered a couple of thousand years ago that the synthetic is far better than the analytic method for the purpose of impart. ing knowledge. that the shortest cut to science is the explanation, not the playing at a re-discor-
ery, of principles; and, in despite of the present fad for ply ing the child with suggestive questions all cut and dried in a text-book instead of suiting those questions to the almost infinitely raried idiosyncracies of the pupils, we still think that the old way is the best.
Another point in which we join issue with the distinguished author of this otherwise admirable primer is his treatment of the syllogism. It is far from accurate, philosophically, to say that mathematical reasonings are like the syllogism he gives as
an example. This is a an example. This is a qualiqualities with all their manysided possibilities are compared, whereas mathematical syllogisms are quantitative, that is to say, syllogisms in which the terms, when they differ at sions. Mr. MacLean's typical syllogism is "All Cana dians are British subjects; Jones is a Canadian; therefore, Jones is a British subject." He says this syllogism "may be regarded as a type of geometrical reasoning,' and then he gives as an exampl of the latter: "All radii of a cir-
cle are equal; $O P$ and $O Q$ are radii of a circle; therefore, OP and OQ are equal." Now, to a trained logician, there is about as much resemblance between
these two types of syllogism as here is between a strait jacket and a Roman toga. The only relation in the geometrical syllogism is that of equality or inequality, while the relations of Jones to Canadians and British subjects are as various as the hundred languages, three hundred religions and thousands of
different human types that make op the British Empire. In the
that there be three terms and hree propositions, the position of the terms is absolutely immateriai; in the other case, owing the numberless degrees and varieties of inclusion or exclusion, no less than six or eight well known rules must be ob served, or the syllogism is ralue

## NOTES BY THE WAY

The rapid advance of the fall season heralds the approach of winter and the people who for several months have been find ing their recreation and amuse ment in outdoor sports and pur suits will soon be seeking in door entertainment. The two great centres of amusement for the next six or eight months will be the theatres, known a the Wimnipeg and the Grand and as a large percentage of the Catholics of the city are to b found amongst the patrons woulda and the numbe would be larger than it is if on people were fully satisfied as to the character of the performances that are to occupy th boards during the season, we think it not out of place if we
say a word or two occasionally
decency can be looked for from a company which has come to a theatre to remain for at least some months, and when that company comprises such talented exponents of the dramatic art as this one does it is an additional guarantee that ererything
they put on will be clean and free from all objectionable features. This company opened the season with the performance of "Romeo and Juliet," and it is putting the matter lightly' to say they gave a most finished presentation of the great play. It is this Shakespearian revival met with substantial support, so much so that they carried the play through the whole week, a nipeg, proving that in capable hands the legitimate drama will at least hold its own with the sensational extravaganzas which are so much the mode now-adays. Rarely has there been a more talented aggregation in Wimnipeg, and seldom before have we seen or heard of a stock
company embracing so strong a body of artistes. It is satisfactory to know that they intend to remain here throughout the winter, and it is safe to predict that they will make the cozy little theatre on McDermott street a popular place of resort joy a good performance.

## CHILDRENS LETTERS.

The following letters from th Keewatin Catholic school are published exactly as received September 26, 1899. To His Lordship.
My Lord-It is to-day that I take the pleasure of writing you of Keewatin. I can not write
very well in English, but I will try not to hare many faults so
that you may understand it. I am very pleased that you gave
us a priest in our little village, he is living now in the Sacristy and he cooks his own meals there, and we have Mass every
morning, and we had Mass of the Holy Ghost on Monday morning for the children of the school. The school reopened the 21 At August. There are
many little children and we are now 45 al.to-gather. We con. tinue to say the three Hail Maries for your Lordship

Your respectful child,
Bianche Laporte.
St. Louis School,
Keewatin Ont Sept. 26 To his Lordship the Archbishop of St. Boniface
My Lord-Although I do not know very much English, I will try and write you a letter, in
the name of all my companions, the name of all my companions, to thank you for your kindness
in having sent us a parish priest. in having sent us a parish priest.
He is going to live above the He is going to live above the
sacristy for the winter, the ladies of the Congregation have fixed it up very nicely with the things they bought with the money
they have collected in each they have collected in each
house. We hare Holy Mass house. We hare Holy Mass
every morning at 8 o'lock. The Rev. Father said that he would teach catechism in church later
on. There are more than 40 children in school now, they are
coming more regularly, and our dear mistresses hope they will hildren that wed to An the Public School have returned to ours except one. We were all Yery sorry at not seeing your Rat-Portage, but we hope that when you come next, we shall have that pleasure.
To complete our present hap-
piness will you please give us
vour blessing for our parents, your blesshay or our parents, We are ever your respectful and deroted children of St . Louis school. Marie-Anne Giguère
the south african cri

## SIS.

## The Prize Translation

Transvaalianae etiam res gra viores in dies fiunt; K rager enim reipublicae prrside rigide obs quid legislatores cis petitionibus horumi bellum videnturcensae quasi ad militum tormenta ut quotidi ditiones ab anglicis portibus ad ultimam Africae coloniam profi que colleqia petitiona nam que collegla petitionem aliam
nuperrime emiserunt, qua cuivis in Transtaal quinto saltem anno dae ius adscribi expostularetur insuper religioni as edendorum scriptorum libertac edendorum clico batavicoquas, alque an publicas res utendi facultas Quibus postalati lice Jouber dux, vicepraeses, inclinare vide atur, Kruger tamen omni nisu

## Nequ

Neque satis; belli enim minae finitimam iam Orange rempubli in urbe Steijn praeses coetum ratorum Volksraad dimittens, belli fautores facilem controverguidem impositionem uodsi eam impossibilem reddi dissent, futurum ut reipublicae ata Deo committerentur.-Vox Urbis.

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The situation in the Transraa becoming graver day by day public, having expressed him elf strongly against any conces. ions being made by the Legislature in response to the peti-
tions presented oy the English has aroused so much angry feel ing in England, that a recourse War appears to be imminent; o much so, that one hears al of troops and war material to the Cape Colony. The commit ees representing the Uitlanders hare recently presented a further petition. in which they ask granted to all who have resided in the Transvaal for at least five years, and in addition they ask for the freedom of the press and right to use the English as well as the Dutch language in al ublic proceedings. But though General Joubert, the vice presi dent, appears to be inclined to Kruger remains obstinate and resists with all his power.
Nor is this all; for the wa spirit has become so widespread
in the adjoining Orange Fre State, that, when dismissing the he city of Pretoria, the presid ent, Steijn, stated that the promoters of this war were foolishly
placing obstacles in the way of an easy settlement of the point of controversy and that they had even made the latter impossible
and that nothing now remained but to leave the fate of the Re public in the hands of God.

Monsignor Falconio, Delegate Quebec last week and expressed himself as delighted with the enthusiastic welcome he received. The Montreal papers an nounce that he maý perhaps take up his residence there and no in Ottawa as was prerionsl supposed.

Rev. Fathers Coppin and DaBelgium, were among the from engers saved from the wreck engers saved fre
the "Scotsman."

AFTER EFFECTS OF FEVER
mrs. angle, of merritton, sifffered so severely that her friends fearad she manent inyalo

In the picturesque village Merritton resides Mrs. William Angle, who, after months of suf. ering, has found a cure from Pills. Mrs. Angle relates as folows the experience through which she has passed. "Fou sident of Buffalo I had an attec of typhoid ferer and the disease left me in a worn the and ex fump neryous out and ex hat the least woise startled me could not sleep at times for could not sleep at times for acks of heart trouble. The tacks of head trouble. The me and I had bad dreams. I had o appetite and lost 22 pound in weight and had become rery thin that my friends we larmed. While in this condiion I was treated by two ph ion I was treated by two ph
icians but with no avail. ried everything recommended but still found no relief. Finally relative persuaded me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. After had taken the first box I could e a change for the better, so
continued the use of the pills ntil I had finished six boxes and the results were most gratiying. I now have normal sleep, here is no more twitching in my hands, the palpitations have ceased, and I have gained in
weight and strength. My whole ystem seems toned up, and I feel entirely well. I feel grateful to the Dr. Williams' Medicine
Co., and hope they will keep up Co., and hope they will keep up
the good work of administering the good work
to the afflicted." ${ }^{\text {Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure }}$ y going to the root of the dis ase They renew and build up the blood, and strengthen the nerves, thus driving disease from the system. Avord imitations
by insisting that every box you by insisting that every box you
purchase is enclosed in a wrapper bearing the fall trade man People.

The Lacombe celebra TIONS
(Continued from last week.)
Father Lacombe, wearing the
cassock which had been present do him by the halfbreed ladies St. Boniface, rose to reply. He had always dreaded the publicity of these well-meant celebraions and had hoped in rain to ace the enemy, his friends, bravely. He spoke in French, in English, in Cree, and again in French, replying to the French Red River halfbreed address. His reminiscences were most in teresting and varied. He wept
several times especially at the several times especially at the
Cree address, for Cree, he said, Cree address, for Cree, he said,
he said, was a language that could fill a hungry man's stomach as well as a good dinner.
These ceremonies had lasted till $1.30 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. They were fol owed by a grand banquet to which 75 or 80 guests sat down, among whom were fudge Rou-
leau, Mr. Oliver, M. P., and Father Moria, the great colonizather Moriu, the great colonizafrom the field, whom Mgr. Grandin thanked for his devoted ser rices. Mgr. Legal and Father from Bishops all over Canada, Superiors of Religious Orders, Superiors of Religious Orders,
Sir William Van Horne, Mr. and Mr. Whyte (Manager C.P. and
R.). Whr. Wyte (Manager C.
Rever Louis said a few well chosen words. Mr the name of Calgary Catholics a purse of $\$ 110$ collected in a few Verlooy spoke. Two Indian
chiefs roiced their sentiments in Cree, being interpreted by ker
Father Vegreville. They dilated Father Vegrerille. They dilated
on Father Lacombe's self-sacri ready to go to them ia all wea ready to go to them in all wea dangers. When he dies ther will be great wailing among the brations blaze out for a while in great splendor and then ranish
into smoke; but here we realize that the bishops and priests lore the Indians and this gives us reat idea of religion.
Rer. Father Rémas, O. M. I. hen asked permission to sa one word. Everybody knew hat this renerable Oblate was Master of Norices when young Lacombe entered the Order II
1851. What he wanted to tell them was that if he, Father Ré mas, was still alire, he owed it combe, who brought him, whe he was very ill, in a dog train
from Lake Labiche to Lake St Ann. Mr. J. Arthur Côté, member of the Royal Treaty losed the proceedings by read ing a brilliant prose paper on Father Lacombe, and repeated by request the ode he wrote and ereary of Father Lacombe's dination.


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