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"AD MAJOREM DEI GLORIAM."

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AD MAJOREM DEI GLORIAM.

SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH OF NAZARETH.

BRIEF HISTORY OF AN APOSTOLIC RELIGIOUS ORDER,
By a Client of Saint Joseph.

Concordia, Kansas.

Among the many pious orders of religious women that have added to the glory of God and of his Church, the Congregation of the Daughters of St. Joseph of Nazareth stands foremost. Born at a time when the Church of Jesus Christ was sorely tried and in need of religious auxiliaries, its career has since been one of widespread usefulness.

The Congregation was founded in Le Puy, France, in the year 1650, at the suggestion of a saintly missionary of the Society of Jesus—Reverend John Paul Médaille, the Apostle of Velay. In his apostolic journeys, this holy priest had met many pious widows and young girls anxious to retire from the world in order to devote themselves, in a special manner, to prayer, the practice of virtue and their own sanctification, while, at the same time, consecrating their lives to the service of their neighbor.

The establishment of a community, whose object would be to unite the exterior works of charity with the repose of contemplation, had been the first conception of Saint Francis de Sales. The idea of a mind so great, of a saint so perfect as the gentle Bishop of Geneva, could have been but the inspiration of Heaven, and must prove successful. Consequently we find that only a few years after his death, his ideas were fully carried out in the pious Congregation of St. Joseph of Nazareth, a community of Sisters destined for the solace of human miseries and the Christian education of youth; uniting prayer and contemplation with the external works of charity, and thus adding another jewel to that glorious crown of the religious life, which is at once the ornament, the honor and the strength of the Church. The composition of that essence, so strong and yet so delicate, which renders those sublime virgins brave as soldiers, tender as mothers, pure as angels, with hearts as immense as misery, as strong as love, is a secret communicated by Heaven to Catholicity alone.

Previous to the foundation of this Congregation, many holy and learned persons were unable to conceive that the flower of virginity could be preserved secure and inviolate without the safeguards of solitude and the cloister grate. The saintly Jesuit, on the contrary, thought with Saint Francis de Sales that the fear and love of God were infallible antidotes against temptation and worldly seductions; and that, wanting this holy love and fear, the closest grates

would prove but feeble barriers. Instead, then, of devoting the new Congregation of Sisters to a life wholly cloistral, their Founder placed them in the hospitals and schools and in charge of works of charity in general. He sent them as mothers to the bedside of the sick, the attics of the poor, into isolated huts and garrets; on far distant missions; among savages, even to the soldiers' camp, "with the city streets and highways for their convent, obedience for their enclosure, the fear of God for their grate and holy modesty for their veil." To such a work the Sisters of St. Joseph of Nazareth are marvelously suitable, for our Blessed Saviour, in His infinite and ineffable goodness, having willed to leave, as his representatives on earth, the afflicted, the sick, the hungry, the naked and homeless poor, declaring that whatever is done unto the least of the unfortunate is done unto Himself, it follows that it is He whom His chosen children tend in the suffering members of humanity.

The advent of this Congregation began a new epoch in the history of female religious communities. The world never before had seen such an order, never dreamed of such a mission as theirs until it sprang into sudden existence from the divine inspiration of an humble son of Loyola, at the very moment when its services were most needed. So admirably fitted for the task before them, so well versed in all human science, yet so simple and so humble in their religious character, so full of the loftiest and most chivalrous devotion and so utterly detached from earthly things do those Sisters appear before the world, that its dazzled vision can scarce comprehend what manner of women they are. It was for the purpose of propagating the Faith that the Congregation was called into being and as instruments of that chosen work the members were from the first endowed with every quality that might insure success. They conquered the foe with his own arms, and the world saw that those most humble Sisters were the true enlighteners and friends of their own sex; for the light which their angelic genius cast on human learning and moral reform among the women of France came direct from the great source of Truth.

THE RULE AND CONSTITUTIONS.

The Rule of the Congregation is that of Saint Francis de Sales, while the Constitutions are those of Saint Ignatius Loyola. Their object is to train each religious to the highest possible degree of virtue and learning. The members are to be those who in everything pertaining to human knowledge do not remain behind their age, but are able to follow or even to aid its advances. They are alive to every change in the popular phase of education; they hold to nothing

simply because it has the sanction of antiquity but are ever ready to adopt what stands the test of experience.

THE RELIGIOUS VOWS.

The Sisters annually, for a period of seven years, make the customary vows of poverty, chastity and obedience. Only those who, after years of faithful labor and strict observance of the Rule, have proven themselves worthy and reliable members are permitted to take perpetual vows. The professed religious has been moulded to such an extent, drilled in the exercise of that wonderful prudence, sound reasoning, and self-control so characteristic of members of the Congregation, that the state of her soul invariably casts a special and unmistakable reflection upon her countenance. She has especially acquired an unbounded love for God, for His Church and for the Daughters of St. Joseph of Nazareth.

PAPAL APPROBATION—MOTHER HOUSE OF CONCORDIA.

The Congregation was formally approved by a Decree issued by our Holy Father, Pope Leo XII., on the 20th day of November in the year 1895.

The Mother House, Novitiate and House of Studies are located at Concordia, Kansas, but the community is scattered through several dioceses and possesses numerous establishments, all of which are self-supporting. The Congregation has been wonderfully blessed by God since it was established in Concordia in 1884, and the members are accomplishing untold good among all classes of society.

RELIGIOUS VOCATIONS TO THE CONGREGATION.

The Congregation of St. Joseph is cosmopolitan in membership, but its subjects are mainly drawn from the following nations: United States of America, Canada, Ireland, Mexico, Germany, England, France, Italy, Bohemia, Belgium, Poland, Austria, Spain. It makes no difference whether aspirants to the order be rich or poor; all that is required is solid piety, signs of a religious vocation, and good health. Educated applicants are naturally preferred, but no pious soul, fulfilling required conditions, will be rejected. The custom in the community is to educate those young girls whose intellectual training has been neglected, provided they evince talent, are mentally capable of making the prescribed course of studies, which is of a very high standard, and are sincerely desirous of persevering in the Congregation.

The Sisters who aspire to become teachers are obliged to pass a satisfactory academic and normal examination, before they will be permitted to instruct others; hence the high grade of scholarship amongst the teachers of the Congregation. If a novice shows a decided talent for a special branch of education, she is provided with the best instruc-

tors obtainable and encouraged in every way to thoroughly perfect herself in her particular study.

All young girls are not called to become school teachers, but as the community will conduct works of charity in general, dressmakers, milliners, stenographers, typewriters, domestics, etc., etc., are received into the order, and places suited to their individual tastes and capacity are found for each member in the various convents.

From sixteen to thirty years, is the most appropriate age for the admission of candidates into the Congregation. Educated ladies or workers are received at a more advanced age.

RELIGIOUS VOCATION IN GENERAL.

Catholic girls, unfortunately, give little, if any attention, to the fact that every person has some special vocation, and yet it is a subject of vital importance to them, both here and in the great hereafter. They seldom, if ever, think of the fact, that there is a divine calling for every state of life. Saint Paul says, "Every one hath his proper gift from God; one after this manner, and another after that." Theology teaches that if, in the choice of a state of life we wish to secure our eternal salvation, we must embrace that state to which God calls us; in which alone He prepares for us the abundant means that facilitate salvation. Hence, on account of neglecting to study God's holy will, we have unhappy marriages and a great lack of subjects for the religious orders of the Church. God alone knows how many young women there are, who, having, through their own fault, lost their vocation, are now suffering the consequences of their neglect to follow His holy will instead of their own. There are hundreds of young ladies now aimlessly walking the earth, who would have made zealous religious, and thus be instruments in God's hands to teach others the way to Heaven.

The religious life is a fixed state of community existence under one rule approved by the Church; a state in which souls who aspire to perfection consecrate themselves to God by the vows of poverty, chastity and obedience. The end of the religious state is to tend towards perfection, by the exact observance, not only of the Commandments, but still more of the evangelical counsels. To aspire and tend toward perfection is the characteristic of a religious.

Two conditions are required to enter religion, viz., vocation—fidelity to that vocation.

Vocation, which means a call from God, is generally recognized: First, by a fitness, that is, a disposition of mind and body to comprehend the obligations of the state and endure its labors and fatigues. Secondly, by an at-

traction; that is, a feeling, be it instinctive, or be it the result of reason, which leads the will to choose the religions rather than the secular life. This sentiment may arise from a supernatural or even from a purely natural motive. If the latter be confided to a prudent confessor; if it lead the soul to become more pious, more devoted to its duty, and if it persevere, it may be a direct call from God.

The supernatural motives may be: Disgust with the world, though we have met with no disappointments; the desire of doing penance and expiating past faults; the desire of gaining Heaven more surely, the happiness of living in a community, sheltered from the dangers of the world and the occasions of sin; the certainty of doing the will of God in all things by obedience; the desire of being more pleasing to God—to give ourselves to Him in gratitude for the benefits He has bestowed upon us and the love He bears us.

The natural motives may be: A great humiliation from which one desires to escape; vexation at not having succeeded in an institution or an enterprise. God frequently makes use of such causes to lead souls to Himself.

The marks that an attraction for the religious life comes from God, are: Constancy, in spite of obstacles; peace of mind in spite of exterior opposition and the repugnance of nature; a life more pure; more submissive; more faithful to every duty.

Parents who formally oppose an acknowledged vocation in their children, and prevent them from embracing the religious life, sin mortally. They may doubtless examine and test the vocation of their offspring, but the trial should not last longer than is reasonably necessary.

Letters of inquiry regarding admission to the Novitiate of the Daughters of St. Joseph of Nazareth, accompanied by a letter from the spiritual director, may be addressed to

Reverend Mother General,
Nazareth Academy,
Concordia, Kansas.

A New Departure.

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

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

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

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

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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.

NORTHWEST REVIEW

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Northwest Review.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 17 1899.

CURRENT COMMENT

Chiniquy died yesterday. Un-
less he repented—which he may
have done in spite of the Protes-
tant telegrams—what a horrible
awakening is his now!

The triangular duel now rag-
ing between the Free Press on
one side and the Telegram and
Tribune on the other affords a
good deal of amusement to out-
siders. Only, it looks amazingly
like a put-up job designed for
the purpose of making the
public buy up all three papers to
see who gets the best of the
shindy.

The ways of Catholic publish-
ers are past finding out. Addis
and Arnold's "Catholic Diction-
ary" is undoubtedly one of the
best manuals that have ever been
published, and yet, strange to
say, it is now out of print in A-
merica. We had occasion lately
to order a copy. The reply
came that none could be found
on this side of the Atlantic. We
had to order one from England
and pay almost seven dollars for
what used to cost five dollars in
New York. This English copy
bears the imprint of Kegan Paul,
Trench, Trübner and Co., and
belongs to the fifth edition re-
vised and enlarged with the as-
sistance of the Rev. T. B. Scannell,
B. D. The first edition came out
in January 1884, the second in
May 1884, the third in June
1885, the fourth (in which Fa-
ther Scannell's improvements
first appeared) in February 1893,
the fifth in March 1897. We are
informed in the preface to the
fourth edition that the whole
has been revised, most of the ar-
ticles formerly contained in the
Appendix have been inserted
in their proper places in the
body of the volume, a considera-
ble number of new articles have
been added, and the statistics
and other information have been
brought up to date. Thus this
very learned work, unique of its
kind, approved by the Cardinal
Archbishop of Westminster, is,
more than ever it was, deserving
of Catholic patronage. Yet our
American Catholic publishers
are so unenterprising as to leave

this valuable mine unworked.
Verily the children of light have
much to learn from the children
of darkness.

Catholics have always main-
tained that the Protestant edi-
tions of the Bible were mutilated,
and that those who profess to
build their religion upon the
whole Bible possess but a part
of it. This undeniable fact is
now beginning to be recognized
by Protestants themselves, as
appears from the following edi-
torial note in the "Tablet:"

"It has often been pointed out
to Anglicans that one difficulty
in the way of reunion lies in the
fact that Catholics, as well as
Easterns, do not regard the Bible
as used by the Church of England
as complete. In a learned paper
upon the apocrypha [the deuteroc-
anonical books of the Old Testa-
ment], in last week's CHURCH
TIMES [High Church Anglican],
we are glad to see this question
mooted. The writer quotes Bis-
hop Wordsworth [Anglican], as
saying: "If you carry a Bible
without the apocryphal books
into Greece, Asia, Palestine, you
would be told that you have not
the Bible, but only a mutilated
copy of it. . . . If you pass over
to Italy and France, or to Spain
and Portugal, they will imme-
diately say to you: This may be
an English Bible, but it is not
the Bible of Christendom." When
the Church of England possesses
the Bible, and the whole Bible,
one obstacle to her reunion with
the Catholic Church (to say
nothing of the separated East)
will have been removed."

SISTERHOODS.

In printing, by request, a long
article on the Sisters of St. Joseph
of Nazareth, we are giving our
readers a detailed and interest-
ing sketch of a religious order of
women engaged in the same
work and using the same
methods as the many sisterhoods
of this diocese. The thorough-
ness of pedagogical preparation,
in particular, has its exact coun-
terpart among our own teaching
nuns. Moreover, the general re-
marks on religious vocations are
extremely valuable, especially as
we have made them more
theologically accurate than they
were in the original contribu-
tion. One or two oversights,
however, slightly mar the his-
torical portion of the article.
Though the writer alludes to St.
Francis de Sales' original con-
ception of his Order of the Visita-
tion, he does not mention that
order explicitly as we think he
should have done, seeing that
the Sisters of St. Joseph of
Nazareth profess to follow the
rules of that order. Nor is it an
historical fact that the Congrega-
tion of the Sisters of St. Joseph
of Nazareth is the first un-
cloistered community of women.
Long before Father Médaille
founded them Mary Ward had
established in England a most
active and uncloistered sister-
hood with the rules of the
Society of Jesus, and this sister-
hood still lives and energizes in
the congregation of Loretto Nuns.

Rev. Father Woodcutter, parish
priest of Gretna, will soon
take a three months' trip through
the north of Europe for his
health and in the interests of
emigration to this province.

**THE YEAR IN CATHOLIC
BOOKLAND.**

As the old year passes out
many surveys will be made of
things done during its reign. I
think it well, in this brief paper,
to make a survey of English
Catholic literature, and the bet-
ter to do so I put it under the
heads of Poetry, Criticism, His-
tory, Biography, Travels, Fiction
and Religious.

In poetry we are seen at our
best. The volumes of Francis
Thompson, Lionel Johnson and
Mrs. Sigerson Shorter have been
equalled by none. And, what is
more consoling is, that great as
their merits undoubtedly are,
they are but the implications
of finer things yet to come.
These poets are but in the hey-
day of life. Another volume
which has received from Eng-
lish reviewers much attention
is the fine edition of Wilfred
Blunt's Poems, edited by that
able critic, Henley, who has no
doubt of Mr. Blunt's enduring
place in English literature.
Much verse has been produced
on this side the ocean, but none
of abiding interest. The number
of firstlings were many, and, if
not showing any remarkable
gifts, yet valuable as an assur-
ance that the love of literature
is of daily growth among us.
Mention here must be made of
Miss Guiney's edition of the
Irish poet, James Clarence Man-
gan, an edition that will take its
place as the final tribute to a
man truly born to sing.

A reviewer would indeed be
blind did he not recognize in
the work of not a few of the
younger Catholic singers notes
well worthy of cultivation and
generous praise, and, the truth
is, there never was a time when
this praise was more ungrud-
gingly given by the critics. If a
book has no merit how can even
the most gentle critic do other-
wise than warn his readers of
the fact? No author should feel
resentment in being protected
from himself, or herself as the
case may be. A few years ago
we had no critics, and they
are still scarce, yet weighty
enough to have killed that sys-
tem of puffery, which has made
us so long ridiculous.

In criticism we have had
some remarkable volumes from
the pens of Miss Replier (and
there is no more readable es-
sayist writing English), Miss
Guiney, the most highly gifted
women in American letters to-
day, Marion Crawford, Mrs. Mey-
nell, and that fine piece of work
by Mr. Gardner, the young Eng-
lish Dantean scholar, and the
gracious books of Mr. Pallen
and Prof. Austin O'Malley.
Madame Belloc's pen has added
to our store a graceful book, and
Miss Clarke, Miss Teeling, Mrs.
Lilly, etc., have contributed
noteworthy papers that are no
doubt the nucleus of books for
1899. It is certainly astonishing
to those acquainted with English
Catholic history, this remarkable
production of the English Catho-
lic mind in all branches of learn-
ing, the last few years, and far
from showing any sign of abate-
ment, this intellectual activity
grows stronger each year. New-
man not only lives in his books
but in that marvelous band of
English Catholic writers who
hail him as their chief and pa-
tron saint.

In history we have, what was

badly needed, a new and cheap
edition of Gasquet's epoch-mak-
ing book, "Henry VIII. and the
Confiscation of the English Mo-
nasteries," Gerard's brilliant
puncturing of the Gunpowder
Plot myth, the work of Bede
Camm, Abbot Snow, Edmund
Bishop, Mr. Belloc, Miss Watson,
etc. These English writers have,
during '98, scored new successes
and burst many a venerable his-
toric bubble. Justin McCarthy
added a few volumes. A new
volume of Pastor appeared
during the year, and one of ex-
ceptional value, containing, as
it does, that historian's masterly
portrait of Svonarola. In Amer-
ica Dr. Parsons has issued a
new volume of his "Studies in
Church History," a book to be
recommended both for its value
and impartiality. Surely some
appreciation is due to this vene-
rable scholar, in his declining
age, for his years of laborious
toil in our behalf, a toil that has
brought him no pecuniary re-
muneration. Not a few local his-
tories have been written—mate-
rial for the coming historian.

In biography, Wilfrid Ward's
life of Cardinal Wiseman was
the most notable book. Mr.
Ward is a great artist, and he
had a great subject to whose
working out he brought love,
and the consequence was that he
produced a masterly book, one
than can never be supplanted.

The pen of the veteran Irish
poet, Aubrey De Vere, added to
the legacy already left to his
country a new and delightful
volume giving charming
glimpses of an age that passes
with him. Mr. Wilfred Meynell
gave us a spirited account of his
sister-in-law, the artist, Lady
Butler, and her work, while the
"Life of Lady Burton," written
by a non-Catholic, gives us the
record of a beautiful life and a
charming woman. I am not a-
ware of any biography of inter-
est appearing among us. In
travels we have had two delight-
ful volumes, Miss Nixon's "Pes-
simist in Spain" and Mrs. Harris'
"A Corner in Spain." Our paro-
chial libraries have long been in
need of travel books that were
not poison to young minds, but
here is a brace of books full of
charm and interest, telling of a
land with whose recent misfor-
tune we have been so intimately
connected. In England has ap-
peared a six-penny edition of
Father Ohrwalder's graphic ac-
count of his unwilling stay at
Khartoum, a recital to which
General Kitchener's brilliant
victory but adds new interest.

In science we have had the
"Ground-work of Science," by
Prof. Mivart, and a great many
brilliant papers, yet it must be
owned that our showing has not
been strong. We hope for much,
however, from our young men
now attending the courses of
the English Universities. In fic-
tion as in poetry we have attain-
ed our greatest successes. The
novels of John Oliver Hobbes
(Mrs. Craigie), Mrs. Bludgeon,
Lady Gilbert, Mr. Anstey, Dr.
Barry, Frank Matthews, etc.,
have met with deserved success,
while in our own country those
of Father Finn, Miss Taggart,
Mrs. O'Malley, Miss Dorsey, Miss
Nixon, Maurice F. Egan, Chris-
tian Reid, Miss Marie, etc., tell
of a growing audience. The
trend of the times is to novel-
reading. To stop this trend is
beyond us; therefore it is a mat-

ter of joy that we have so many
rising writers capable of direct-
ing this trend along the lines of
purity and decency.

I have left to the last the books
bearing on religion, and they
have been no unimportant part of
our book-product for 1898. And
first, in point of value, is the ad-
mirable lives of the saints now
appearing in English under the
supervision of Father Tyrrel, S.J.
Written by scholars of European
repute, in an attractive style,
they mark a new era in religious
reading. In '98 was completed
Scheeben's "Manual of Dogma,"
a work of the utmost importance
to the cultured Catholic, the fine
Biblical studies of Butler, Ward,
Rickaby, etc., and, in our own
country, the erudite work of
Maas. To these may be added
the timely volume of Abbé
Hogan and the recent volume of
Dr. Spalding, all thought-provok-
ing books.

In this brief survey I am well
aware that I may have omitted
many important books, but that
does in no way conflict with my
design, which was to show a
literary activity during 1898 by
no means unworthy of our Faith,
and an earnest guarantee of what
will come with the years. The
American Catholic writer has
long labored under a disadvant-
age—unknown in England,
where Protestant firms are ready
to publish his MSS. if possessing
merit. That disadvantage is the
lack of a progressive Catholic
book-publisher who would have
both taste and courage. As it is,
the writer who brings to a Cath-
olic publisher any MSS. save
that of a novel or prayer-book,
runs the risk of being insulted.

But this state of things can
not last much longer. There will
be a demand for books of poetry,
travel, criticism, etc., and, if there
is no Catholic publisher willing
to satisfy this demand and put
them on the market providing
they have merit, the large secu-
lar houses will not hesitate to
give them a dress, and the dress
will not be a burlesque on their
contents.

WALTER LECKY—in the
Midland Review.

RUINE-BABINE.

It is said that a mouth organ
was the means of causing the
outbreak of diphtheria north of
Gladstone. A young man who
had the disease, though ignorant
of the fact, furnished music at a
dance with such an instrument
and during the evening several
parties played it, thus becoming
infected with the contagion.—
Free Press.

If this is a fact it affords a strong
confirmation of the French Cana-
dian nickname for a mouth organ
—"ruine-babine," lip-destroyer.

**A JOLLY SPREAD AT THE HOSPICE
TACHÉ.**

Last Thursday, at 1.30 p. m.,
the orphans and other lucky
wards of the motherly Grey
Nuns enjoyed a glorious treat,
the most solid portion of which
was due to the generous thought-
fulness of Mr. Lauzon, M. P. P.,
additional delicacies being fur-
nished by several kind ladies.
Both young and old did ample
justice to the turkeys and pies
and dainty sweets provided for
them in magnificent profusion.
But what pleased the orphans
most of all was the sight of the
multitude of distinguished wait-

ers and waitresses dispensing all the good things. First and foremost came His Grace of St. Boniface, wrapped in a white apron and wreathed in smiles, calling all the little ones by name as he served them. Then there was the house physician, genial Dr. Lambert, on whose portly person the apron seemed a mere napkin, displaying his knowledge of anatomy while carving the meats and putting no professional check on youthful appetites. Fathers Béliveau, Gravel, Blain and Bourgeois also figured as willing waiters. Mrs. Lambert seemed ubiquitous, marshalling her forces of charmingly gowned waitresses, among whom were Mrs. S. A. D. Bertrand, Mrs. Bérubé, Mrs. Ernest Cyr, Miss Gélley, Mrs. Guilhaut, Mrs. Houde, Mrs. Jean, Miss LaRivière, Mrs. I. Lavoie, Mrs. Lemieux, Mrs. Alf. Lévesque, Mrs. Lévreaux and Mrs. Sénécal. There was some nice singing by the orphan girls and some choice musical selections were very well rendered by the Industrial School band.

HOW TO DISARM.

Catholic Standard and Times.
All the powers, inclusive of ourselves — for we are now, it is discovered, a "power" — have returned answers accepting the Czar's invitation to a disarmament conference. To give point to this general acquiescence, the German Emperor proposes to ask the Reichstag for means to increase the army by about sixteen thousand men, and our own Legislature is to be modestly requested to provide for an army of one hundred thousand instead of our present one of twenty-five thousand, as well as a trifle of sixteen new battleships. We live in a grimly humorous age, and we are in downright seriousness when we regard ourselves as very much superior to the ages that have gone before us.

OUR CATHOLIC COLLEGES.

The Rev. Fr. Campbell seems to have the gift of saying the right thing at the right time. His addresses on education and matrimony are still remembered: and the one which he delivered a short time ago on "Desertions from Catholic Colleges" will provoke interest in a subject which up to this has been treated with heedless cruelty. Speaking recently on this subject he scored the Catholics who patronize non-Catholic institutions because either they are more richly endowed, or because they are in the opinion of foolish and worldly-minded parents who

look upon social prestige and surroundings as the SINE QUA NON of collegiate training, more capable of imparting instruction that will win success in the world. He points out the dangers to which boys are exposed in non-Catholic institutions. The youth who comes through them with faith intact is a marvel. The constant intercourse with individuals of no fixed principles, who consider religion of no moment, or at best regard it as a pleasant scheme to beguile the unwary and uneducated, will sooner or later uproot from the mind, deprived of the grace of the sacraments, every vestige of faith, or weaken it to such a degree that the boy will become, what so many are to-day, a hickory Catholic, devoid of generosity and consumed by the spirit of selfish indifference. If Catholic colleges received anything like generous support they could surpass, and easily, any competitors:

"With the refining and elevating influence of classical studies, with the deep knowledge and comprehensive grasp of the principles of individual and social life which Catholic philosophy bestows, with the religious and moral formation which Catholic colleges alone can give, we are better able than others to meet the dangers which threaten civilization from the grossness and sordidness of growing wealth, from the atheism which is pervading the whole social and political world, as well as from the immorality which is increasing with such appalling rapidity."

Here in Canada we may not have the same cause for complaint as our brethren across the border, but we may say without fear of denial that our colleges are not accorded the loyal support to which they are entitled. It has been said, and proved time and again, that we, so far as sound and thorough training goes, can hold our own with the very best in the country. Our colleges aim at giving a grip of fundamental principles and at forming the character on moral and religious lines, which alone can be of enduring value to life's work. There is not a shadow of excuse for parents who send their children to non-Catholic institutions: and they who do so are imperiling the eternal interest of their offspring and laying up shame and confusion for themselves.

With halls of learning such as we have in Canada presided over by a body of brainy and thoroughly-competent professors, Catholics have no reason to give their support to non-Catholic institutions.—Catholic Record.

Out of Death's Shadow.

THE EXPERIENCE OF A LADY WHO HAD GIVEN UP HOPE.

Tortured with Pains in the Stomach for Four Years—Doctors and Hospital Treatment Failed to Help Her—In Her Extremity Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Restored Her to Health.

From the Pembroke Observer.

Wherever man is found there also, side by side with him, is disease and suffering. Those who have devoted their lives to the alleviation of the suffering and bodily weakness of human organization are surely benefactors of their kind, and deserve the praise of all mankind. For special honors in this line may

be pointed out the discoverer of that wonderful remedy, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Recently the case of Mrs. Maggie Brunette, of Chichester, Que., came prominently under the notice of the *Observer* reporter. He felt it to be his duty, on hearing of Mrs. Brunette's restoration from prostrate illness to health, to interview the lady and record her experience for the benefit of others who may need the healing influences of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Mrs. Brunette's farm home was found to be very comfortable and even elegant, located near the base of an immense hill, an outguard of the Laurentian mountains. The reporter was warmly welcomed, and Mrs. Brunette said she was very glad to have an opportunity to testify to the great benefit Dr. Williams' Pink Pills had conferred upon her. She is 42 years of age now. Her husband, the late Chas. Brunette, died 17 years ago, and after his death she worked very hard for some years, with the result that she became completely run down, so much so that, although quite tall, she weighed only about 90 pounds. After taking the slightest food she felt such distress that she was compelled to lie down for hours, being so weak that she was unable to sit up. At last she thought she must have been attacked by cancer of the stomach, so violent were the pains that constantly harassed her. She consulted the best physicians and spent more than a hundred dollars in treatment and medicine, in addition to which she spent nine weeks in the hospital at Pembroke. But withal she was ill four years and despaired of ever being well. Finally she decided to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a trial, and

accordingly she procured six boxes. Although they benefitted her almost from the time she began taking them, she kept on taking the pills until she had taken sixteen boxes, and then felt that she was completely cured, the pills accomplishing in three months what four years of medical treatment had failed to do. From that time, nearly three years ago, Mrs. Brunette has been in good health, needing no medicine. "You can see," said Mrs. Brunette, as the reporter was departing, "that I am in perfect health. I attend to all my household work and the dairy and poultry, and have a large number of cows to milk. I never fail to say a good word for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills when I have an opportunity, for they did wonderful things for me." Mrs. Brunette is a well educated lady, speaking French and English fluently.

A NOTABLE WEDDING.

DUBUC-BÉLANGER.

A very notable wedding took place last Wednesday morning at 9.30 in the private chapel of the Archbishop's palace here. Dr. Gustave Dubuc, one of the most brilliant graduates of Laval University, of the University of Manitoba and of St. Boniface College, winner of the previous medal in 1891, was married to Miss Marie Louise Bélanger, an attractive young Montreal lady. The ceremony, which was a quiet one, was performed by Rev. Father Fillion, parish priest of St. Jean Baptiste, where Dr. Dubuc has already made for

himself an enviable reputation as a physician.

The bride, who looked charming in a traveling costume of royal blue cloth trimmed with sable and pearl satin, with a bouquet of roses and chic hat to match, was given away by Judge Prud'homme, uncle of the groom. After the ceremony the wedding party, which consisted only of the relatives of the contracting parties, assembled at the residence of Mr. Justice Dubuc, where a wedding breakfast was served. The table was beautifully decorated with roses, hyacinth, narcissus, ferns and smilax. The Archbishop of St. Boniface and Father Fillion were honored guests at the wedding breakfast.

Dr. and Mrs. Dubuc left for the south on Thursday.

The bridegroom is, we believe, the first French-Canadian physician born in Manitoba. Our best wishes accompany the happy couple to their new home.

MATRIMONIAL.

At St. Mary's church on Friday afternoon, Mr. R. F. Sweet, of Trenton, Ont., manager of the dredging work at St. Andrew's marsh, and Miss Emma Sullivan of Codrington, Ont., were united in marriage. Rev. Father McCarthy conducted the services. Miss Mary Marrin acted as bridesmaid and Mr. R. J. Galna as groomsmen. Mr. and Mrs. Sweet are guests at the Winnipeg hotel



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WAGHORN'S GUIDE AT 200 TRADING 58

I have used Ripans Tablets with so much satisfaction that I can cheerfully recommend them. I 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 it was caused by bad teeth, of which 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.

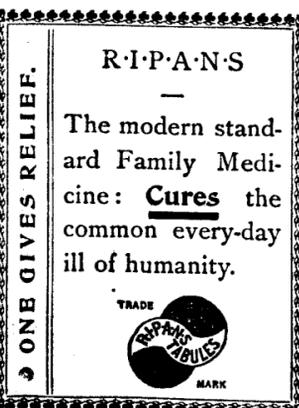
I have been a great sufferer from constipation for over five years. Nothing gave me any relief. My feet and legs and abdomen were bloated so I could not wear shoes on my feet and only a loose dress. I saw Ripans Tablets advertised in our daily paper, bought some and took them as directed. Have taken them about three weeks and there is such a change! I am not constipated any more and I owe it all to Ripans Tablets. I am thirty-seven years old, have no occupation, only my household duties and nursing my sick husband. He has had the dropsy and I am trying Ripans Tablets for him. He feels some better but it will take some time, he has been sick so long. You may use my letter and name as you like. Mrs. MARY GORMAN CLARK.

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 have cleared my mind. After one of my cases I found myself completely run down. Acting on the advice of Mr. Geo. Bower, 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 of 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.

I have been suffering 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 will say they have completely cured my headaches. I am twenty-nine years old. You are welcome to use this testimonial. Mrs. J. BROOKMYER.

My seven-year-old boy suffers 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 saffron color and of a saffron 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. PAUCA.



A new style packet containing TEN RIPANS TABLETS packed in a paper carton (without glass) is now for sale at some drug stores—FOR FIVE CENTS. This low-priced sort is intended for the poor and the economical. One dozen of the five-cent cartons (60 tablets) can be had by mail by sending forty-eight cents to the BROWN CHEMICAL COMPANY, No. 19 Spruce Street, New York—or a single carton (TEN TABLETS) will be sent for five cents. RIPANS TABLETS may also be had of some grocers, general storekeepers, news agents and at some liquor stores and barber shops. They banish pain, induce sleep and prolong life. One gives relief.

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THERE IS NO CASE OF RHEUMATISM BUT CAN BE CURED FOR 50c.

RUSTIC RHEUMATIC INSOLES effective a permanent cure where all other remedies fail to afford the slightest relief.

They make the old folks young again And make the cripples leap; And give you comfort while awake And comfort while you sleep.

Rustic Rheumatic Insoles are made to fit all sizes of shoes and will be sent by mail to any address on receipt of price, 50c. A positive cure guaranteed in every case of Rheumatism or money refunded. Advice furnished free on application. General agents wanted everywhere. Do not suffer any more but send at once for a pair of Rustic Rheumatic Insoles that will give you everlasting relief and happiness. Address,

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CALENDAR FOR NEXT WEEK.

JANUARY.

- 22—Third Sunday after Epiphany. Feast of the Holy Family.
- 23. Monday—Espousals of the Blessed Virgin.
- 24, Tuesday—St. Timothy, B.M.
- 25, Wednesday—Conversion of St. Paul.
- 26, Thursday—St. Polycarp, B. M.
- 27, Friday—St. John Chrysostom, B. Conf.
- 28, Saturday—Votive office of the Immaculate Conception.

BRIEFLETS.

Rev. Father Lacasse, O. M. I., is preaching a mission in Father Turcotte's parish, St. Felix.

A report of Rev. Father Drummond's sermon on "The Confessional" will appear in our next.

His Grace the Archbishop of St. Boniface went last Friday to Qu'Appelle, where he is to remain ten days.

The Hon. Charles Russell, son of the Lord Chief Justice, is, it is stated, being urged by the Nationalists of Derry to become a candidate for the representation of the city.

As we expected, our old friend the editor of the *Rock* has discovered that the Jesuits were at the bottom of Sir William Harcourt's resignation. — *Liverpool Catholic Times*.

The Bishop of Menevia has written to the British press that the marriage of Adelina Patti, which will take place at Craig-y-Nos Castle on January 25th, will be none other than a Catholic ceremony.

Rev. Father Fitzpatrick has preached an Advent course of sermons in the Church of the Sacred Heart, Place de la Croix de Marbre, Nice, which is served by the Oblate Fathers. He is getting up a Catholic lending library of English books.

A Yorkshire solicitor of the Supreme Court of Judicature has written a long letter to the *Tablet* and the *Liverpool Catholic Times* protesting as a loyal Englishman, as Father Fallon, O.M.I., did lately in Ottawa, against the anti-Popery declaration in the coronation oath.

On Thursday evening the Newman Literary Guild met in St. Mary's school-room, with Mr. Golden in the chair. After the routine business had been dispensed with, it was decided that in future the regular weekly meetings would be held on Monday at 8 p. m., instead of as in former years, on Friday evenings. As there was no further business specially to be dealt with, friendly discussions took place which wound up with Rev. Father McCarthy giving a

few reminiscences of the early days in this city. He being the first parish priest of Winnipeg the society thought it very appropriate to have him inaugurate the lectures that henceforward will be delivered at each meeting. He kindly consented, and on Monday evening next he will lecture on his trip to and through Ireland.

Lady Cotton, widow of Admiral Cotton, who died at Bombay in 1894, has been received into the Church in Rome. The Very Rev. Father Flemming delivered an address on the occasion, announcing that the Holy Father had sent the convert a special blessing and a silver medal.

A regular January thaw, with some rain and snow, last week.

The population of Ottawa on September 30, 1898, was, according to the recently published report of the city assessors, 55,386.

The Mother Provincial of the Holy Name nuns returned last Friday from Montreal, accompanied by Sister Callista, an American.

We are glad to hear that Mayor Andrews, who at first suffered much from a broken arm, is well enough to go out, and has, with characteristic pluck, taken advantage of the accident to acquire considerable skill in writing with his left hand.

Provincial Librarian Robertson states that the coldest weather recorded here was on Christmas Day, 1879, when the government thermometer at Winnipeg registered 59 degrees below zero. The Hudson's Bay records, going back to 1825, showed that this was the coldest day by three degrees.

Branch No. 52, C.M.B.A., has secured Unity hall, in the Osler, Hammond and Nanton block, corner of Main and Lombard streets, for the purpose of holding their meetings. The first meeting will be held on the first Wednesday in February, at 8 p. m., and it is hoped that all the members will be present on that night, as business of great importance to the membership will come up. Brethren of sister branches are cordially invited. Many visitors will be present.

St. Mary's Court No. 276, Catholic Order of Foresters, held its annual meeting Wednesday evening, when officers for the year were elected as follows: U. R.—T. Jobin, V. C. R.—K. McDonald, Treas.—Geo. Germain, R. S.—F. W. Russell, F. S.—H. A. Russell; Trustees—L. O. Genest, P. Mairin and R. Murphy, Representative—F. Jobin, Alternate—R. Murphy.

The installations afterwards took place under the directions of Mr. F. W. Russell, D.D., H.C.R.

The reports read showed a fairly successful year. The court now occupies quarters in the Osler, Hammond and Nanton building.

ROSE LEAVES GATHERED AT STE. ROSE.

Did you say roses are out of season? Oh no! roses are never out of season. There are frail, white blossoms in my own land which tremble into life about Xmas-time and with which we decorate our altars, these we call Xmas roses. Like roses love and kindness and charity are never out of season, sometimes perhaps they are out of fashion, but as even in fashion there is nothing new under the sun their turn comes round, they always get a good one in, at this time of the year.

When we were little children

we made a short rhyme for Xmas, it ran thus:—
In a manger-crib a baby was laid,
His mother was watching o'er Him;
The shepherds left their flock by night;
And the wise men came to adore Him
They opened their gifts, gold, frankincense and MIRTH
And declared that it was Our Saviour's birth.

In those days we knew what mirth was, but not myrrh, which signifies bitterness; in any case, we could have found nothing to rhyme with it, no one, ever yet, has been able to find a rhyme that will go well with it, let alone children, so averse are we to suffering.

About this time we were told a story of a French lady who lived near a convent where the nuns were very poor. It was bitter cold weather and Mme la Marquise shivered as she waited for her footman to re-light the fire which had gone out during her drive "Go presently, Gustave," she said to him, "and take a load of wood to the poor nuns next door, they must be cold." The fire blazed up brightly and Madame shivered no longer. Gustave had hardly left the room when she rang the bell to summon him back. "Never mind about the nuns, it is warm now," she said to him. This little story (which by the way exemplifies charity) explained to us more than a dozen homilies would have done, why the poor are so good to the poor, it is the personal pinch.

The Ste. Rose correspondent has been given to understand, it has been said of him (correspondents are always masculine, genius having no gender): "The little wit he possesses is due to his living in a place that has such a poetical name." He thinks in all probability the remark is just, but in order to test it, invites all such cavillers to come up and see what change of air will do for them.

Happy, healthy childhood! Every childless woman feels a tugging at her heart-strings when she sees another woman's happy, healthy, rollicking baby. Motherhood is woman's supremest duty and her supremest happiness. Even in childhood she shows how deeply this sentiment is implanted in her breast when she plays with her dolls. There are thousands of otherwise happy wives in this world who only lack the thrilling touch of a first-born's fingers to complete their happiness.



Every wife may be the mother of happy, robust children who will. Thousands of women who had lived years of cheerless, childless wedded life, or whose babies have been born to them weak and sickly, soon to die, are now happy mothers of healthy children, and bless Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription for the wonders it has accomplished for them. This great medicine acts directly and only on the delicate and important organs that bear the burden of maternity. It makes them strong, healthy, vigorous and elastic. It always inflames, heals, alleviates, and tones and strengthens the nerves. It banishes the discomforts of the expectant months and makes baby's advent easy and almost painless. It insures a healthy child and an ample supply of nourishment. Honest dealers will not offer worthless substitutes for the sake of a little added profit.

"I cannot say enough in praise of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription as it has undoubtedly saved my life," writes Mrs. Florence Hunter of Corley, Logan Co., Ark. "I miscarried four times; could get no medicine to do me any good. After taking several bottles of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription I made my husband a present of a fine girl."

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Chancellor, M. Conway; Pres., H. A. Russell;
1st Vice-Pres., T. Jobin; 2nd Vice-Pres., R. Germain; Rec. Sec., R. E. Hinds; Assl. Sec., Starr; Treas., W. Jordan; Fin. Sec., D. F. Allman; Marshall, J. O'Connor; Guard, J. Lepage; Trustees, R. Murphy, T. Jobin; P. Shea, L. O. Genest, exco. Germain.

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Meets at the Immaculate Conception School Room on first and third Tuesday in each month.
Spiritual Advisor, Rev. A. A. Cherrier; Pres., Rev. A. Cherrier; 1st Vice-Pres., P. O'Brien; 2nd Vice-Pres., A. Picard; Rec. Sec., J. Markask; 180 Austin st.; Assl. Sec., J. Schmidt; Fin. Sec., J. E. Manning, 281 Fort St.; Treas., J. Shaw; Marshall, F. Klinkie; Guard, L. Huot; Trustees, P. O'Brien, A. Picard.

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Catholic Order of Foresters.
Meets 2nd and 4th Friday in every month in Unity Hall, McIntyre Block.
Chaplain, Rev. Father Guillet, O. M. I.; Chief Ran., R. Murphy; Vice Chief Ran., J. A. McInnis; Rec. Sec., F. W. Russell; Fin. Sec., H. A. Russell; Treas., Geo. Germain; Trustees, J. A. McInnis, K. D. McDonald, and Jas. Malton; Representative to state court convention, J. D. McDonald; Alternate, T. Jobin.

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